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MEMORIALS

OF THE

GOLDESBOROUGH FAMILY

Collected, Collated and Compiled

by

ALBERT GOLDSBROUGH

M.A.

Albert Goldsbrough.

1930

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INTRODUCTION

It has been the ambition of the compiler of these Memorials of the Goldesborough Family to collect all the important materials he could find, no matter what their similarity or variety, to set them in some sort of geographical and chronological order, and, where possible, to link the subjects of them one to another, in order to exhibit in unity or diversity the personalities and activities of men and women bearing the name Goldesburgh, Goldsborough, Gouldsbury, or whatever variation of the same may be found.

The writer has endeavoured to present a fairly full picture of the family in its ancestral home in the village of Goldsborough, Yorks, from 1165 to 1612, with some account of the Church, the Manor, and the important families allied to the lords of the manor by marriage or otherwise. He has also told in considerable detail a plain story of the yeoman branch from which he is descended in co. Wilts and in the adjoining counties of Dorset and Somerset from the 15th century onwards. He has given a brief description of other branches in Yorkshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Shropshire, Ipswich, Essex, Longford (Ireland), and Maryland, etc., in the United States.

In the earlier stages of the family history he relied chiefly on legal documents, such as relate to property, details of taxation, cases of trespass or violence, or suits to establish rights or recover debts. For the bulk of these free use has been made of the voluminous manuscript volumes in the Record Office, London, of General Plantagenet Harrison, the accuracy of which has been assumed without reference to the original Rolls—Coram Rege, De Banco, Assize, etc.—that were beyond the author's powers of transcription or translation. For the Inquisitions, Manorial Court Rolls, Proceedings in Chancery, he has ransacked the originals in the Record Office, and has enjoyed free access to the Wills of early date in Somerset House. He has made use of Historical Calendars along with County Histories, Harleian Society Publications, Heraldic descriptions and Heralds' visitations, Surtees Society publications, the Record Series of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, and a mass of other antiquarian literature to be found in the British Museum.

He is specially indebted to the late Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., and the late Mr. Harry Speight, authors of Yorkshire topographical works, for permission to use illustrations and the results of long and learned research, without which many details of interest would have been missed. To many others, including the late Canon Lascelles, Rector of Goldsborough, and several Wilts, Dorset and Somerset clergy, he owes warm thanks for their kind assistance and encouragement, especially in respect of searches in the Parish Registers, some of which have proved invaluable.

For the record of the Irish Branch most of the information was generously supplied by Colonel Gouldsbury, J.P., of Woking.

The writer has constructed genealogical tables for the principal American Branch from works published in the U.S.A., notably *Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland*, etc., by G. A. Hanson, M.A., 1876, to give prominence to distinguished representatives in the United States who had their origin in co. Dorset, England. For correspondence and the gift of a booklet and photo. of the late Admiral Goldsborough of the U.S.N. he is grateful to the late Pay-Inspector Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., whom he will always hold in high regard.

For drawings by the late Colonel Haswell, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. E. Scott Petch, A.R.I.B.A., and photographs by Mr. Ralph Burton Goldsbrough, he will always remain in debt.

The full-page illustrations, as regards their reproduction, have been mainly the work of the Autotype Co., London; Mr. G. F. Sewell, Bradford; Mr. J. A. Burt, Lithographer, London; and Messrs. Hood & Co., Middlesbrough.

The compilation of this work as a spare-time occupation, spread over more than forty years, has been a formidable though pleasant task. As a labour of love involving expenditure of time and money, the true reward lies in the labour itself, the manifold results obtained, and (it is hoped) the appreciation of not a few who still bear the honoured name.

ALBERT GOLDSBROUGH.

"AVONDALE,"
ILFRACOMBE,
N. DEVON.

She answerede, and saide anon,	She answered and she said anon,
Bi Jesus Christ, and bi seint Johan,	By Jesus Christ and by St. John,
That hire shoulde no man wedde,	That she would no man ever wed,
Ne no man bringen to hire bedde,	Nor no man bring unto her bed,
But he were king, or kinges eyr,	Save he were king or king's own heir,
Were he neuere man so fayr."	Though he were never man so fair.

By sheer brute force, however, the marriage was brought about, and Goldeboru became Havelock's bride. His high birth was unknown to her, and she grieved much at the thought that she had been betrayed.

"On the nith als Goldeborw lay,	That night as Goldeboru lay,
Sory and sorwful was she ay,	So sad and sorry was she aye,
For she wende she were bi swike	Because she weened that by deceit
That shere yeuen unkyndelike."	Her lot had fall'n unkind, unmeet.

While thus musing she had a vision :—

" She saw a swithe noble croiz,	She saw a very noble cross,
Of an angel she herde a uoyz :	And of an angel heard a voice :—
Goldeborw, let thi sorwe be,	Thy sorrow, Goldboru, let be,
For Hauelok, that haueth spuset the,	For Havelock that hath wedded thee
He kinges sone, and kinges eyr,	King's son is he and king's own heir ;
That bikenneth that croiz so fayr.	Betokens this that cross so fair.
It bikenneth more, that he shall	It more betokens—that he shall
Denemark hauen, and Englond al ;	Have Denemark and England all.
He shall ben king strong and stark	He shall be king both strong and stark
Of Engeland and Denemark ;	Of Engeland and Denemark.
That shal thu wit thin eyne sen,	That shalt thou with thine own eyes see,
And tho shalt quen and leuedi ben."	And thou shalt queen and lady be.

After some vicissitudes and brave exploits, Havelock came to his own and settled down at last

" In Engelond, and was there inne	In Engeland and was therein
Sixti winter king with winne,	For sixty winters joyous king,
And Goldeboru quen, that I wene :	And Goldeboru queen, I ween :
So mikel loue was hem bitwene	So great the love was them between
That al the werd spak of hem two."	That all the world spake of these twain.

They were blest with fifteen sons and daughters—the sons all kings and the daughters all queens. The story concludes,

" Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru	Now have ye heard the tale all through
Of Hauelok and of Goldeborw."	Of Havelock and of Goldboru.

The editor says (p. iv. &c.) that the tradition embodied in the Romance in all probability dates from the Saxon times, the earliest shape in which it is now known to us being that presented in the French *Romance of Havelok*, written within the first half of the 12th century.

The early authorities differ as to the date of Havelock's appearance in England, it being assigned to the sixth or, with a greater degree of probability to the ninth and tenth centuries. In a MS. English Chronicle[1] it is stated that the Danish King, Gaufride, who came over in 927, challenged Adelstone to find a man to fight for the right of the Kingdom of Northumbria which the Danes had claimed before by the title of King Havelock, who wedded Goldesburghe, the king's daughter of Northumbria. The same Chronicle[2] states that when Goldesburghe came to the age of thirteen years, King Edelf, her uncle, married her to a scullion of his kitchen, who was called Havelock, and kept the land to himself. And it happened that Havelock by right of his wife was the true heir of the King of Denmark, and went to Denmark and there was made king. He afterwards came again with much people and slew Edelf, and was made king of this land [England], and reigned three years, and lieth at Stonehenge.

Holles[3] speaks of Grime as the first founder of Grimsby. He was a poor fisherman who one day espied a boat with a little child in it. He took the child home and became its foster-father. As the child grew up, he took to martial sports and at length by signal valour obtained such renown that he married the King of England's daughter, and last of all found who was his true father and that he was the son of the King of Denmark. Havelock—for that was his name—enriched his foster-father who built a fair town near the place where Havelock was found and named it Grimsby.

The Ancient Seal of Grimsby[4] confirms and perpetuates the story of Grime and of Havelock and his bride. The seal is at least as old as the time of Edward I and has been assigned to the 12th century: it is, therefore, probably of earlier date than the *Romance of Havelok*. Upon the face of the seal, Grime is represented as a man of gigantic stature brandishing a massive sword in his right hand, and in his left, a shield of unusual make and proportions. Behind the figure is his name in capital letters GRYEM. Beneath, on the right, is a young man with a crown over his head to denote his royal descent and sovereignty, and in his hand is the hatchet he is described in the Romance to have used so effectually. Above him we read HABLOC. On the opposite side stands the princess regally crowned, whose name GOLDEBVRGH is placed immediately above her. The legend round the Seal runs thus :—

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[1] Harleian MS. 63, fol. 19.
[2] Ibid, fol. 15b.
[3] Harleian MS. 6829, pp. 1–2.
[4] See Illustration from Cast of Seal in British Museum, facing page 9.

SIGILLVM COM̄UNITATIS GRIMEBYE.[1]

Though the earliest known use of the name Goldesburgh appears to attach to the Bride of Havelock, it is most probable that its origin is still more remote. It is agreed that both Saxons and Danes were accustomed to give their own personal names to the settlements they founded or seized, and it is easy to see that one of these settlements received from its founder or owner the name of Goldesburgh, by which name Havelock's queen was afterwards known.

Careful investigation has made it evident that the first element in the name GOLDSBOROUGH[2] is "one of the personal names compounded with GOD, included amongst which are *Godwine*, *Godhelm*, *Godhild*, *Godmund*, *Godmaer*. The Domesday Book form, *Godenesburg*, points to the Old English, *Godwinesburh*, but all the later forms, including modern *Goldsborough*, show medial L for N and point to the Old English names *Godhild* and *Godhelm*. *Godhelm* would give *Godhelmesburh* as the old English form of *Goldsborough*—The Fortress or Manor House of Godhelm."

The Saxon system of fortification consisted in piling up a huge circular mound surrounded by a deep ditch with an outer line of horseshoe earthworks. The central mound was called the *burh* which, surrounded by a stockade, might be held by a small force against an army, and formed a military unit in a system of national defence.[3] According to the New English Dictionary,[4] the word *borough* [O.E. *burh*, or *buruh*] is used in place-names in the sense of a manor-house or large farm. Hence we get the *burh*, or fortified place, or manorial farmstead of (possibly) one Godwine, as in the Domesday Book, 1086, or (more probably) one Godhelm who founded the ancient settlement or community later known as *Goldsborough*. Approximately, Godhelmesburh may be described as a square mile of land with a castellated tower, or stockaded fortress, or manor farm, in the midst of a few primitive cottages enclosed by earthworks and emerging from the Forest of Knaresborough.

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[1] *Havelok the Dane,* Sir F. Madden, p. xliii.

[2] *The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire,* Fred. Wm. Moorman. Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 18, pp. 79–80.

[3] *Random Roaming,* Augustus Jessop, p. 58.

[4] *Oxford English Dictionary,* Dr. J. A. H. Murray.

Godenesburg of the Domesday Book is identified with *Godelesburc* in the Great Roll of the Pipe for 1170, and *Godelesburc* had already been written *Goldesburc* in the still earlier Rolls for 1165-6.

If then it be agreed that a person, whether Saxon or Dane, gave a personal name to the village, it is still easier to assume that in later times the village gave its name to a family. The Normans were accustomed to take their surnames from the territory they held, so that names of places ultimately became the names of persons holding or residing in them. Before the Norman Conquest, one Merlesuan held the land and village of Goldsborough.[1] It appears, however, that after the Conquest Merlesuan and his heirs, like many Saxon thanes, were ousted to make room for a needy Norman knight and some faithful retainer, who became the lords of the soil. In any case, in A.D. 1086, we find one Hubert, a vassal of Ralph Paganel the over-lord, securely settled on the land, while under him were seven villeins—tenants-at-will for services rendered—who tilled a quarter of the whole. To him or his descendants may belong the honour of being the first to bear the name *de Goldesburgh*. The region of certainty is reached when, as early as 1165-6, we find reference made in the Pipe Roll for that year to Hugo de Goldesburc, a resident in the Wapentake of Claro, in the West Riding of the County of York. From him are doubtless descended the not inconsiderable tribe of worthy and unworthy, of distinguished and obscure, bearers of the name, whom it is the purpose of this book to rescue from partial or total oblivion, to set upon pedestals of the memory, and sometimes to enthrone in the affection and esteem of those who follow them.

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[1] See Extract from the Domesday Book, facing page 9.

CHAPTER II

THE PARISH, TOWNSHIP & MANOR

It is not intended by these memorials to give any minute or adequate historical account of the village of Goldsborough except in so far as it is inseparably associated with those who for centuries were lords of the soil, dwelt within its borders, and bore its name. The family, however, must be localized and have its surroundings duly set forth and described.

Goldsborough is a parish in the upper division of the Wapentake of Claro in the West Riding of the county of York. It includes the townships of Goldsborough, Coneythorpe (King's village), and Flaxby (Flasby or Flasbie), and is situated on the north side of the river Nidd (British, *Nawdd*, meaning dark, obscure, secluded), 2¼ miles E.S.E. from Knaresborough. Of the broad acres for which the county is famous, the whole parish can claim some 3,312 or a little more than five square miles. It is intersected by the railway, and there is a station bearing the name about a mile from the village. The snort and rattle of the train, however, are hardly in accord with the "blue spires of cottage smoke 'mong woodlands green," the grey-towered village church, architecture almost as old as the days of the Tudors, and a park as ancient as the race of Plantagenets. The monotony of the level surface is broken by copse and hedge and wood, while the banks of the meandering Nidd present us with a truly sylvan scene. "The soil is strong loam, of a productive character, the subsoil mostly magnesian limestone. The village is approached by an avenue of fine old elm trees from the Knaresborough road, and the stone pillars of an old gateway stand at the end of the avenue. These pillars,

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Works of Reference :—

Hargrove's *History of the Castle, Town, and Forest of Knaresborough*, 7th ed., p. 212.
Sheahan's *History and Topography of the Wapentake of Claro*, Vol. III., p. 278.
Speight's *Nidderdale and the Garden of the Nidd*, la. paper ed., p. 204.
Canon Lascelles' *Notes on the History of Goldsborough*, p. 31.
Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of England*, Vo. II., p. 313.
Yorkshire County Magazine, 1894, p. 33.
Census of England and Wales, 1901. County of York.

probably, supported gates which separated the village from the large expanse of open ground which formerly existed there when Goldsborough field, as it was called, was unenclosed." The wide-spreading park surrounding the old Hall borders upon the broad highway through the village, lending the shade of a fine avenue of trees to enrich this " haunt of ancient peace." The well-stocked farmsteads, the garden-fronted cottages, comely and secure, bespeak both plenty and contentment. Moreover, a certain old-world air that hangs around these village homes reminds us of the gentle though irresistible rule of the paternal Past. The smiling fields, the carted hay and ripening corn gladden the beholder with fair visions of what has been so fittingly styled the " Garden of the Nidd."

On the enforcement by Richard II of the much hated Poll Tax in 1378–9,[1] it was found that there were in the village 32 married couples with their families and 39 single persons above the age of fifteen, including 7 servants of the lord, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, liable to the tax. It amounted in all to 44s. 10d., " a considerable sum when compared with other Yorkshire towns at that time." We thus conclude that the village in these early days was a place of no small importance, though to-day it seems of little significance with its 42 separate centres of family joy and sorrow (excluding Flaxby and Coneythorpe), and its contribution of 177 personal units to the great democracy of our age. The population of the whole parish to-day is given as nearly 300.

Every important manorial residence or capital mansion in these northern parts was anciently either a fortress or had near it a building calculated for a defence in times of danger. Many of these consisted of one square tower provided occasionally with an exploratory turret at each corner, though this feature is rare in English Architecture. Situated on the south side of the village was Goldsborough Tower. It stood in the midst of a deer-park on a piece of insulated ground 105 feet long and 72 feet broad. Around it was a moat now partly filled up and forming a portion of the adjacent pastures. Close at hand was the mansion or capital messuage itself which was called Goldsborough Hall. It was approached by a lodge and had

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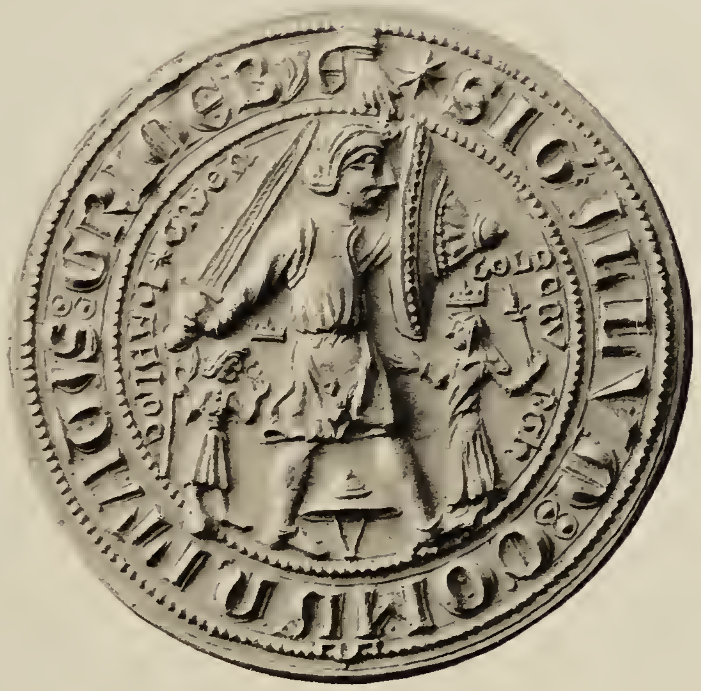
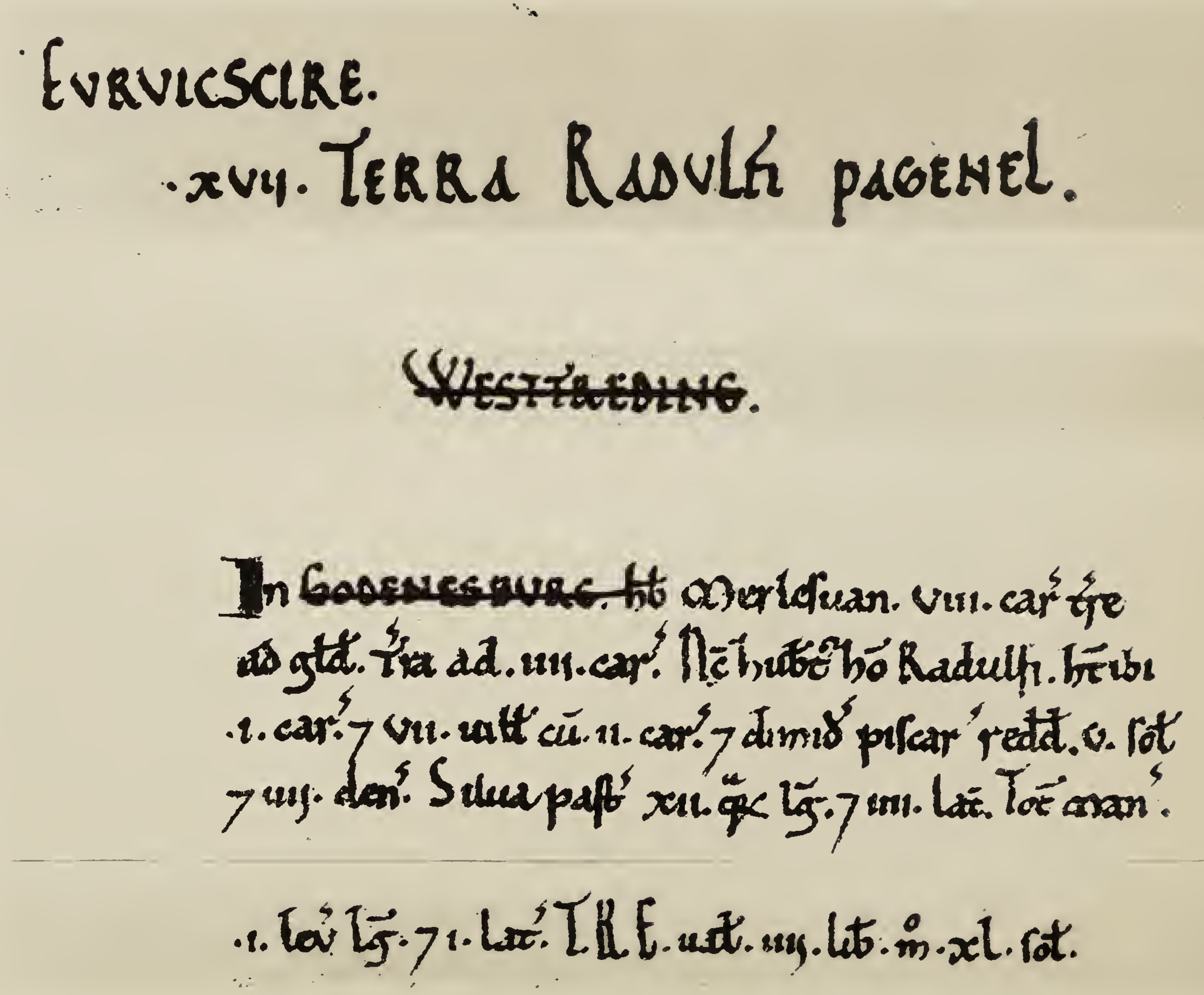
[1] Poll Tax Returns for Yorkshire, 2 Richard II., *Yorks. Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 331.



ANCIENT SEAL OF GRIMSBY.

[*Twelfth Century*].



EVRVICSCIRE.

.XVII. TERRA RADULFI PAGENEL.

~~WESTREDING~~.

In ~~Godenesburc~~. hb Merlesuan. viii. car' tre
ad gld'. Tra ad. iiii. car'. Nc hnbt ho Radulfi. ht ibi
.i. car'. 7 vii. uill' cu. ii. car'. 7 dimid piscar' redd. v. sol'
7 iiii. den'. Silua past' xii. qx lg. 7 iiii. lat. Tot man'.
.i. leu' lg. 7 i. lat'. T.R.E. uat. iiii. lib. m. xl. sol.

EXTRACT FROM THE DOMESDAY BOOK, A.D. 1086,

RELATING TO THE MANOR OF GOLDSBOROUGH.

barns, stables, dovecotes, brewhouses, and kilns as its appurtenances. It was utterly destroyed together with all the adjoining premises in 1586, scarcely one stone being left upon another.

The earliest known reference to the Manor is in the Domesday Book. It is contained in a facsimile reproduction of which the following is a free and explanatory translation :—[1]

YORKSHIRE.
LAND of RALPH PAGENEL.
WEST RIDING.

GODENESBURG. Merlesuan held this manor before the Conquest. He had eight carucates of land to be taxed. There is land for four ploughs. In the 20th year of William I (1085–6), Hubert, a vassal of Ralph Pagenel's, has one plough and seven villeins with two ploughs and half a fishery paying five shillings and fourpence. There is Wood pasture twelve furlongs or quarentens in length and four in breadth. The whole manor is one mile long and one mile broad. The value in the time of King Edward the Confessor was £4 yearly. In 1086, it is 40s.

" When Edward the Confessor swayed the sceptre of England . . . . Merlsuan—a Scandinavian personal name of great antiquity pronounced Marlswin—whether Dane or Saxon, was a most powerful and wealthy chieftain, and apparently a great favourite with his Royal master, whom he had probably rendered essential service, for he possessed a very large number of estates, and many mansions, and was, moreover, High Sheriff of Yorkshire at the time of the invasion. He was also loyal and patriotic for he was one of the foremost as well as one of the most powerful leaders of the army to oppose William's invasion, fighting by the side of Gospatric and Edgar Atheling at the battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings. Whether he survived these bloody conflicts, or was slain, is not known, for his estates were confiscated at the Conquest, and transferred to Ralph de Paganel, and nothing seems to be known of him afterwards."[2]

" Ralph de Paganel, according to a learned historian, was one of the leaders of the Norman army, who brought his contingent to swell the ranks of that band whose fortunes were to be lost or won at Hastings." He was the first Norman lord who exercised jurisdiction over Leeds and neighbourhood. He was also High Sheriff of the County. "In Yorkshire the principal part of his estates lay along the banks of the Ouse, the Nidd, and the Aire . . . . The different manors enumerated in Merlsuan's possession were given to him *in capite* [*i.e.* as tenant of the king in chief] as well as numerous possessions in and around York." Ralph de Paganel's name appears as witness on a charter, dated 1088, in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, grants a Fair at Ardenn and some land to the Church of Michael the Archangel. It is given thus :—

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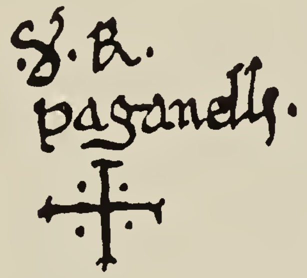
[1] See illustration. Also Domesday Book, Yorkshire, pp. lvi–lvii. Sir H. James.

[2] John Thorpe's *Ripley : Its History and Antiquities*, pp. 7, 13.


S. R. paganelli.

He is supposed to have died about the year 1108 or 1109.[1] It would appear that he was succeeded by members of his family in the over-lordship of Goldsborough, as in 1196 the men of Goldsborough and Bingley were together tallaged at 21s. It is thus clear that Goldsborough was a member at that date of the Paganel fee, as also was Bingley.[2]

In the Inquisitions for the County of York, made by John de Kirby, Lord Treasurer to Edward I in 1284–5, we discover the overlord to be John de Vesci. The entry is as follows :—[3]

> Wapentake of Claro.
>
> *Goldesburgh.* Richard de Goldesburgh holds this village of John de Vescy, and the said John, of the King, for one knight's fee.

This John, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by Writ in 1264, was a descendant of Yvo de Vesci, who came to England with William the Conqueror and held numerous lordships at the General Survey. Yvo had one daughter, Beatrice, his sole heir. She married Eustace Fitzjohn, lord of Knaresborough, co. York, whose son and heir, William, exchanged his father's surname for that of his mother. It is not at all unlikely that Fitzjohn was also lord of Goldsborough which through him passed to his descendants who had assumed as their own the maternal name De Vesci. The last William de Vesci was slain at Stirling, 1314, and his lands devolved on the heir of his putative father, Gilbert de Aton, who was descended from Margery, wife of Gilbert de Aton and daughter of Warine de Vesci, the great-uncle of John de Vesci before-mentioned.[4]

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[1] *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 430.

[2] *Early Yorkshire Charters*, Wm. Farrer, Vol. I., p. 395, note. Also Pipe Roll, 8 Ric. I.

[3] *Surtees Society Publications*, Vol. 49, p. 46.

[4] Wm. Courthorpe's *Historic Peerage of England*, pp. 491 and 34.

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In 1338, Nicholas Patricke of Malton, Bailiff of Sir Gilbert de Aton, kt., received of Richard de Goldesburgh, Lord of Goldesburgh, 33s. 4d. for three parts of one knight's fee in Goldesburgh which he held of the Manor of Malton.[1] In 1356, William de Aton was chief lord of the Fee and took from the lord of Goldesburgh, 6s. 8d. yearly for services due to him.[2] He died without heirs male, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, was married to Sir William Playce, and afterwards to John Coniers. In the Inquisition taken after Playce's death, 1387–8,[3] it is stated that certain manors, including the Manor of Goldesburgh, came into his possession through William de Aton, but the Jury were not informed how. The heirs of William de Aton, however, were his daughters, Katherine, wife of Sir Ralph Eure, Anastasia, wife of Sir Edward de St. John, and Elizabeth, wife of John Coniers of Sockburn, co. Durham.

In 1399–1400, after the death of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, he is found to have been seized of this and many other manors.[4] After 1477, the Chase of Nidderdale in the Mowbray inheritance, co. York, reverted to the families of Berkeley and Howard. One Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Henry, Lord Vesci, married John, Lord Clifford, whose grandson was Henry, Earl of Cumberland, living 1546.

In 1566, the lands of Goldsborough and Newton were held of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, as of his Manor of Lonsborough by knight's service.[5]

During the whole of these centuries from 1165 to 1586 the evidence goes to show that the resident lord of the manor who held it by Feudal Tenure of the chief lord, was always a Goldesburgh, sometimes a knight, and sometimes a plain country squire, but, without doubt, a member of the same ancient family, from Hugh de Goldesburc in the reign of Henry II to Richard Goldesburgh in "great Eliza's golden time."

A bitter legal conflict led to the alienation of the family from their historic abode. In 1598 and 1602, Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Hutton of Hooton Pagnall and Goldsborough,

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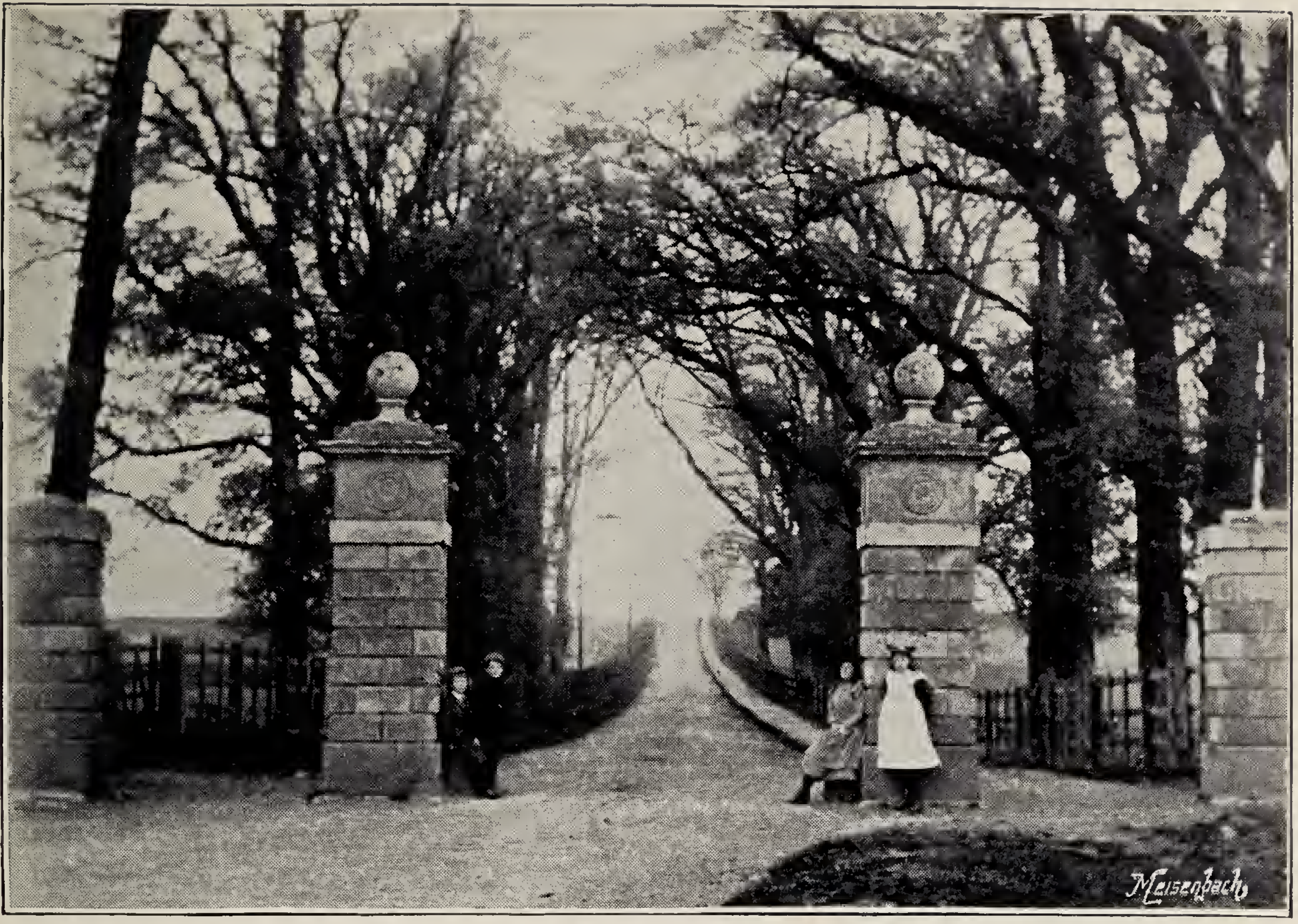
[1] Transcript of Kighley Charters, Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.
[2] Chancery Inquisition, 30 Edward III. No. 58.
[3] Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. III., p. 99.
[4] Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Vol. III., p. 268.
[5] Exchequer Inquisition Post Mortem, 8 Eliz. Ebor. No. 11.

Sergeant-at-Law, and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, bought the claims of the litigants and all their rights in the Manor. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, he was in full and peaceable possession.

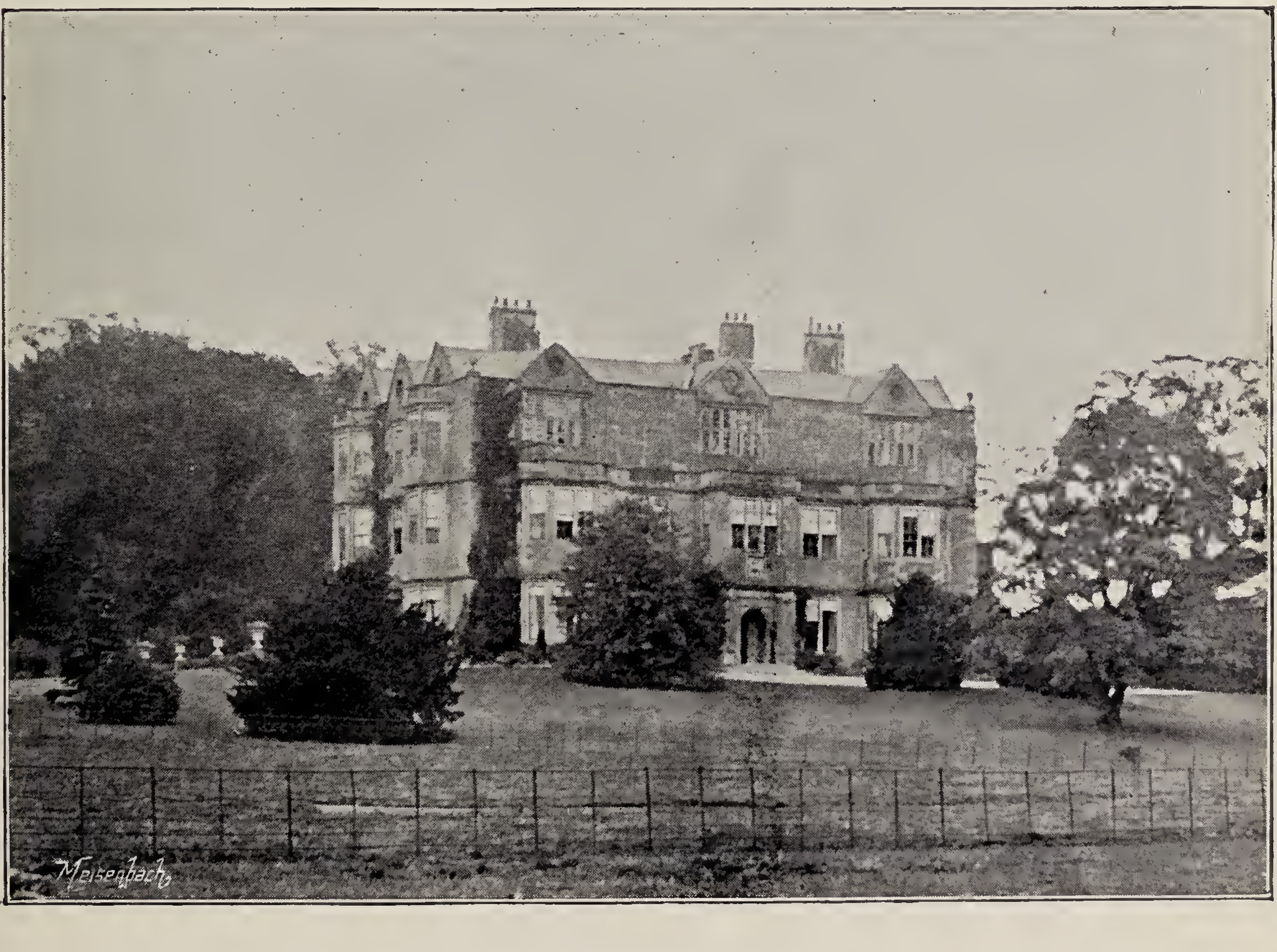
In the reign of James I, Sir Richard Hutton or his son erected the present Goldsborough Hall, a large and noble structure which stands in the middle of a spacious court-yard, encompassed by a very high wall, and accessible through a strong and lofty gateway. Built in the golden age of English house architecture, the Hall " bears the impress of that good taste and fine sense of proportion which marks the work of the time."

Sir Richard Hutton, who died 1638, aged 77, was succeeded by his son Sir Richard. He, being firmly attached to the Royal cause, took arms in the Civil Wars on behalf of the King, and was with his regiment besieged in York. After the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary Forces, he spent some months in toilsome marches and continued alarms, and finally was slain in Sherburn fight, 1645. Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, married Anthony Byerley, and with her, the estate, or what was left of it, passed into the Byerley family.

The honourable Robert Byerley, who married Mary Wharton, died 1714. He left five children all of whom died without issue. The last of these were Anne and Elizabeth neither of whom was married, the former dying in 1755 and the latter in 1766. They were co-heiresses of Goldsborough. According to a statement made by Miss L. Gouldsbury, a member of the Irish branch of the family, these two ladies (whom she incorrectly speaks of as Goldsborough by name) " wrote to the Rev. Francis, and the Rev. John H. Gouldsbury, inviting them to remove from Ireland to inhabit the old Hall, and inherit from them the small portion of the estate then remaining, much having been lost in the Civil Wars through adherence to the Royalist cause. Both of these gentlemen, however, refused to quit their homes in Ireland." This statement is curiously confirmed by another made by Robert Goldsbrough of Bourton, Dorset, who died in 1831. He had heard (says one of his granddaughters) of an estate in Yorkshire, owned by a single lady, who, having died, was lacking a successor in the person of a member of the Goldsborough family, and he affirmed that, had he been in time, he could by certain documents in his possession



"Entrance to Goldsborough Village."



"Goldsborough Hall."

Reproduced from Canon Lascelles' "Notes on the History of Goldsborough."

have established a satisfactory claim. Though these statements must be received with caution, they doubtless go to prove that the last of the Byerleys did make an effort to restore the Goldsborough estate to some member or branch of the Goldsborough family. The effort not being successful, the owner parted with the property during her lifetime. A reference to Elizabeth Byerley's Will, made 1763 and proved 1766 (P. C. C. Tyndall, folio 90)—the year of her death—clearly sets this forth. In it she makes mention of "the sale I have lately made of my estate at Goldesborough," and she leaves all her property, including a manor, houses, lands, &c. in various places in co. York and elsewhere, to Lady Legard and Thomas Hill upon Trust to sell and apply the proceeds in the manner directed. To five hospitals she gives £500 each. To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £3,000. For fifty poor persons in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, London, where she had her town house, £500. A sum not exceeding £1,000 to be laid out in erecting a monument in the church of Goldesborough in commemoration of the family of Byerley. £500 to be invested for the Lord and Lady of the Manor of Goldesborough and the Rector of the parish Church of Goldesborough for the time being, to be applied by them unto such two poor women of the township of Goldesborough for their support who shall be widows or unmarried not under fifty years of age and entitled to a settlement in Goldesborough, who may be unable to support themselves, &c., and failing these, the interest shall be applied to the Governors of the co. of York Hospital. To numerous relatives and friends she leaves £23,000 and divides the residue equally between five ladies.

The estate was purchased of Miss Byerley by Daniel Lascelles, Esquire, and through him has been inherited by the lords of Harewood, the present Earl of Harewood being the head of the Lascelles family. As a country seat in connection with the domain of Harewood, Goldsborough Hall is still the residence of the Earl of Harewood, and of H.R.H. the Princess Mary, his wife. Long may they reign !

CHAPTER III

THE CHURCH

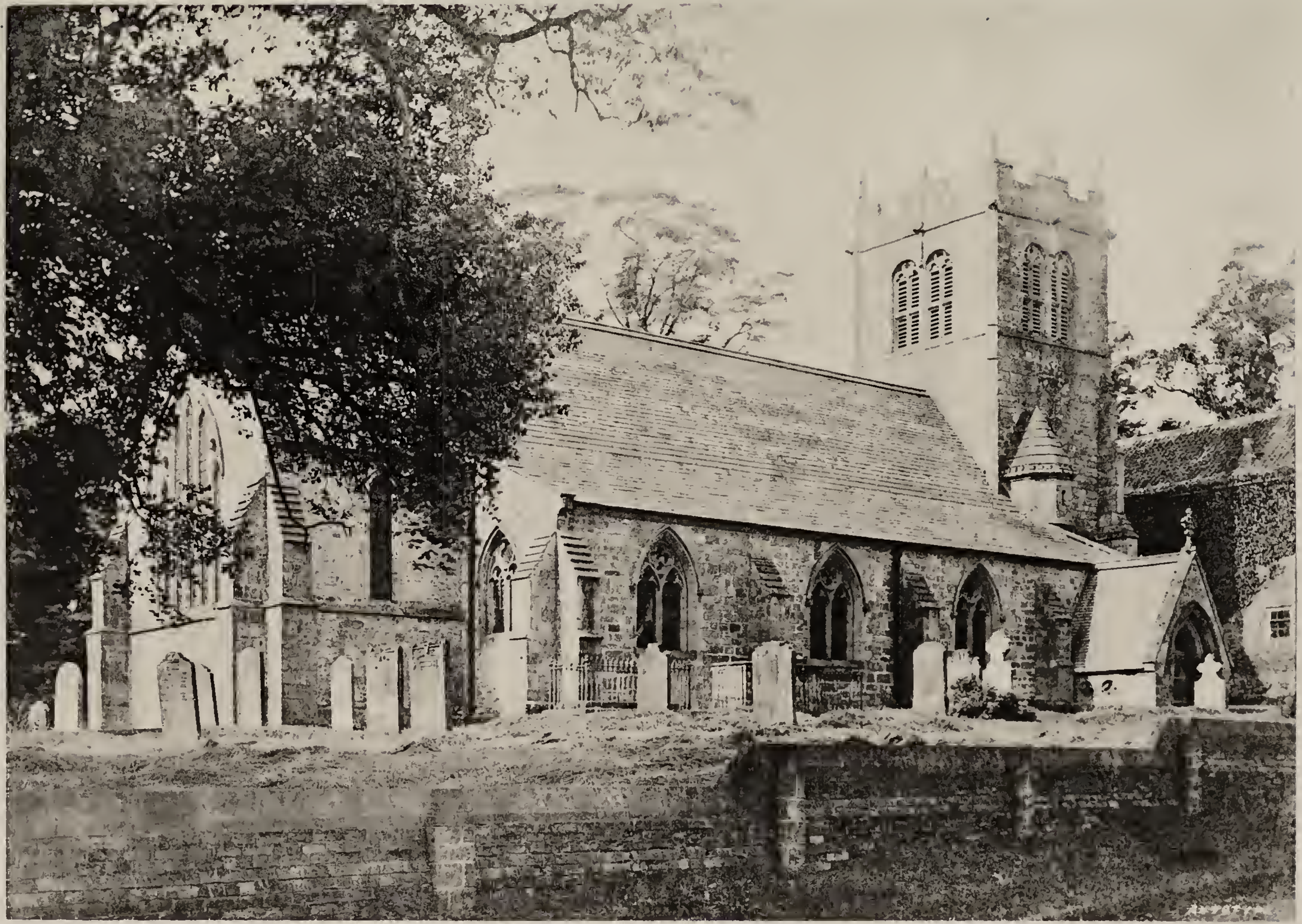
" Here on a gently swelling perch,
Backed by a straggling strip of wood,
Half in the village stands the church,
Half in a sacred solitude."—W.H.

Goldsborough Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of special interest to students of the family history. This interest lies in the fact that the church in its very stones, its structure, its windows, its bells, and its tombs, has a tale to tell of the men and women of a bygone age, with whom the fortunes of the family were wrapped up. If their life was not greatly influenced by the building that silently bore witness to a spiritual kingdom, the church, could it find utterance, would testify how much it owed to them.

" The prayers of centuries seem hovering around the place ; the loves of long ago are lying at your feet ; tradition has you in its soft and subduing embrace."

There was probably an original structure before the building took its present form, but what hand the early Goldesburghs had in erecting it, or at what date it was actually built, does not appear. For seven centuries, however, with possible brief intervals for rebuilding, it has formed part of a great ecclesiastical system and a picturesque feature of the village life. The edifice is of stone in the Early English style with traces of Norman architecture in the arch of the south door. Its parts are a nave with aisles, chancel, north porch, and west embattled and pinnacled tower—' a square tower with a mellow chime.' The belfry storey is reached by a set of stone stairs in a turret at one of the angles. This turret rises above the roof of the south aisle and has a conical top. The building was last restored in 1859.

The earliest reference to the Church yet discovered is contained



Goldsborough Church, Yorkshire.

in " Torre's Manuscripts," now in charge of the Chapter Clerk at York Minster.[1] It reads as follows :—

GOLDSBURGH.—Church of St. Mary, Archdeaconry of Richmond,
Pont-Burgh [Boro-bridge] Deanery.

" The Church of Goldsburgh has anciently belonged to the patronage of the worshipful family of the Goldsburghs."

H. 2. [Henry II. 1154—1189.]

" Hugh de Goldesburgh, in the presence of R[oger] Archbishop of York, [1154—1181] by the assent of Robt., Dean, and the whole chapter thereof, determined that controversie a long time continuing between the churches of Goldesburgh and of Burgh [Borobridge] touching all parochiall right in tythes, *scil.* in the administration of the parishioners of Flaceby and in all obventions [incidental advantages from fees] especially in the transaction of sepulture within the prescribed churches ; which composition the said Hugh ratyfied and confirmed, as it is contained in the writings of the said Archbishop and Chapter of York."

The next reference is in a deed, notes of which are preserved in a Transcript of the " Evidences of Edmond Kighley of Goldsborough, esq., *temp.* Elizabeth."[2] The extract is as follows :—

" I, William, son of William de Goldesburgh, have given and confirmed to Adam my eldest sonne, my Capital Messuage in Goldesburgh, with a Toft and Croft, as it lieth betwixt the land of the Lord of Goldesburgh and the Rector of the same Church, with six acres and a halfe of land. Witnesses, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., Robert Creping, Kt., &c. Dated 1218."

In the Assize Court, 1245–6,[3] a suit was decided as to whether Richard de Goldeburg and Matilda his wife and Jordan de Bingele had disseized Abraham, parson of Goldeburg of Common of Pasture in Goldeburg. The Jury found that they had not so disseized him.

A further reference from the foregoing Evidences is in a deed dated 1260.[4]

" John de Parco and Agnes his wife confirmed and granted to Alan, son of Henry de Goldesburgh and his heirs, three roods of land in Newton.

Witnesses . . . . Abraham, parson of the church of Goldesburgh."

In a Percy deed bearing no date,[5] but apparently of the early 13th century—say, 1220 to 1250—amongst the witnesses are the following, Richard de Godelesburg and Abram, parson of Godelesburg.

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[1] *Churches Peculiars in the Archdeaconry of Richmond,* p. 1515.
See also *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae,* Vol. III, p. 100.

[2] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 70.

[3] Assize Roll 1045. 30 Henry III, m. 17.

[4] Harleian MS. 804, fol. 100.

[5] The Percy Chartulary, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 117, p. 52.

The evidences as above give the following:—[1]

> "Thomas, son of Maud de Goldesburgh and brother of Richard de Goldesburgh, released and quit-claimed to his brother Richard all his right and claim which he had of the gift of Maud as well as of the lands and rents as in homage and service in the town of Bolton-in-Bowland. Witness, Thomas de Boche, Rector of the Church of Goldesburgh. Dated at Bolton, 1275."

In a Spofforth deed, co. York, of the 13th century,[2] 'Robert the clerk of Godelesbur' is given as a witness.

In a similar deed of 1242,[3] 'Richard de Goldeburche, chaplain,' appears as a witness.

Pope Nicholas IV issued a Papal Dispensation in 1290, bearing date May 20th, to Antony de Goldborch who was under twenty-one years of age, to retain the rectory of Goldeborch in the diocese of York, which he had acquired since the Council of Lyons, although he had not been ordained within the year; a portion of the fruits received to be applied to the said church.[4]

In 1311 Master John Botheby was cited by the Bishop of Durham because he held without permission the plural livings of Ryton, co. Durham, and Goldesburgh, co. York.[5] It appears, however, that in 1307 a Dispensation had been granted by Pope Clement V to John de Botheby, rector successively of Goldesburgh and of Riton in the dioceses of York and Durham, to hold both those benefices, and on the resignation of either, to accept another.[6]

No return is made of the church in the Nonae Rolls of 1341, from which it may perhaps be inferred that it was destroyed by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn, 1314.

In the Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey, Michaelmas term, 1348,[7] in an Assize between the Abbot and Robert de Neville, one of the witnesses is "Domino Abraam persona de Godelesburgh." [? 1248.]

In 1350 a Commission of oyer and terminer was issued to William Basset and others, on complaint by William de

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[1] Harleian MS. 804, fol. 16.

[2] Yorks Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXV, p. 1.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Calendar of Papal Registers. Papal Letters. I., p. 514.

[5] Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense, Vol. I, p. 66.

[6] Calendar of Papal Registers. Papal Letters. II, p. 26.

[7] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. VIII, p. 280.

Plumpton that Richard de Goldesburgh the elder, 'chivaler,' John de Goldesburgh, parson of the church of Goldesburgh, and others at Goldesburgh, co. York, broke his close and houses, carried away his crops and assaulted his men and servants whereby he lost their service for a great time. By fine of 20s. paid in the hanaper.[1]

In 1364 Anthony de Roos, parson of the church of Goldebourgh, received a passport of Protection when about to become companion on a journey abroad to Edward the Black Prince, the King's 'most dear firstborn son.'[2] The selfsame Anthony, parson of the church of Goldesburgh, was sued in 1366–8 by Walter de Goldesburgh, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., for the arrears of an annual rent of 40s.[3]

In 1397 Robert de Ottelay took action against Joan, widow of Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., and Robert de Calthorn, parson of the church at Goldesburgh, to recover from each £6 debt.[4] This Robert was instituted rector in 1369.[5] Following him, we find Thomas de Beston, and Thomas de Thorpe, instituted 1411.[6] Ratification was granted in 1419 of the estate which William Alnewyk—afterwards Bishop of Norwich and Lincoln—had as parson of the church of Goldesburgh in the diocese of York, provided no plea was pending in the King's Court and the King had not presented anyone else to it.[7] In 1421, on the presentation of Richard Goldesburgh, Kt., Thomas Espham became the rector, and after him William Baumburgh in 1425. During his tenure of office, Robert Ripon was the chaplain or curate-in-charge put in by Baumburgh to serve the cure.[8]

A Visitation of the Churches in the Archdeaconry of Richmond by the then Archbishop of York was held in 1428 and began on August 24th at Goldsborough. Having entered the church, the most reverend father preached the word of God taking as his subject, 'Having gone forth he went round about the regions of Egypt.' Investigation of the repairs needed in the fabric led to depositions as to delapidations in the roof and windows which were sadly out of repair; also, that the chrismatory—the vessel for holding oil and cream for baptism and anointing the sick—was in a very bad state, on which account the archbishop ordered the suspension of its use. It was stated that the rector, William Baumburgh, was non-resident and served the church by substitutes.[1]

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[1] Calendar of Patent Rolls. Edward III. 1348–50, p. 519.

[2] Rymer's *Foedera,* Vol. III, Pt. 2, p. 731.

[3] De Banco Rolls, Mich. 40 Edward III, m. 377, and Trinity, 42 Edward III, m. 61.

[4] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 21 Richard II, m. 345.

[5] Harleian MS. 6978, p. 8.

[6] *Notes on the History of Goldsborough,* by Canon Lascelles, p. 23.

[7] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry V, 1416–22, p. 214.

[8] Register of Archbishop Kempe, Surtees Society Publications, No. 127, pp. 203, 211–13.

The Church was enlarged or restored about 1430, for in that year a licence was granted by the lord of the manor of Knaresborough to Sir Richard Goldesburgh, Kt., on payment of 12d. for quarrying stone for the church of Goldesburgh. Sheriff's Turn. Wednesday. Invention of the Cross, 8 Henry VI. A.D. 1430.[2]

In 1428, the Church of Goldesburgh in the Deanery of Borough Bridge was taxed for a Subsidy.[3] x marks. xiijs. iiijd.

William Baumburgh died before 11 April, 1435, when his successor was instituted. In his Will, dated March 6, 1434–5, he leaves £10 to Sir Robert Ripon to celebrate Mass for his soul, £10 for the fabric of the church and £5 for a cope for the same. He appears also among the legatees of Stephen le Scrope, for whom a former rector, William Alnwick, was an executor.[4]

William Baumburgh's successor in 1435 was Nicholas Keld, presented to the Church of Goldesburgh by Richard de Goldesburgh, Knt.[5] He held the living till 18th March, 1444, when he died and was buried in the Church.

In 1449 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Norton and widow of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., commenced a suit against Thomas Kemp, Archdeacon of Richmond, John Stapilton, esq., and others, to vindicate her claim to the right of presentation to the church of Goldesburgh then vacant.[6] The suit was apparently brought to an end in 1451. The following is an account of it as entered in that year;—[7]

"County of York. Thomas Kemp, Archdeacon of Richmond, and Nicholas Kene, clerk, were summoned to answer Elizabeth, widow of Richard Goldesburgh, Kt., concerning the right of presentation to the church of Goldesburgh. She said

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[1] Register of Archbishop Kempe, Surtees Society Publications, No. 127, p. 143 *et supra.*

[2] Knaresborough Court Rolls, extracted by J. A. C. Vincent.

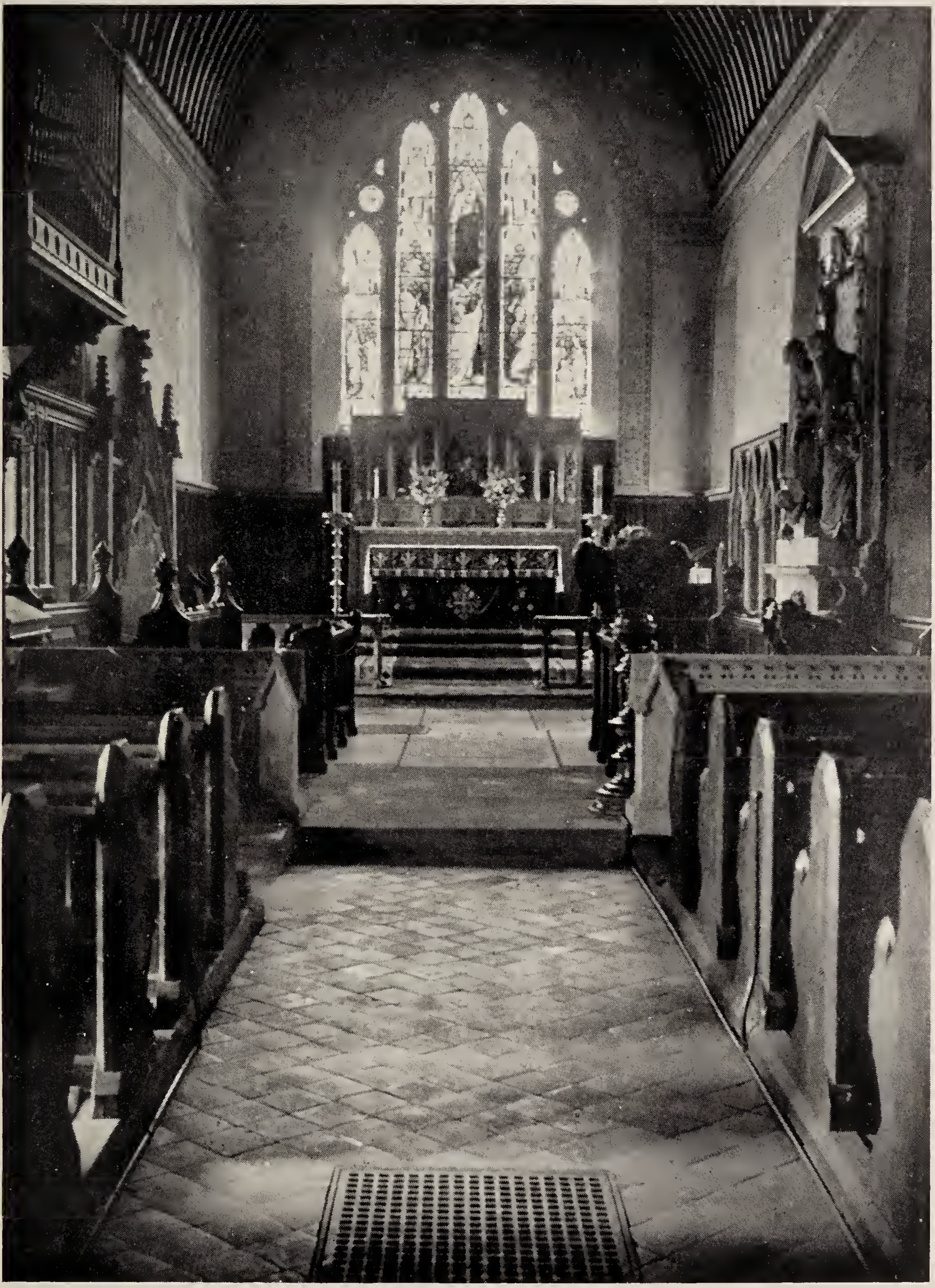
[3] *Feudal Aids, York and Additions*, Vol. VI, p. 341.

[4] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 127, p. 203.

[5] Harleian MS. 6978, p. 31.

[6] De Banco Roll, Hilary (and Trinity), 27 Henry VI, m. 354.

[7] De Banco Roll, 29 Henry VI, m. 91.



Ralph Burton Goldsbrough, *Photo.*

INTERIOR OF GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

that Richard, her late husband, after the marriage, was seized of the manor of Goldesburgh and the advowson of the said church. He presented Nicholas Keld, clerk, to the said church, *temp.* Henry VI, after which the said Richard, being so seized, enfeoffed John Stapilton, esq. and others to hold to them and to their heirs for ever. The said Richard afterwards died, and John Stapilton and others assigned to the said Elizabeth one third part of the said manor and one third part of the advowson, as her dower, &c. After the death of the said Nicholas Keld Elizabeth and the said John and others presented John Pakenham to the said church, *temp.* Henry VI, and upon his resignation, John Stapilton and others presented John Warter, who died 22nd July, 1448. The plaintiff now claims the right to present. The said John Stapilton and others presented John Laton, and Elizabeth presented William Scrope to the said church."

John Pakenham was instituted April 4th, 1445. He resigned in Nov. of the same year.[1] William le Scrope, instituted Aug. 30th, 1452, held the living till his death, May 12th, 1463.[2] In 1535 George Crakenthorpe was the incumbent.[3] In 1543 "Thomas Ugtrede, parson of Goldesburghe," was appointed supervisor in the Will of Edmund Wynde of Goldesburghe. In 1552 Robert Ayrton, rector of Goldisburghe, certified to a Will of Robert Scatcharde.[4] In 1558 "Robert Arton, parson of Goldisburghe," made his Will and desired that his body should be buried within the Chantry at Goldisburghe, and bequeathed Xs. to the church "to be prayed for."[5] Thomas Goldisburgh in his Will, dated 1566, gives twenty shillings for the repairs of the church at Goldisburgh, and forty shillings to "Edmunde Lowson, clerke, parson of Goldisburgh."[6]

A distinguished antiquary of the Seventeenth Century—Roger Dodsworth—in his Yorkshire Church Notes, 1619–1631, describes the arms, monuments, and tombstones in the church, as he saw them on the occasion of his visit, thus:—[7]

GOLDESBOROUGH, 18 October, 1620.

On the steeple, ingraven on stone.

Per pale a cross flory—[Goldsborough], with 3 cranes or storkes.
Per pale a cross flory—[Goldsborough], with 3 barrs.

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[1] Surtees Society Publications, Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. 3, p. 229.
[2] Ibid. p. 36.
[3] Valor Ecclesiasticus, Vol. V, p. 256.
[4] Testamenta Leodiensia, Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 19, p. 324.
[5] Surtees Society Publications, Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. 3.
[6] Ibid. p. 184.
[7] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XXXIV, p. 103–4.
See also Harleian MSS. 805, fol. 5*b* and 799, fol. 69–70.
See also Roger Dodsworth's MSS. Collections for Yorkshire in Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Est window.

Gu. a cross sarcele erm.—[Bek]
Gu. a cross sarcele ar.
Az. a cross flory ar.—Goldsbrugh.
Gu. [lozengy arg. and gu.]—Fitzwilliams.

South window.

Az. a fesse entre 3 flowers de luce or.—Aldborough.
A picture of a bishop* with staff and miter; on his brest gu. a cross sarcele erm.—[Bek]
Ar. 3 barrs gu.

North quyer window.

Az. a cross flowry ar.—Goldsbrough.
Gu. a crosse sarcele ar.

South window of the quyer.

A man in armour kneeling, on his brest, or, a crosse engrailed sa.
A woman kneeling behind him with the same cross on her garment.

Under the same window and dating from the early part of the Fourteenth Century, "there is a monument," says Dodsworth, "of a knight cross-legged, armed all over with a coat of mail and a surcoat over all, girded to him with his sword girdle. On his shield Goldsbrugh cross. They say he was called Sir Richard and that there hath been thirteen Richards knights of this family."

"Over against it on the other side a knight cross-legged in mail with a sword and surcoat as above, under an arch."

In the most exhaustive history of the district published,[1] we are informed that almost the whole of the beautiful garden-like territory of the lower Nidd has at some period belonged to those hardy and illustrious knights—those 'steel-clad citadels on armoured steeds,'—who fighting for the faith of the Cross, freely gave their lands or contributed in other ways towards maintaining the costly pilgrimages and wars against the infidels in the East. "The monumental effigies of some of these old Knights Crusaders, carved in the armour of the period, still exist in most of the churches of this Yorkshire Holy Land. Goldsborough possesses two such monuments of this eventful era of the Holy Wars."

"These two full-length effigies," continues our author, "represented in complete Crusading panoply, are amongst the most perfect and magnificent examples of the kind in England." He then describes them in detail thus:—

"The effigy on the south side is no doubt intended for a member of the Goldsborough family. The knight is of great stature, the length with knee bended by the crossing of the legs, from the point of the toe to the crown of the head is

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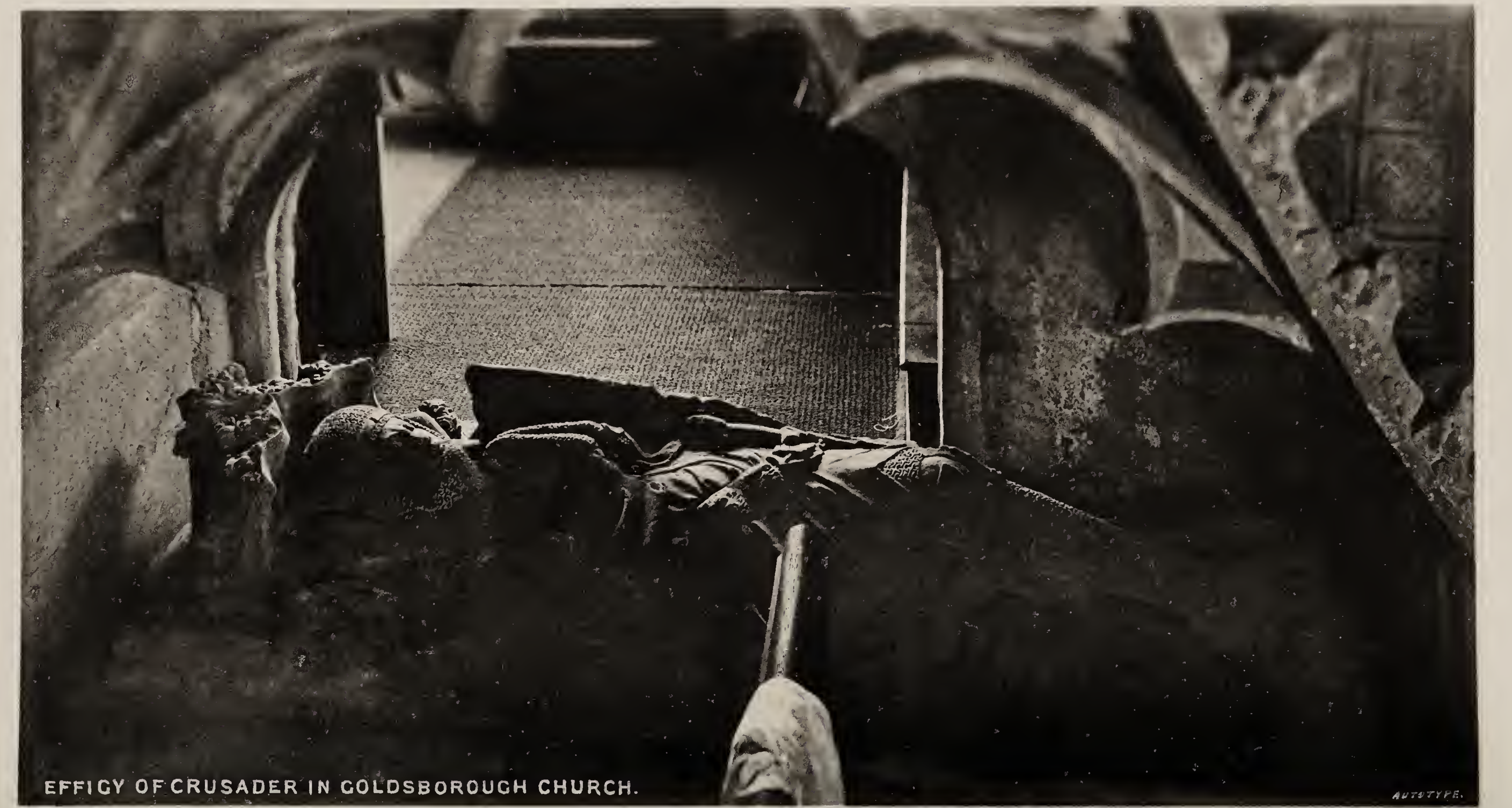
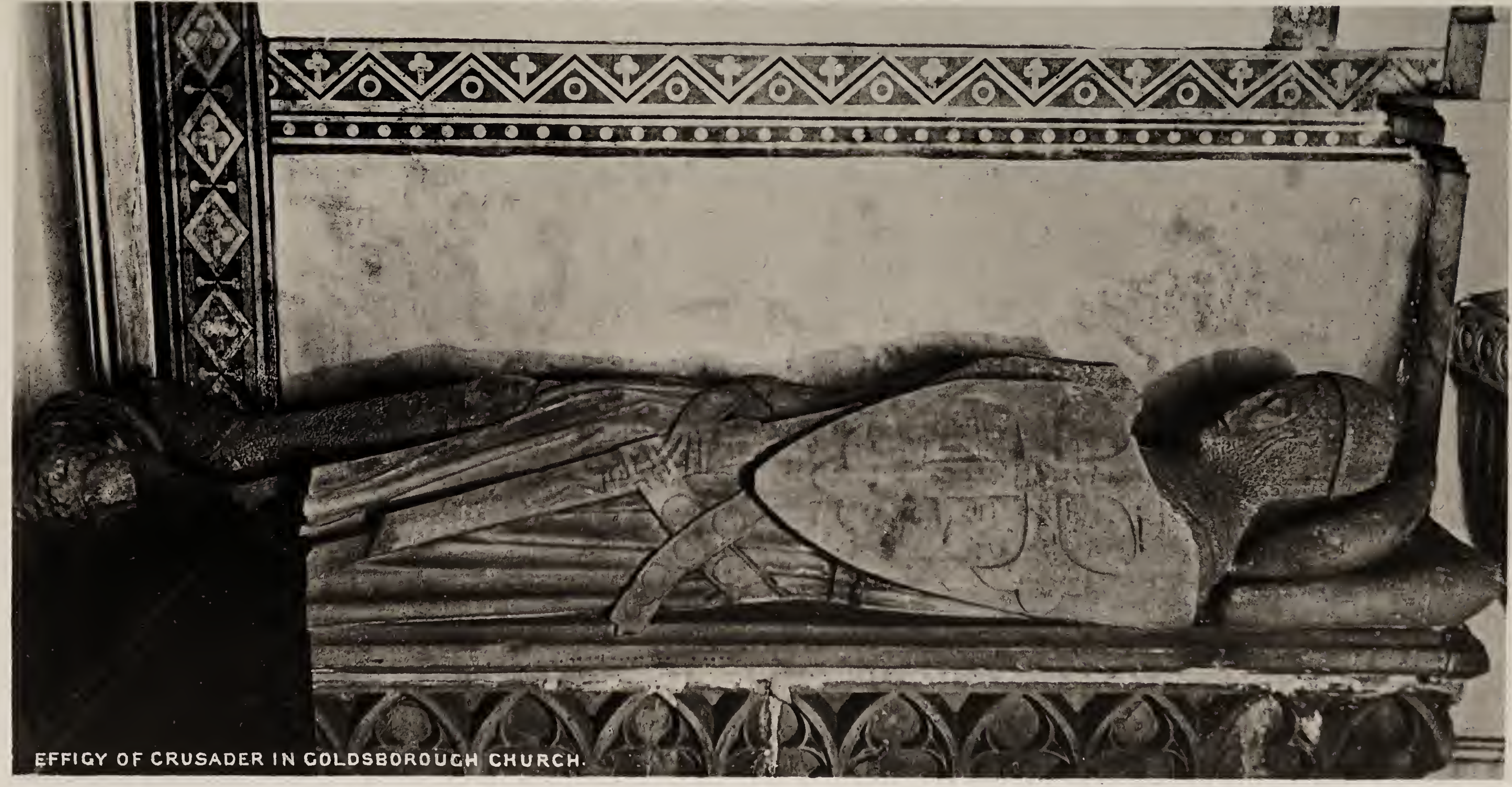
* Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, 1283-1311.

[1] *Nidderdale and the Garden of the Nidd*, by Harry Speight. La. paper ed., p. 208.



EFFIGY OF CRUSADER IN GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH.

AUTOTYPE.



EFFIGY OF CRUSADER IN GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH.

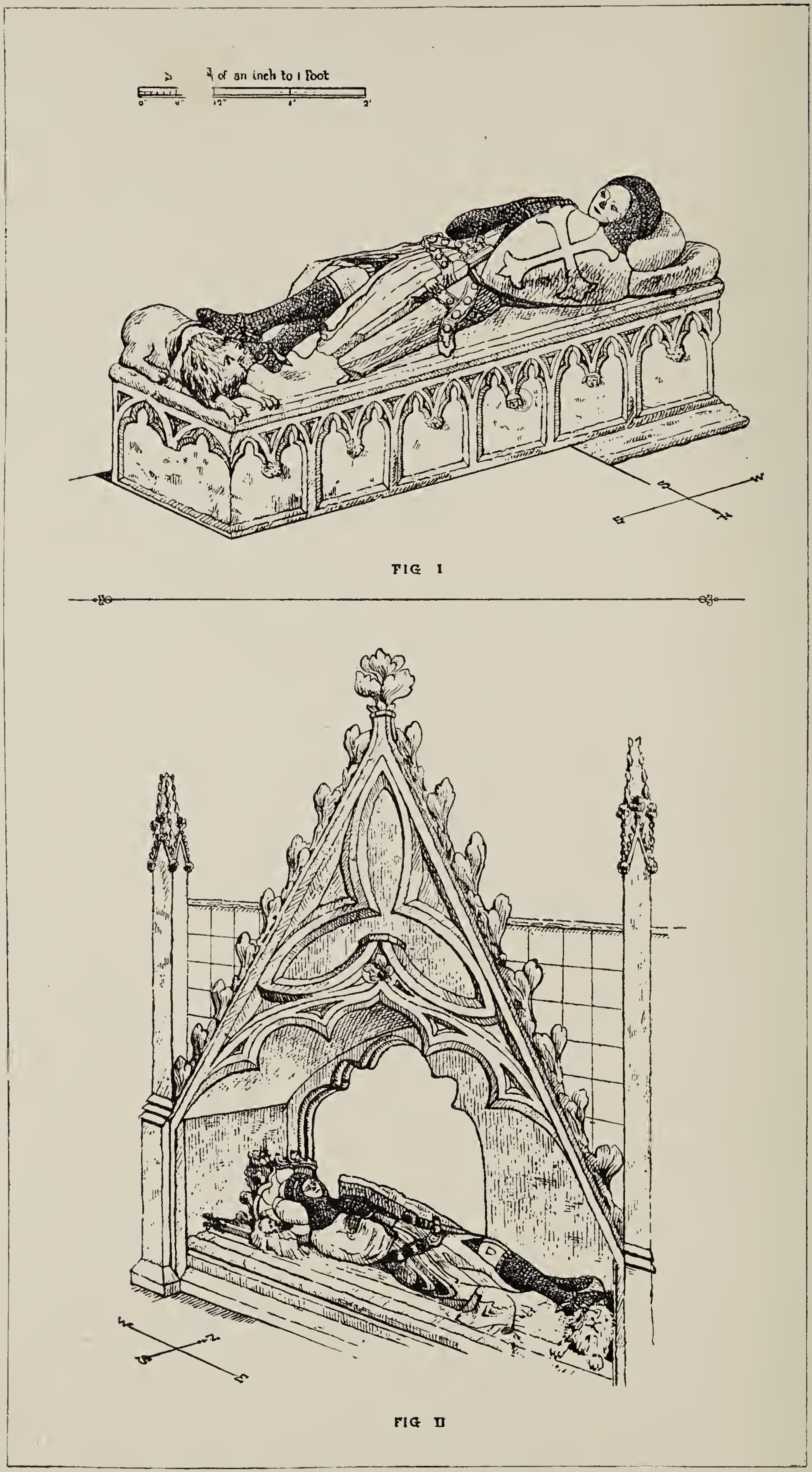

¾ of an inch to 1 Foot
0"
6"
12"
1'
2'
S
W
E
N
W
N
S
E

FIG I

FIG II

Effigies in Goldsborough Church.

Reproduced from Mr. Speight's "Nidderdale."

6 feet 1 inch and is proportionately broad. The figure is laid upon an altar-tomb of the time of Edward II, having characteristic Decorated panels. The feet lie as usual towards the East. The head rests upon plain oblong transverse cushions, and is covered with a closely-fitting ring-mail hood, having an enriched band, ¾ inch wide. The sides of the head are consequently concealed, but the facial features are well and distinctly cut, the nose however is unfortunately broken off. The throat and shoulders are enclosed in ring-mail, the knight being attired in a complete suit of the same material and pattern. The hands are raised in supplication, and covered likewise with mail gauntlets, undivided at the fingers, and united at the wrists with plain cord. The left leg is crossed above the right, and both legs are protected with ring-mail *chausses*, having plain steel guards or *poleyns* fastened to them at the knees, and closely fitting to the feet. At the heels are plain prick-spurs each 1¼ inch long, held in position by leathern straps buckled in front. The feet rest against a lion *couchant.* A leathern girdle, 1 inch wide, buckled in front, encircles the waist, below which and attached to it is a broad leather belt, studded with plain silver buttons, each 1½ inch diameter, the belt being laced to the scabbard of the sword on the left side. The sword is of the cross-hilted type in a plain ridged scabbard with pointed top, and has been not less than 3 feet long, but the lower portion has been broken off and is missing. A leathern strap passes over the right shoulder and secures the knight's shield on the left side, above the sword. The shield, 23 inches long, rounded to the body, bears the arms of Goldesburgh, a cross patoncee. Over the whole suit is a sleeveless surcoat (of linen) reaching from the shoulders to the ankles, and open in graceful folds in front."

"The other apparently older effigy beneath its elegant canopy of the time of Edward II need not be specially described, as it differs from the above in but few particulars. Surrounding the head is a recumbent ornamental mantling. The hood-fillet is plain, and upon the knee-guards are depicted small raised shields, these being purely ornamental accessories, like the small shields often shewn on sword scabbards ; they were originally no doubt painted with arms. The body shield is 29 inches long, shaped like the other, but displays no arms. The surcoat has sleeves, which is very unusual. Upon the right side of the monument has been a small figure of a guardian-angel or saint in a sitting posture, also two other small carved heads of curious design."

There is no evidence to show that the knights here represented were Templars ; indeed, as their effigies bear no mark identifying them as such, we may safely conclude that they were not members of the Knights Templars' Preceptory at Ribstone (two miles distant), nor of any other order.

"The darlings of a knightly Past
Sleep in their bed of sculptured stone."

In the floor of the chancel is a flat stone bearing an inscription in Gothic capitals round its margin, while the words are Norman -French as follows :—

PRIEZ : PVR : DAME : EVE : DE : GOLDESBVRGH : KE : GIT : ICIE : FYLE : SIR : WAVTER : BEK : IADIE ✠

[Pray for Lady Eve de Goldesburgh who lies here late daughter of Sir Walter Bek.]

The stone once bore arms upon it apparently in brass, but they have disappeared. It dates from about the beginning of the Fourteenth Century as events to be related subsequently will show. It seems probable that Lady Eve's husband was the Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., who was buried in Bardney Abbey, co. Lincoln, though there is no reference to him in the church at Goldsborough.

Dodsworth gives two other inscriptions, the latter of which is on one of the stones in the chancel. Translated they read thus :[1]

Here lieth Sir Nicholas Kelde, late parson of this church, who died the 18th day of March in the year of the Lord 1444, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.

Here lieth Sir Richard Bolton, late rector of this church, who died the 10th day of September in the year of the Lord 1472, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.

Under an arch in the chantry at the east end of the south aisle is a raised tomb in memory of thirteen members of the Goldesburgh family. On the arch facing northwards are the Arms of Vavasour cut in stone and thrice repeated, in the centre and at the extremities, while on the side facing southwards are Goldesburgh Arms separately and also in their quartered form with impalement quartered, representing Goldesburgh–Deoyle. There is no date on the tomb but it doubtless belongs to the Sixteenth Century. The names inscribed on the nave side of the tomb are Jane, Maud, Elizabeth, Nicholaa, Inet, Alice, and Anne. On the chantry chapel side they are Richard, Thomas, Edward, John, Peter, and George. Shields bearing Goldesburgh Arms accompany each name, some impaled to indicate marriage and others showing the bearers had died single. It is possible that recumbent effigies of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, and the father and mother of a numerous progeny, have been removed from the bare flat top of the tomb which seems incomplete without them. The only other arms on the monument are those of Ingleby impaled with the Arms of Richard de Goldesburgh, the eldest son of the family.

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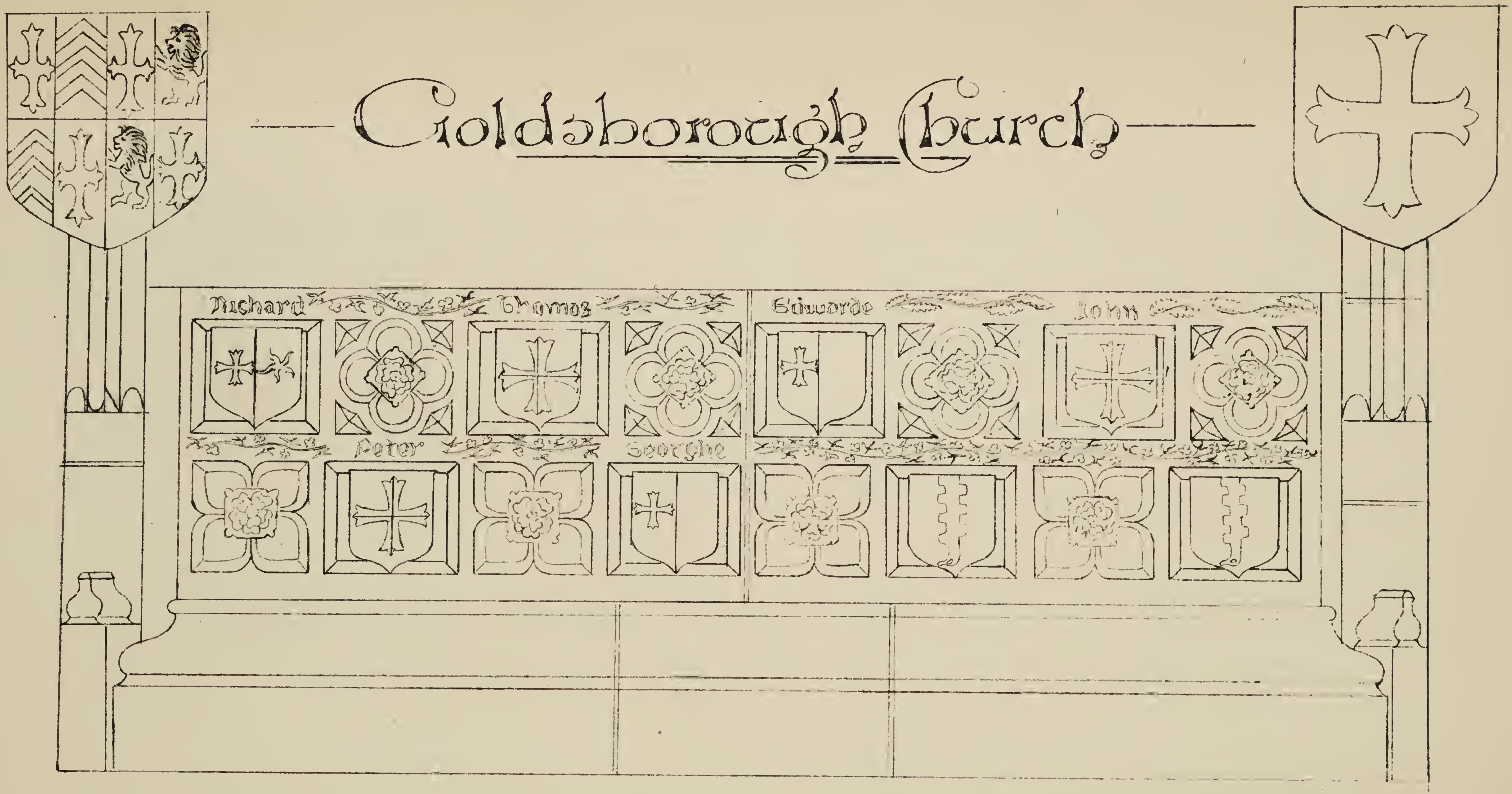
[1] Harleian MS. 799., fol. 69.

Goldsborough Church

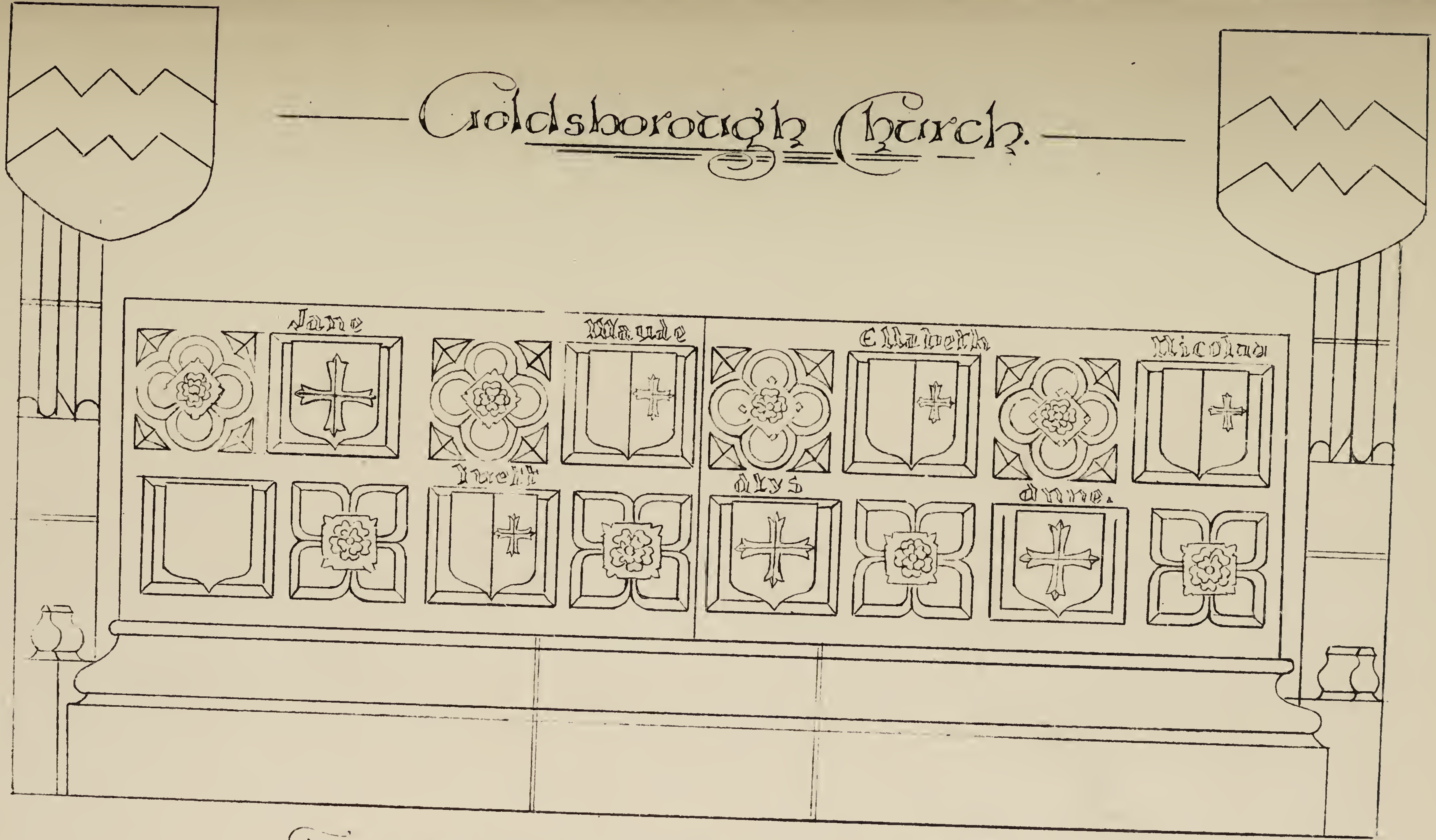


South side of Goldsborough Tomb.

Chantry Chapel side.

F.R.N. Haswell F.R.I.B.A.
Meas and Delt
R.a.a.

Goldsborough Church.



Nave side of Goldsborough Tomb.

Scale 1 inch-1 foot.

E. Scott Petch. A.R.I.B.A. Delt

All the windows that bore arms or traces of the family in the days of Dodsworth (1618) have since been broken or removed. The Arms of Norton, *sable*, a maunch, *or*, are emblazoned in the east window of the south aisle as also are the Arms of Hutton and Byerley of a later date.

Passing out of the nave and climbing up the narrow stone stairs into the belfry, we find ourselves in the presence of three old mellow-toned bells of considerable weight and size. Each bears an inscription beautifully cast, as follows :—

BELL I.—the smallest—dedicated to St. Andrew.

ANDREAS DVLCIS ET ANDREA PRO NOBIS OMNIBVS ORA.

[Andrew and sweet Andrea, for all of us pray.]

BELL II.—the largest—a tenor bell.

✠ I. H. C. ✠ DOMINVS RICHARDVS GOLDESBVRGH MILES XIII FECIT ISTAM.

[Sir Richard Goldesburgh, the thirteenth knight, made this.]

Or, [Sir Richard Goldesburgh, knight, the thirteenth of the name, caused this bell to be made.]

BELL III.—the intermediate—dedicated to St. Anne.

ANNA DEO DIGNA POSCENTIBVS ESTO BENIGNA. DOMINA JOHANNA VXOR EJVSDEM RICHARDI GOLDESBVRGH FECIT DIMIDIAM, MCCCCVII.

[Worthy Anna, to those who call upon God be gracious.]

Or, [Anna, honoured of God, be gracious to thy suppliants.]

[Dame Johanna, the wife of the aforesaid Richard Goldesburgh, caused half of this bell to be made, 1407.]

In Dodsworth's Notes we have the following :—[1]

> " In the Booke of the Curchwarden's Accompts, 1580, these words : 'This yeare the great Bell was cast againe because she was crackt, and the scription that was on her before was got on her againe, which is thus DOMINVS RICHARDVS DE GOLDESBVRGH MILES XIII FECIT ISTAM. It is thought to be about 200 yeares since the first casting thereof.' "

On retracing our steps and passing out by the south door into the churchyard, there was to be seen till recent years just one possible memorial to a member of the family. It consisted of a small recumbent stone with a cross, apparently not armorial, cut upon its whole length, while at one end were the letters T. G. It was the most ancient looking monument outside the church.

Not far from this spot is a large circular basin roughly hollowed out of a massive round stone lying within a square of masonry with three steps down on each side of the square. There is no drain or outlet for the several gallons of water required to fill the basin. The stone, which is estimated to be about five tons in weight, is supposed by some to be the butt or socket of a stone cross, and by others to be an outdoor font with a diameter from the outer rim of 52 inches and from the inner rim of 30 inches. If it proves to have been a font, it is then most probable that this is the stone mentioned in certain ancient documents as "the Fountstone in the church of Goldesburgh," where payments of rent, &c. were annually made.

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[1] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 70.

High up on the steeple we catch sight of several shields of arms. On the south side the Goldesburgh Cross has for its impalement a Maunch, being the Arms of Norton, *alias* Conyers.[1] On the west side, impaled with the Goldesburgh Arms, are three Bars, probably representing the ancient family of Bussey, long resident in the village. On the north side, the Cross patoncée common to all the shields has for its impalement what appear to be the Arms of Nevill, viz. three Bustards rising, or as given by Dodsworth, three Cranes or Storks.

"In an assessment of the towns in the Claro Wapentake, made in 1584, Goldsborough is rated at five shillings . . . . . At the time this assessment was made, the Rev. William Tallentire was rector. He was followed by the Rev. Roger Acroide, instituted in 1589, and he again by the Rev. Henry Darington, or Darnton, who held the rectory from 1591 to 1624."[2]

The Church living is a rectory valued in 1292 at £6 13s. 4d. yearly,[3] and again in 1535 at £10 0s. 11d.[4] Dodsworth states the value in 1620 to be £20 and gives 'Mr. Goldesburgh' as the patron.[5] In 1654 it was of the value of £70. The living is now in the gift of the Earl of Harewood, and the net income in 1831 was £291. In 1897 it was valued at £430, and in 1927 at £540 net and a house.[6]

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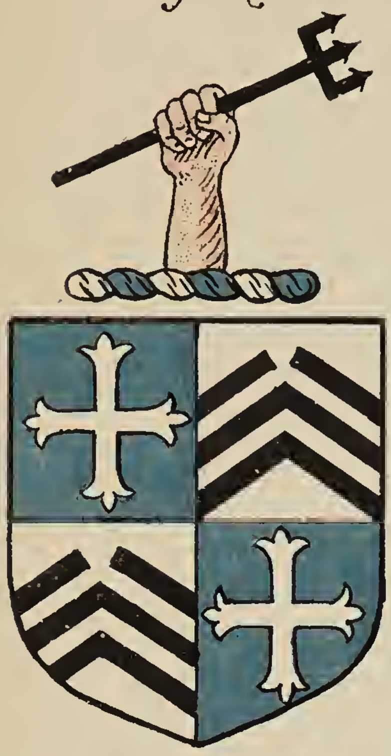
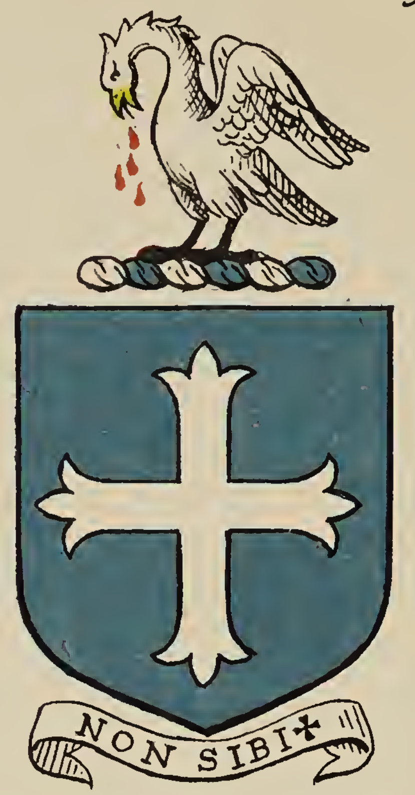
[1] Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorials*, pp. 37, 323, 977.
[2] *Goldsborough, The Church and the Hall* (Parrs Ltd., Knaresborough).
[3] *The Ecclesiastical Taxation of England and Wales*, by Pope Nicholas, p. 337.
[4] Valor Ecclesiasticus, Henry VIII, Vol. V, p. 256.
[5] Harleian MS. 793, fol. 87b.
[6] Crockford's *Clerical Directory*.

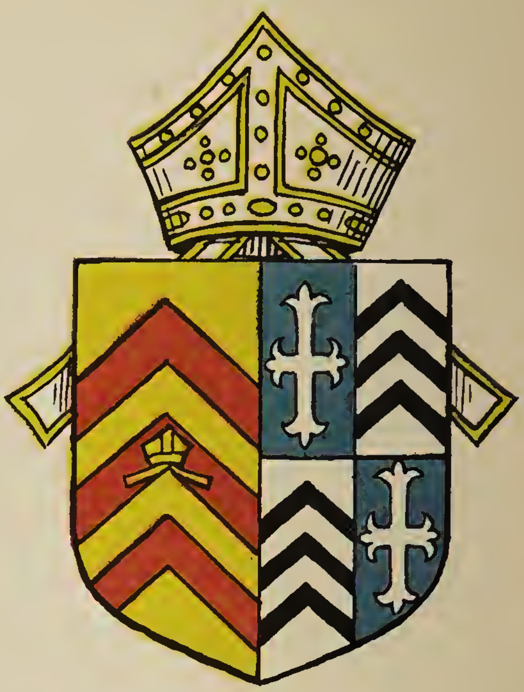
Goldesburghe,
co. York.



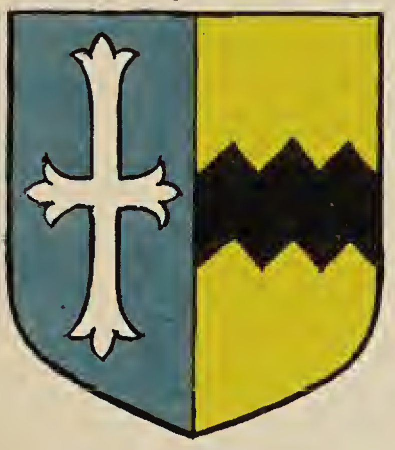
Goldesborough, co. York, Lincoln,
Wilts, Essex, Salop, and Longford.



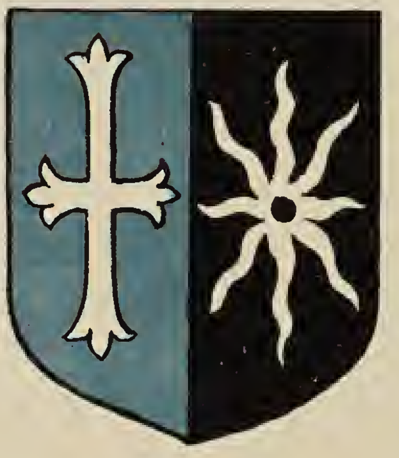
Goldisburgh,
Bishop Godfrey.



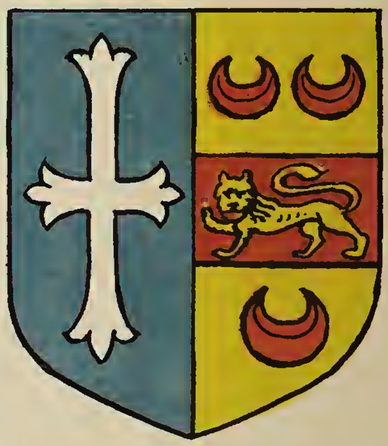
Goldesbrough-Vavasour.



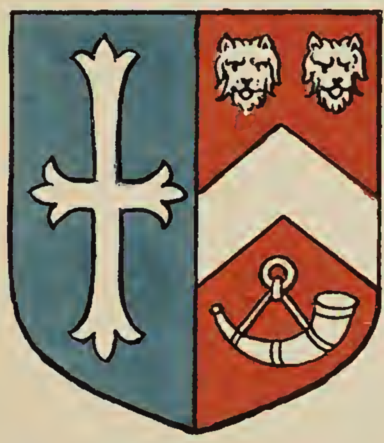
Goldesbrough-Ingleby.



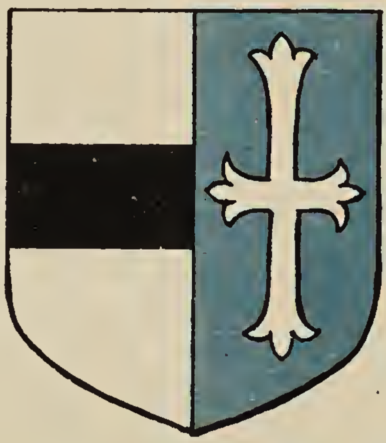
Goldesbrough-Boynton.



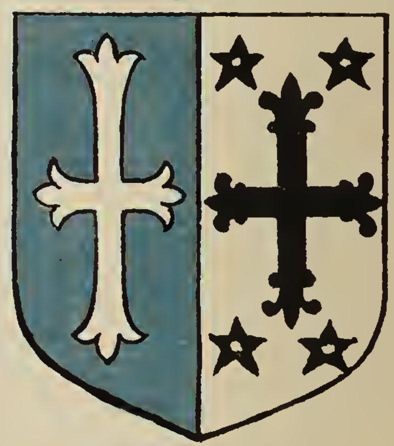
Goldesbrough-Slingsby.



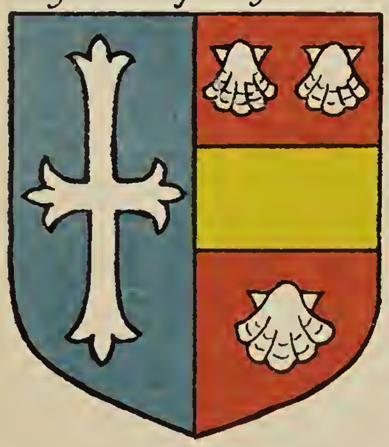
Kighley-Goldesbrough.



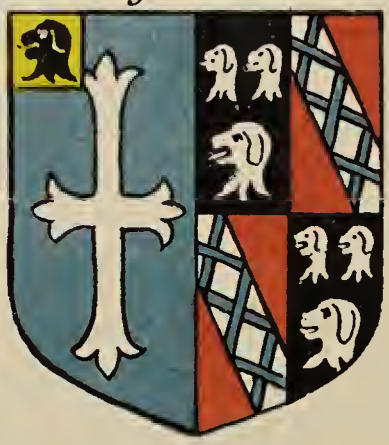
Goldesbrough-Atkinson.



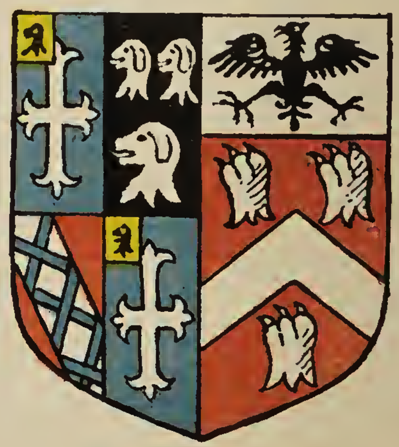
Goldesbrough-Pitchard,
of Trumpington.



Goldesbrough-Hall,
of Essex.



Goldesbrough-Browne.



[Harleian MSS. 1420, 1421. Additional MSS. (Cole) 5836, 5809, and 12443.]

CHAPTER IV

ARMS

It is probable that there is no evidence at first hand respecting the Arms of Goldesburgh earlier than that found upon the knight's effigy within the church or upon the shields fixed on three sides of the tower without. If, however, these should not date back as far as 1371, we have evidence in that year in the form of a broken seal belonging to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, affixed to a charter still extant.[1] In all these cases the Arms are the same. They are simply a Cross fleury or patoncée, that is, a Cross adorned at each of its ends with the triple emblem of the *fleur-de-lis*. We have already found these Arms emblazoned in the ancient windows of the church. The colour of the shield is azure or blue, and that of the Cross, argent or silver.

When Gervase Holles, the antiquary (living 1606–1675), visited the churches in the county of Lincoln prior to the Civil Wars, where for centuries members of the Goldesburgh family had their abode, he gave in his Notes[2] a full account of the various coats of arms in the windows of the churches he inspected. In the churches of Tattershall—the ancestral home of the Cromwells—(window on the south side), Kirton (south window of the nave), Holbeach (above the breast of a man in the east window to the right of the chancel), Hale (south window) and Potter-Hanworth (south window in the chancel), he found shields as at Goldesburgh. Their colour was azure with the Cross patoncée, argent. In the case of Hale, Holles gives the name Goldesburgh. Slightly different from these were the Arms he discovered at Hanworth and at Old Hanworth. In the churches of these two parishes the shields were blue, but the crosses bottony, i.e. each extremity terminates in three buds, knobs, or buttons, somewhat resembling a trefoil. The colour of these crosses was *or*—gold.

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[1] Additional Charters, No. 17110, British Museum. See illustration facing p. 73.
[2] Harleian MS. 6829, pp. 103, 126, 187, 220, 236, 251, 337.

An old MS. Collection of Arms relating to Barons, Knights,[1] &c. gives the following: Goldsburgh, Blue, a Cross sarcellée, Argent.

Dodsworth in describing the Arms in the windows of Swillington Church, co. York,[2] states that in the south window there were the Arms of Mowbray . . . . De la Pole . . . . Goldsbrough, Azure, a Cross fleury, Argent. Stapleton . . . . .

Many reliable authorities[3] give the family name, Goldesbrough Goldesburgh, Gouldesborough, Ric. Gouldesburgh, Bishop Godfrey Goldisburgh, &c., the colour of the shield, azure or blue, and the cross patoncée, argent. In other MSS.[4] the same Arms are given with a *fleur-de-lis* in the centre of the cross.

We must now notice a distinct variation from the foregoing, in which the Arms are quartered. They are thus given in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584–5.[5] There is a long list drawn up under the following heading:—" Names and Arms of those Knights from the Province of York who performed Military Service with King Edward I in Scotland and elsewhere." In the list we find, GOLDESBURGH—Quarterly, 1 and 4. *Azure*, a cross patoncée *Argent.* 2 and 3. *Argent*, three chevrons *Sable.* The impalement consisting of the chevrons appears to represent the Arms of Deoyle or D'Oyley, indicating the marriage that took place between the two families in the thirteenth century. Sometimes D'Oyley quartered with their Arms, Argent, a lion rampant, Azure. The Goldesburgh Arms quartered as above are given by many ancient authorities,[6] including Tonge's Visitation of York, 1530, and Flower's Visitation, 1563–4. The same Arms are given with the chevron in chief *brisé* or broken, in Glover's Visitation of the same county, 1584–5, and elsewhere.[7]

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[1] Cotton MS. Claud, C. II, fol. 176.

[2] Harleian MS. 802, fol. 118b.

[3] Harleian MSS. 1392, 1407, 1410, 1421, 1446, 1459, 1487, 2116, 6589.
Lansdown MSS. 865, 883, 908.
Cotton MS. Claud, C. II.
Additional MSS. 18215, 12443.

[4] Harleian MSS. 1392, 1459.
Cotton MS. Tiberius D. 10.

[5] Edited by Jos. Foster, p. 401. Additional MS. 18011, fol. 249.

[6] Harleian MSS. 1394, 1415, 1420, 1499, 1503, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XVI, p. 142. Surtees Society Records, 1863, No. 41.
Vincent's *Yorkshire,* 110 (College of Arms).
Additional MS. 18013.

[7] Harleian MS. 1420. Lansdown MS. 900. Additional MS. 18011.
Cotton MS. Tiberius D.10.

At the head of the tomb of Bishop Godfrey Goldisburgh in Gloucester Cathedral, Goldesburgh Arms are impaled with those of Clare, Earl of Gloucester, then in use as the Arms of the See.[1]—*Or*, three chevrons, *gules*, on the middlemost a mitre, *or*. Impaling, Quarterly. 1 and 4. *Azure*, a cross patoncée, *argent*. 2 and 3. *Argent*, three chevrons, *sable*.[2]

Miss L. Gouldsbury in her brief MS. says the Bishop used as his Crest, a peacock in its pride, with the motto, "*God prosper and give success*," but she does not state her authority for this and, so far, it has not been discovered.

The nine shields with impalements not previously mentioned, which are displayed in full colours in the illustration, are to be found tricked in Harleian MS. 1421, fols. 3*b*, 14*b*, and 15. They have been examined and copied with great care. No important deviation has been made in the heraldic devices, and only one in the names given above the shields. In the MS., over the shield impaled with a fess and three escallops, we find "*Goldesbrough-Trumpington.*" Here there is an evident omission. These are not Trumpington Arms but those of Piticher,[3] or Pitchard[4] of Trumpington, co. Cambridge, with whom the marriage alliance was made.[5] "*Goldesbrough-Hall*" of Essex is also given as "*Goldesbrough-Hall*" of Ore, co. Sussex.[3] Both descriptions appear to be correct.

In the ancient seat of the Turbervilles at Bere Regis, co. Dorset, Goldesborough Arms—Azure, a cross bottony, *or*—were impaled with those of Turberville in one of the windows, since removed, the date of the marriage being about 1556 or earlier.[6]

In the south wall of the Bere Regis Church is the Turberville window, of late Gothic character and five lights, with a series of stained-glass armorial shields displaying the Heraldry of the Turbervilles as lords of the Manor from the days of King John onwards. The second shield in the centre light bears dexter arms—*Ermine*, a lion rampant crowned *Gules*; and sinister arms—*Azure*, a cross fleury or a form of bottony *Or*, with the names, Thomas Turberville and Goldsborough, doubtless the Margaret, sister of Robert Goldesborough, of East Knoyle, co. Wilts (1540—1581).

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[1] See illustration facing p. 137.
[2] Additional MS. 5836, fols. 13b and 14.
[3] Harleian MS. 1420, fol. 205.
[4] Additional MS. (Cole) 5809, fol. 61b. Also Lansdown MS. 908, fol. 76*b*.
[5] Glover's *Visitation of York*, ed. by Jos. Foster, p. 369.
[6] Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, 3rd ed., Vol. I, pp. 139–40.

In Bysshe's Visitation of Essex, 1664, D. 21. (College of Arms)[1] Gouldesburgh Arms (Chipping Ongar) are given in blazon—*Azure*, a cross fleury, *argent*. A Crest is also added, viz. a pelican, with wings endorsed, proper.

The same arms without the crest are tricked in the Visitation of Salop, C. 35. fol. 23. (College of Arms), with the pedigree of Goldesborough of Edstaston.

We find these arms also engraven upon an old seal used in the signing of the Will of Mary Gouldsbrough of East Knoyle, co. Wilts in 1673.[2] In the red wax, of course, the heraldic colours do not appear.

In the escutcheon, with shield, helmet, and mantling, half-tricked on paper in Withie's Collection of Arms,[3] the device is the same as above—*Azure*, a cross patoncée, *argent*. The crest is a demi-lion rampant. Both arms and crest [see frontispiece], according to the heraldic evidence of Berry, Robson, and Burke were used by a Gouldesborough of Lincolns Inn.

The following list of Arms is compiled from :—

Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, Vols. II and IV.

Robson's *British Herald*, Vol. IV—by far the fullest account.

Burke's *General Armory*. Alphabetical List.

Goldesborough or Goldesbrough, *Azure*, a cross patoncée, *or*. Crest, a dexter hand holding a trident, proper.

Goldesburgh [Chipping Ongar, Essex ; and Goldesburgh, co. York], *Azure*, a cross fleury, *argent*. Crest, a pelican, with wings endorsed . . . . vulning her breast.

Goldesburgh [Lincolns Inn], *Azure*, a cross patoncée, *argent*. Crest, a demi-lion rampant.

Goldisborough [Goldisbrough], *Azure*, a cross moline, *argent*.

Goldisburgh, *Azure*, on a cross patoncée, *argent*, a fleur-de-lis, *sable*.

Goldsbrough or Gouldsbrough, *Azure*, a cross sarcellée, *argent*.

Goldsbrough or Goldisborough [co. York], *Azure*, a cross flowered, *argent*.

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[1] Ed. by J. J. Howard, p. 40.

[2] Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1674, Somerset House.

[3] Harleian MS. 1410, fol. 15.

Goldesburgh [co. Kent], *Azure*, a chevron, *ermine*, between three acorns, *or*.
Goldsbrough, *Argent* (another, *or*.), three piles, *gules*.
Goldsbrough, *Argent*, three pales, *gules*.
Goldsbrough. *Gules*, three pales, *argent*.

The Crest most generally acknowledged is " a Pelican with wings endorsed vulning its breast, proper." It is known to have been used by the branch of the Gouldsbury family settled in Longford, Ireland ; by Thomas Gouldesburgh of Ongar, co. Essex, in 1664 ; and by Admiral Goldesbrough of Bruton, co. Somerset, early in the nineteenth century. There is a carved Pelican crest, also, taken from an old bench-end probably Jacobean, and now over the altar of the Parish Church of Fordington St. George, Dorchester, where Giles Gouldesborough was vicar, 1643–65.

The Pelican feeding her young adorned the altars of many of the temples of the Egyptians, and was emblematical of the duties of a parent. She is represented either vulning or wounding her breast with her beak, or " in her Piety " when surrounded by her young who are being fed by the parent. The symbol has often been used by the Church as the emblem of devoted and self-sacrificing charity, with the motto, " *Sic Christus dilexit nos*—Thus hath Christ loved us."[1] In *Hamlet*, Act IV Scene V, reference is made to " the kind, life-rendering pelican," and it has been remarked that amongst old books of emblems there is one on which Shakespeare himself might have looked. It is entitled, ' A Choice of Emblemes and other Devices,' by Geffery Whitney, 1586. Beneath the illustration given are the following lines :

> " The pellican, for to revive her younge,
> Doth pierce her brest, and geve them of her blood.
> Then searche your breste, and as you have with tonge
> With penne proceede to doe our countrie good :
> Your zeal is great, your learning is profounde,
> Then help our wantes, with that you do abounde."[2]

The Arms and Crest of many families are accompanied by a Motto. " Mottoes sometimes represent the ancient war cries of historic families, or they may point to a sentiment of loyalty or of personal devotion, to some aspiration for worldly advancement, or speak of a hope extending beyond a transitory life."[1] The Goldesbrough family Motto—NON SIBI—Not unto himself—is given on the authority of Miss L. Gouldsbury alone. No trace of it appears in any ancient MS. or modern collection of Arms, Crests, or Mottoes hitherto examined. It should not, however, be rejected on this account, but received with some degree of caution. It may not be out of place to observe that the cross of sacrifice in the shield, the pelican feeding its young with its own life-blood, in the crest, and the motto, 'Not unto himself,' all blend harmoniously together to express the distinctive note of Christianity—*through death unto life* !

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[1] *Symbolisms of Heraldry*, W. C. Wade, pp. 77–8.
[2] Shakspere, *Tragedies*. Charles Knight, Vol. I, p. 154.

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[1] *Symbolisms of Heraldry*, W. C. Wade, p. 148.

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or of personal devotion, to some aspiration for worldly advancement, or speak of a hope extending beyond a transitory life."[1] The Goldesbrough family Motto—NON SIBI—Not unto himself—is given on the authority of Miss L. Gouldsbury alone. No trace of it appears in any ancient MS. or modern collection of Arms, Crests, or Mottoes hitherto examined. It should not, however, be rejected on this account, but received with some degree of caution. It may not be out of place to observe that the cross of sacrifice in the shield, the pelican feeding its young with its own life-blood, in the crest, and the motto, 'Not unto himself,' all blend harmoniously together to express the distinctive note of Christianity—*through death unto life*!

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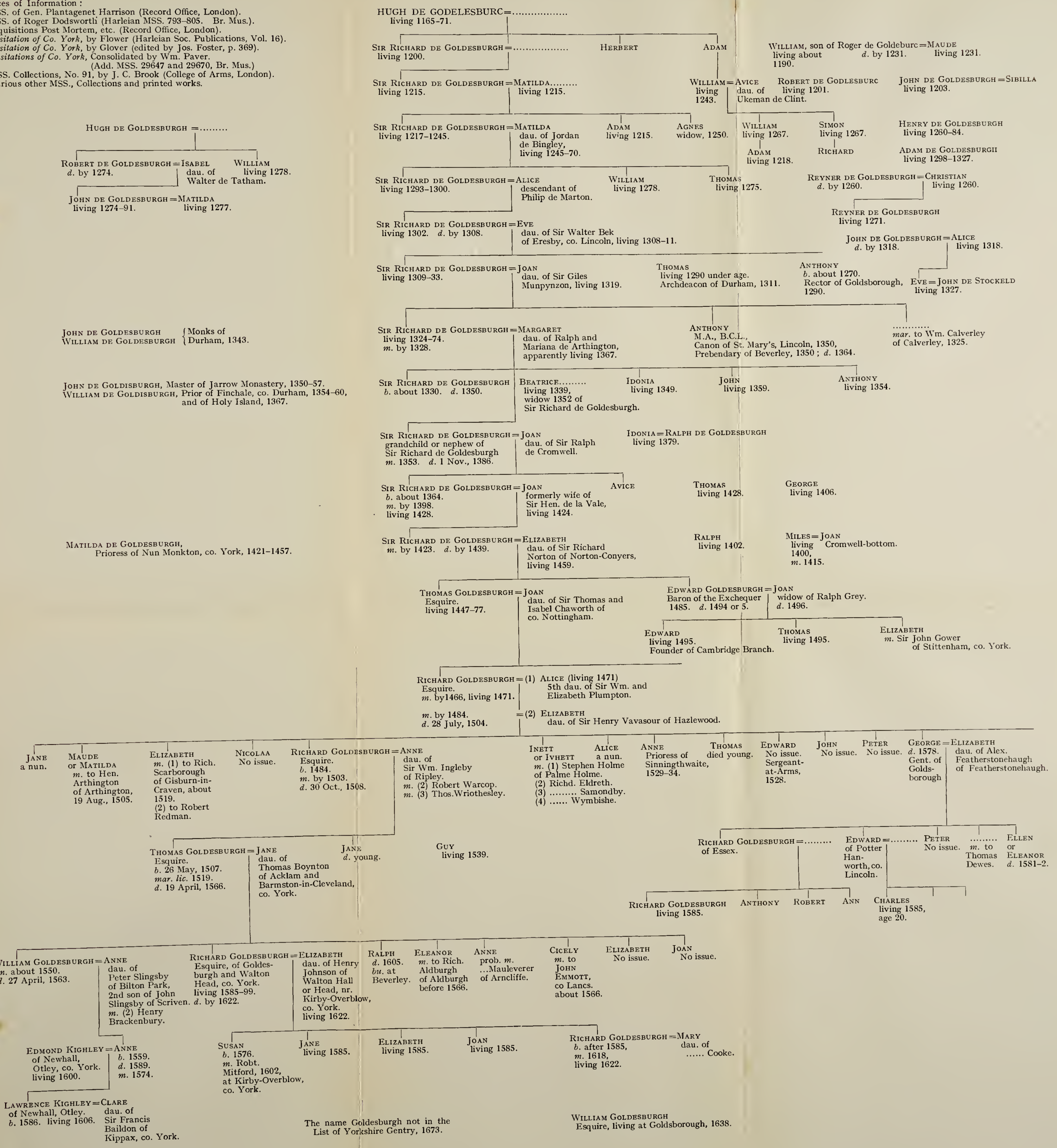
[1] *Symbolisms of Heraldry*, W. C. Wade, p. 148.

The Family of Goldesburgh of Goldsborough

In the Wapentake of Claro, in the West Riding of the County of York

Sources of Information:
MSS. of Gen. Plantagenet Harrison (Record Office, London).
MSS. of Roger Dodsworth (Harleian MSS. 793–805. Br. Mus.).
Inquisitions Post Mortem, etc. (Record Office, London).
Visitation of Co. York, by Flower (Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 16).
Visitation of Co. York, by Glover (edited by Jos. Foster, p. 369).
Visitations of Co. York, Consolidated by Wm. Paver.
(Add. MSS. 29647 and 29670, Br. Mus.)
MSS. Collections, No. 91, by J. C. Brook (College of Arms, London).
Various other MSS., Collections and printed works.



HUGH DE GODELESBURC = ... living 1165-71.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = ... living 1200.
Herbert
Adam

William, son of Roger de Goldeburc = Maude
living about 1190. d. by 1231. living 1231.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Matilda......... living 1215. living 1215.

William = Avice
living 1243. dau. of Ukeman de Clint.

Robert de Godlesburc living 1201.

John de Goldesburgh = Sibilla living 1203.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Matilda
living 1217–1245. dau. of Jordan de Bingley, living 1245–70.
Adam living 1215.
Agnes widow, 1250.

William living 1267.
Adam living 1218.
Simon living 1267.
Richard

Henry de Goldesburgh living 1260–84.

Adam de Goldesburgh living 1298–1327.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Alice
living 1293–1300. descendant of Philip de Marton.
William living 1278.
Thomas living 1275.

Reyner de Goldesburgh = Christian
d. by 1260. living 1260.

Reyner de Goldesburgh living 1271.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Eve
living 1302. *d.* by 1308. dau. of Sir Walter Bek of Eresby, co. Lincoln, living 1308–11.

John de Goldesburgh = Alice
d. by 1318. living 1318.

Eve = John de Stockeld living 1327.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Joan
living 1309–33. dau. of Sir Giles Munpynzon, living 1319.
Thomas living 1290 under age. Archdeacon of Durham, 1311.
Anthony *b.* about 1270. Rector of Goldsborough, 1290.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Margaret
living 1324–74. *m.* by 1328. dau. of Ralph and Mariana de Arthington, apparently living 1367.
Anthony M.A., B.C.L., Canon of St. Mary's, Lincoln, 1350, Prebendary of Beverley, 1350; *d.* 1364.
.... *mar.* to Wm. Calverley of Calverley, 1325.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh *b.* about 1330. *d.* 1350.
Beatrice......... living 1339, widow 1352 of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh.
Idonia living 1349.
John living 1359.
Anthony living 1354.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Joan
grandchild or nephew of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh *m.* 1353. *d.* 1 Nov., 1386. dau. of Sir Ralph de Cromwell.

Idonia = Ralph de Goldesburgh living 1379.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Joan
b. about 1364. *m.* by 1398. living 1428. formerly wife of Sir Hen. de la Vale, living 1424.
Avice

Thomas living 1428.
George living 1406.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh = Elizabeth
m. by 1423. *d.* by 1439. dau. of Sir Richard Norton of Norton-Conyers, living 1459.

Ralph living 1402.
Miles = Joan
living 1400, *m.* 1415. Cromwell-bottom.

Thomas Goldesburgh = Joan
Esquire. living 1447–77. dau. of Sir Thomas and Isabel Chaworth of co. Nottingham.

Edward Goldesburgh = Joan
Baron of the Exchequer 1485. *d.* 1494 or 5. widow of Ralph Grey. *d.* 1496.

Edward living 1495. Founder of Cambridge Branch.
Thomas living 1495.
Elizabeth *m.* Sir John Gower of Stittenham, co. York.

Richard Goldesburgh = (1) Alice (living 1471)
Esquire. *m.* by1466, living 1471. 5th dau. of Sir Wm. and Elizabeth Plumpton.
m. by 1484. *d.* 28 July, 1504. = (2) Elizabeth dau. of Sir Henry Vavasour of Hazlewood.

Jane a nun.
Maude or Matilda *m.* to Hen. Arthington of Arthington, 19 Aug., 1505.
Elizabeth *m.* (1) to Rich. Scarborough of Gisburn-in-Craven, about 1519. (2) to Robert Redman.
Nicolaa No issue.
Richard Goldesburgh = Anne
Esquire. *b.* 1484. *m.* by 1503. *d.* 30 Oct., 1508. dau. of Sir Wm. Ingleby of Ripley. *m.* (2) Robert Warcop. *m.* (3) Thos.Wriothesley.
Inett or Ivhett *m.* (1) Stephen Holme of Palme Holme. (2) Richd. Eldreth. (3) .... Samondby. (4) ...... Wymbishe.
Alice a nun.
Anne Prioress of Sinningthwaite, 1529–34.
Thomas died young.
Edward No issue. Sergeant-at-Arms, 1528.
John No issue.
Peter No issue.
George = Elizabeth
d. 1578. Gent. of Goldsborough dau. of Alex. Featherstonehaugh of Featherstonehaugh.

Thomas Goldesburgh = Jane
Esquire. *b.* 26 May, 1507. *mar. lic.* 1519. *d.* 19 April, 1566. dau. of Thomas Boynton of Acklam and Barmston-in-Cleveland, co. York.
Jane *d.* young.
Guy living 1539.

Richard Goldesburgh = ... of Essex.
Edward = ... of Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln.
Peter No issue.
.... *m.* to Thomas Dewes.
Ellen or Eleanor *d.* 1581–2.

Richard Goldesburgh living 1585.
Anthony
Robert
Ann
Charles living 1585, age 20.

William Goldesburgh = Anne
m. about 1550. *d.* 27 April, 1563. dau. of Peter Slingsby of Bilton Park, 2nd son of John Slingsby of Scriven. *m.* (2) Henry Brackenbury.
Richard Goldesburgh = Elizabeth
Esquire, of Goldesburgh and Walton Head, co. York. living 1585–99. *d.* by 1622. dau. of Henry Johnson of Walton Hall or Head, nr. Kirby-Overblow, co. York. living 1622.
Ralph *d.* 1605. *bu.* at Beverley.
Eleanor *m.* to Rich. Aldburgh of Aldburgh before 1566.
Anne prob. *m.* ...Mauleverer of Arncliffe.
Cicely *m.* to John Emmott, co Lancs. about 1566.
Elizabeth No issue.
Joan No issue.

Edmond Kighley = Anne
of Newhall, Otley, co. York. living 1600. *b.* 1559. *d.* 1589. *m.* 1574.

Susan *b.* 1576. *m.* Robt. Mitford, 1602, at Kirby-Overblow, co. York.
Jane living 1585.
Elizabeth living 1585.
Joan living 1585.
Richard Goldesburgh = Mary
b. after 1585, *m.* 1618, living 1622. dau. of ...... Cooke.

Lawrence Kighley = Clare
of Newhall, Otley. *b.* 1586. living 1606. dau. of Sir Francis Baildon of Kippax, co. York.

Hugh de Goldesburgh = ...
Robert de Goldesburgh = Isabel
d. by 1274. dau. of Walter de Tatham.
William living 1278.
John de Goldesburgh = Matilda
living 1274–91. living 1277.

John de Goldesburgh
William de Goldesburgh
Monks of Durham, 1343.

John de Goldisburgh, Master of Jarrow Monastery, 1350–57.
William de Goldisburgh, Prior of Finchale, co. Durham, 1354–60, and of Holy Island, 1367.

Matilda de Goldesburgh,
Prioress of Nun Monkton, co. York, 1421–1457.

The name Goldesburgh not in the List of Yorkshire Gentry, 1673.

William Goldesburgh
Esquire, living at Goldsborough, 1638.

CHAPTER V

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBURGH:
Yorkshire Stock

> "We see the dames and men who played
> Great parts in those small worlds now past."

Amongst the broad acres and fertile plains of the great county of York, in the West Riding of that county, and in the Wapentake of Claro, where in deep seclusion the small *burgh* or fortified station of Godwin, Godhelm, or some other lay, the Goldesburgh family undoubtedly had birth. Whether the founder of the stock, which in the struggle for existence has in many branches persisted through well nigh eight centuries, was a clumsy, heavy, practically-minded Saxon of sad and solemn genius and all too fond of his bacon and beer, or whether he traced his origin to the bold and strenuous Vikings who like a swarm of locusts invaded our shores and set up the kingdom of the Danes in England, or whether it was his proud boast and high dignity to possess "the staid conservative, came-over-with-the-Conqueror type of mind," is not within our power to determine. On this point the oracle of history is dumb. Probably no research, however recondite, will ever reveal the time or circumstances when the common progenitor of not too prolific a clan first bore the name *de Goldesburgh*. Who or what he was we cannot tell, but that his name and his progeny are inseparably bound up with the ancient Yorkshire village of the same denomination the whole history of the family proves without doubt or question.

As has been said in a previous chapter, the first certain reference to any person bearing the name is in the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 12th year of the reign of King Henry II, 1165–66.[1] The following is a literal translation from the Latin:—

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[1] Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II, p. 47 (printed copy).

YORKSHIRE.
Concerning Pleas of Earl Geoffrey and Richard de Luci.
In the WAPENTAKE of CLARO.
HUGH DE GOLDESBURC owes 40s.

In the Pipe Roll for 1166–67, we find the entry,[1]

HUGH DE GODESBURC renders an account of 40s. He has paid it into the Treasury and is quit.

The explanation given of this debt is that "Hugh de Goldesburc was amerced 40s. in 1166 for the manslaughter of Cnud, which had been concealed from the officers of the Crown by the wapentake of Claro in the hope of avoiding a fine for murder. As Fulk Paynel was similarly amerced 1 mark, he may have been the superior lord of Goldsborough."[2]

In the Pipe Roll for 1169–70 is the following:—[3]

YORKSHIRE.
Concerning Pleas of Alan de Nevill, jun. and William Basset.
HUGH DE GODELESBURC owes half a mark for default.

Under the same heading in the succeeding year,[4]

HUGH DE GODELESBURC renders an account of half a mark for default. He has paid it into the Treasury and is quit.

An early Yorkshire Charter gives the following:—[5]

Grant by Hugh de Goldesburg to Robert, the forester, (of the land) of Blubberhouses, except of 11½ acres, namely the holme at the Bridge-end of 1½ acre, and 10 acres in Acragarth to the north of the way there; also, 2s. of rent in Goldsborough; to hold for a pair of spurs of Knaresborough. The pasture to be in common between the town of Timble and the said town of Blubberhouses, and the grantor's men of Timble to do suit to the mill of Blubberhouses. Done in the 2nd year of the coronation of King Henry, son of Henry II. 1171–1172.

It is stated that at this time Hugh de Godelesburc was lord of Great Timble and Blubberhouses, holding in chief of the Crown. After the grant of Knaresborough to William de Stutevill he became the latter's tenant.[6]

About fifteen years later the name appears in the Red Book of the Exchequer under the heading,[7]

KNIGHTS' FEES—HONOR OF LANCASTER.

33 Henry II [1186–87] THOMAS DE GOLDEBURG paid 2½ marks relief, the third part of a knight's fee.

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[1] Pipe Roll, 13 Henry II, p. 86 (printed copy).
[2] *Early Yorkshire Charters*, William Farrer, Vol. I, p. 395. Note.
[3] Pipe Roll, 16 Henry II, p. 43 (printed copy).
[4] Ibid. 17 Henry II, p. 69 do.
[5] *Early Yorkshire Charters*, William Farrer, Vol. I, p. 394.
[6] Ibid. p. 395. Note.
[7] Red Book of Exchequer, 33 Henry II, p. 69 (printed copy).

Also, in the Chartulary of the Priory of Guisborough, Yorks,[1] about the year 1190, the name of William, son of Roger de Goldeburc, is given as that of a witness to a deed. These are the principal references in the twelfth century.

Diverging somewhat from the beaten track and looking amongst some of the theological contributions of the past, we light upon an interesting feature of the ecclesiastical world in the 12th century. The historian Migne, in his "Complete Course of the Fathers,"[2] gives an account of a bishop whom he describes as Zacharias Chrysopolitanus or Goldsboroug, an Englishman of the Praemonstratentian canonical order—from Pré Montré in France, where the founder, St. Norbert, established their head house—in the Abbey of St. Martin's at Laon about the year 1150. The bishop was the author of a commentary on the Harmony of the Gospels by Ammonius the Alexandrian, which was published at Cologne in 1535 and was afterwards included in the Library of the Fathers. Then follows the Commentary itself in Latin entitled, "In Unum ex Quatuor sive De Concordia Evangelistarum." The work which consists of four books occupies 608 pages printed in double columns. At the end is a sermon (also in Latin) on St. George, of uncertain date, but written by Zacharias, Bishop of an unknown See. Zedler gives the following information;—[3] "Zacharias Chrysopolitanus, or Goldsborough by name, was according to the opinion of some, Bishop at Chrysopolis in Macedonia, but according to others, he was a Praemonstratentian monk in the Abbey of St. Martin's at Laon in Picardy in France. He flourished in 1157." This is all that appears to be known of this early *membrum disjectum* of the family.

The thirteenth century is more prolific of details and in the number of persons who present themselves on the broad stage of the family history. Very early in this century, if not at the end of the previous one, we are introduced to the first known bearer of the oft-repeated name Richard, which is handed down from eldest son to eldest son almost as regularly as the family property passes from heir to heir.

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[1] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 89, p. 286.

[2] Migne, Tom, 186, p. 10.

[3] *Universal Lexicon*, Vol. 60, p. 1027.

In a deed still extant, bearing date about 1200[1], in which Alexander, son of Richard de Folifott, conveys lands which Thomas Oysel had held to Robert, son of Huckman de Plumpton, the following have their names subscribed as witnesses, viz., Nigell de Plumpton, Walter de Perci, Richard de Godlesburg, Hugh de Lelay, Mathew de Bram, Robert, son of Henry, Alexander de Weton, Henry, son of Baldwin, Walter de Morpethe, Robert de Ribbestan, Robert de Bengrant, and others.

In another deed bearing no date, but judged to be about the same period,[2] in which Gilbert, son of Thomas Oysel, gave by charter to William, son of Robert de Plumpton, a bovate of land in Shadwellfield, the following appear as witnesses ; the lords Richard de Godlesbruc, Knt., Nigell Pincerna de Dicton, Adam de Wyton, Robert, clerk of Wyton, Roger de Huebi, Henry de Ribeston, clerk, Robert, son of Swan, and many others.

Richard de Godlesburg is given as a witness to a Follifoot deed between 1204–1208, along with Robert Vavasour, Malger Vavasour, Nigel de Plumpton and others.[3]

In a volume entitled *Plumpton Correspondence*[4] we obtain further valuable information. It is stated that William de Percy in 1168 made a return of knights newly infeoffed since the death of Henry I, 1135. Amongst these was Nigel de Plumpton. In a very early deed of the Plumptons, existing in 1612, Nigel de Plumpton grants land to Gamel, son of Elewin, in Plumpton. The witnesses to the deed include Robert Vavasour, Gilbert de Plumpton, Matthew de Braham, Richard de Goldesburgh, &c. The date of the document may be inferred from the fact that Gilbert de Plumpton was living in 1184, and that Nigel de Plumpton died before 1212.

In the Chancellor's Roll, being a copy of the great Roll of the Pipe in the third year of the reign of King John, 1201–2, we find the following :—[5]

CONCERNING FINES AND KNIGHTS' SCUTAGES.

Adam de Lantoñ and Thomas de Goldburc render an account of two marks for one knight's fee. They have paid it into the Treasury and are quit.

Entry is also made as follows in the Rolls concerning Offerings and Fines, in the Tower of London, *temp.* John :—[6]

A.D. 1201. Lancashire. Adam de Lantoñ and Thomas de Goldburñ give two marks for the same [Scutage]. They hold one Knight's fee of the Honour of Lancashire.

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[1] Formerly in possession of Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, J.P., Idle, Bradford.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXV, p. 64.

[4] Edited by Thomas Stapleton, 1839, p. xii.

[5] Pipe Roll, 3 John, p. 119 (printed copy).

[6] Ibid. p. 167 do.

In the same year[1] the Chancellor's Roll informs us that in co. York,

> Robert de Godlesburc renders an account of 40d. for transgression. He pays into the Treasury 20d. and he owes 20d.

In King John's reign we find a member of the family and his wife selling land which belonged to them in Calverley, co. York, as the following 'Fine at Westminster' testifies:—[2]

> Feet of Fines. Easter, 4 John [1203] and Sept., 5 John, [1203]. Co. York. Fine between John de Goldesburgh and Sibilla his wife, and Simon de Fersselee and Alice his wife, tenants in 30 acres of land, &c. in Coverle. The said John and Sibilla quit-claim &c. to the said Simon and Alice and the heirs of the said Alice. And they paid two marks.

A few years later the *Coram Rege* Rolls for 1215–16 refer to the probable head of the family at that time:—[3]

Co. of York. Richard de Goldesburgh *versus* John le Vavasur. Mention is made of Adam, son of Richard and Matilda, the wife of the said Richard.

The following reference, given on high authority, is self-explanatory:—[4]

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> Blubberhouse in Bethmesley in Knaresburg division. Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburg in the reign of King John before A.D. 1217 quit-claimed all the land here, and Henry de Screvin did the same, before Brian de Insula, then constable of Knaresburg.

It appears that Richard granted the land for £5 to the canons of Bridlington.[5]

In the beginning of the wars between King John and the Barons in 1215, Brian de Insula of his own accord disseised Robert, son of Ukeman (a kinsman of the Plumptons), of 2 bovates and 38 acres of land in Clint near Knaresborough, and caused them to be held in villainage. This wrongful act was not remedied until the reign of Henry III when Alice, wife of William de Goldesburgh, sister of Robert and Agnes, stirred into the matter, and such seizin was ordered by King's Writ issued to the Constable of Knaresborough, 9 Feb. 1227, to be given to William and Alice as Robert had in it before Brian disseised him.[6]

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[1] Pipe Roll, 3 John, p. 293 (printed copy).

[2] M. 211 and Ebor. M. 210, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 94, p. 78.

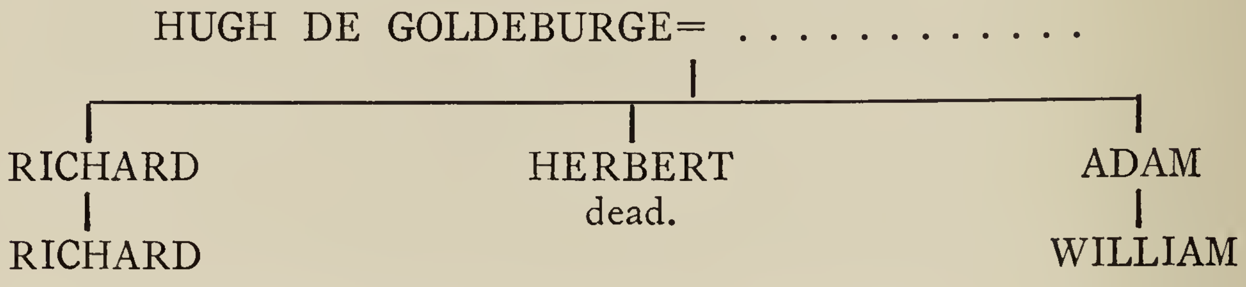
[3] 17 John, No. 50.

[4] Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 217.

[5] Chartulary of Bridlington, p. 244.

[6] Close Roll, 11 Henry III, m. 19 or Vol. II, p. 170 (printed copy).

In 1225 an order was issued to the Justices of co. York that they hold a Plaint between Henry de Goldeburg and the Prioress of Seintweyt concerning land in Newenton.[1] Doubtless, connected with this was a plea in 1230[2] which gives the earliest known pedigree of the Goldesburgh family:—



Hugh de Goldeburg had three sons—Richard, Herbert and Adam; from Richard issued Richard, who was then heir to his father and to Henry the defendant. The suit was brought by William, son of Adam de Goldeburgh, who demanded against Henry ½ carucate in Newton of which he alleged that Herbert his uncle died seised. Henry alleged in reply that Herbert, who had been enfeoffed by Hugh his father long before his death, gave the land to Robert de Lelay in return for a provision for the remainder of Herbert's life; Robert enfeoffed one Henry, who gave the land to the nuns of Sinithwaite, and a fine was duly levied. Judgment for Henry. Assize Roll, 1042, m. 13d.

Under Yorkshire Fines, 1218–1231, at Lincoln, 1231, Brian de Lisle was the plaintiff, and William Goldeburg and Avice his wife, Hugh of Ilkton, &c. the impedients as to half a carucate of land in Rippel, and half in Newby. Brian to hold the land, paying yearly 32 pence for all service, and four marks of silver [for his purchase.][3]

In 1231, in the Wapentake of Claro, Maude, widow of Roger de Goldesburg appealed William de Champeneis and Robert, son of Gilbert for the death of the said Roger. Both outlawed.[4]

In the year 1242 Reyner de Stokeld, co. York, was plaintiff in a charge of trespass against Jordan de Burg, Richard de Goldeburgh and Matilda his wife.[5]

In the Assizes of Novel Disseisin taken before the King, 1243–4,[6] in his journey towards Scotland, Reyner de Stokeld recovered Common in Goldsborough, as also did William de Goldesburgh and Richard de Goldesburgh.

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[1] Patent Roll, 9 Henry III, 32A, m. 3, dorso.

[2] *Early English Charters*, Wm. Farrer, Vol. I, p. 395. Note.

[3] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXII, p. 163.

[4] Assize Roll, 1043. Trinity, 15 Henry III, m. 11d.

[5] Coram Rege Roll, No. 55. Michaelmas, 26 Henry III, m. 26.

[6] Coram Rege Roll, No. 2. 28 Henry III. Also Harleian MS., 799, fol. 71.

At an Assize held 1246,[1] inquiry was made as to whether John de Goldeburg, father of Matilda wife of Hugh son of Erñ., was seized of land in Goldeburg, which Richard de Goldebūrg and Ralph le Oyselur held. The Jury found that John was so seized and Matilda was his heir.

An entry in the *Coram Rege* Rolls, co. York,[2] for 1251, records the fact that Richard del Hull died seized of seven acres of land in Goldesburgh which land Richard de Goldesburgh held.

In the Transcript of the Charters of Edmond Kighley of Goldsborough, *temp.* Elizabeth, we have the following :—[3]

> I, Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, during my widowhood have given to Richard de Goldesburgh, my brother and his heirs, those four bovates of land in Goldesburgh which I had of the gift of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, my father . . . . Dated, 1250.

A Covenant was made in 1257 between Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, and all the free tenants of the same of the one part, and Henry Mauleverer and all the free tenants of Allerton and Flaxby of the other part, by a writ of QUO JURE at York before John [de Kaleto], Abbot de Burgo [Peterborough], and his Associates. Twelve knights, viz., Allan de Aldfeld, &c., made a perambulation on the moor between Goldsborough and Newton of the one part and Allerton and Flaxby of the other part. By them a division was made to remain for ever as the same runs from the fields of Ribston to the bounds between Newton and Flaxby. Sealed with the seals of Henry Mauleverer, Richard, Prior of Allerton, Richard Grafford, &c., Witnesses.

At an Assize held at York, 1267–8,[4] William, son of Hugh de Goldburgh was the plaintiff, and William, son of William de Goldburgh, and Simon, son of William de Goldburgh, were the defendants.

In 1274,[5] John de Goldesburgh is given as the son and heir of Robert de Goldesburgh ; and Isabel is given as the widow of Robert de Goldesburgh.

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[1] Assize Roll, 1045. Easter, 30 Henry III, m. 25.

[2] No. 88, Michaelmas, 35 Henry III.

[3] Harleian MS. 799, pp. 59 and 71.

[4] Assize Roll, 1050. Henry III, m. 62d.

[5] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 2–3 Edward I, No. 7, m. 65.

At an Assize held at York, 1278–9,[1] the following names appear:—William, son of Richard de Goldesburg, Simon, son of William de Goldesburg, Robert, son of Hugh de Goldesburg; Richard, son of Simon de Goldesburg; Henry, son of Letice de Goldesburg; and William, son of Hugh de Goldesburgh.

Christian, wife of Reyner de Goldesburgh, in her pure widowhood released to Richard, lord of Goldesburgh, the whole right and interest which he had in the woods of Goldesburgh. Dated 1260–1. Another Reyner de Goldesburgh—probably a son—was living in 1271 as he was one of the Jury who made the Inquisition in that year upon the death of Nigel de Plumpton.[2]

It is stated, without authority given, that in 1268, Philip de Marton conveyed the Manor of Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, with its appurtenances, and Free Warren in Billinghay to Richard de Goldesburgh. We learn that in 1243, Edelina de Hanewurth held Hanewurth of Oliver de Enycurt by the service of one knight of new feoffment, and the same Oliver held of the lord the king in chief.[3] In 1303, under "Lincoln, Fees of Oliver de Eyncourt," it is recorded that Richard de Goldborgh holds three parts, and the twelfth part and the two hundredth part of one fee in Haneworth, which Edelina de Haneworth formerly held.[4] There had been a contention in 1293 between the Prior of Thurgarton, Edmund de Eyncourt, knt., and Richard de Goldesburgh and Alesia his wife as to who should present to the Church of Hanworth. Richard de Goldesburgh made his claim in right of his wife Alesia whose ancestor was Philip de Marton. It was also alleged that by a Fine levied Hilary, 47 Henry III (1263) between Philip de Marton and Adam, Prior of Thurgarton, right of presentation to the Church of Hanworth was granted to the said Philip. The verdict was given against Richard and his wife and in favour of the Prior.[5] The important point, however, is that it was through Alesia his wife that Richard de Goldesburgh obtained his property at Hanworth and that she was the heiress of Philip de Marton. (See Lincolnshire Notes & Queries, Jan., 1904.)

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[1] Assize Roll, 1064. 7 Edward I, m. 15.
[2] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XII, p. 116.
[3] Testa de Neville, p. 325.
[4] *Feudal Aids*, 1284–1431, Vol. III, p. 144.
[5] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 21 Edward I, m. 159.

It was in this century that the right to preserve such game as hares, rabbits, partridges and pheasants, was first granted by charter to the head of the family. This was called the right of Free Warren and was in the gift of the Crown. In the Calendar of the Charter Rolls, p. 99, we find that a charter of Free Warren at Goldesburgh was granted to Richard de Goldesburgh. Dated at Westminster, 12 Oct., 53 Henry III (1269). Towards the end of the century, this right was called in question[1] and in 1292–3, Richard de Goldesburgh was summoned to answer the Justices of the Lord King at York by what right he claimed Free Warren in Goldesburgh. He said he had his right of warren by a charter given in the 53rd year of the reign of Henry III. This granted him and his heirs Free Warren in all his lands in three separate lordships of Goldesburgh in the county of York, provided he did not encroach on the lands of the King. It was alleged that he did so encroach, and Roger de Hegham who represented the King asked for further enquiry, which was granted. Richard de Goldesburgh appointed John de Midhopp or John de Goldesburgh as his attorney.

The Transcript of Edmond Kighley[2] before referred to informs us that William de Riston confirmed to Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, a tenement in a certain place called Nouerghe (?) within the territory of Bolton-in-Bowland, co. York, to have to him and his heirs, paying six quarters of wheat, two quarters of barley, two quarters of oats, one quarter of beans, and one quarter of peas yearly during his life with warranty. Dated, 1272.

It was probably about this time that the transactions set forth in the following extracts from the Transcript took place.[3]

Newton near Flaxby. Henry de Monte Alto of Newton granted to Richard, lord of Goldesburgh, that he shall not sell his tenement which he holds of the aforesaid Richard in Newton without the licence of the said Richard. Witnesses, Lucie de Tanay, Steward of Knaresburgh, Sir Robert de Plumpton, John Mauleverer of Allerton, Robert de Creping, William, son of William de Goldesburgh, Richard Grafford, &c.

Henry, son of Simon de Monte Alto of Newton released to Richard, lord of Goldesburgh, all his right in all his lands in Newton, &c. Witnesses as above.

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[1] Quo Waranto Roll, 21 Edward I, m. 9.
Placita de Quo Waranto, Com. Ebor., p. 211.

[2] Harleian MS., 804, fol. 16.

[3] Ibid. 804, fol. 100.

Newton near Flaxby. Henry de Pierpoynt released to Richard de Goldesburgh and his heirs his Capital Messuage with the appurtenances in the towns of Goldsborough, Newton, and Flaxby, which he had of the gift of Robert de Creping and which the said Robert had of the gift of Roger de Creswell and Roger his son, &c. Witnesses, Sir Robert Plumpton, Gilbert de Bingley, Stephen le Wallois, &c.

In the Hundred Roll, county of York,[1] we find the following under the year 1275:—

Also Gilbert de Clifton caused the corn of the lady of Goldesburgh to be ground at Bolton while the said lady was at York, viz, 24 quarters of wheat and oats, and caused them to be carried as far as Clitheroe, together with five oxen and one cow at the price of five marks, and with all other goods found there, informing the said lady that her son John had received [them] who was neither a felon nor in any other manner indicted and is believed to be and hitherto is in seizin of the said goods.

Information is given in the Lancashire Lay Subsidies for the reign of Henry III[2] that in the pleadings of a suit[3] dated 1268, it appeared that Robert de Goldesburghe had acknowledged that he had received from John, rector of the church of Thorentone in Lonsdale, as a marriage portion with Isabel his wife, daughter of Walter de Tatham, certain chattels which are duly set forth in writing under his (Robert's) hand. We are further informed[4] in 1274–5 that Isabella who was the wife of Robert de Goldesburgh impleaded in co. York Alienora, who was the wife of Henry de Percy, concerning land in Panchale or Horton, held of Robert de Boulton, as Isabella's dower. John, the son of the said Robert de Goldesburgh, was under age and his body was in the care of John, parson of Thornton church, and his lands in the custody of Alienora who was the wife of Henry de Percy. In 1277, mention is made of Matilda who was the wife of John de Goldeburg[5].

An interesting record as follows is given under the heading:

Ripley. Out of the Leiger booke of Fountaines.[6] William, son of Ketel de Scotton, gave to Robert, son of Ukeman, for his homage and service, that half carucate of land in Ripley which Godwin, grandfather of the aforesaid Ukeman, held in Godewinscales in Ripley. Also, William de Goldesburgh, servant of the lord the King, and Auicia (daughter of Vokeman) his wife and William their heir gave to the Monastery of Fountains all the land of Godwinescales in the territory of Ripley.

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[1] Vol. I, p. 112 (printed copy).

[2] Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. 27, p. 143.

[3] Assize Roll, 1050. Hilary, 52 Henry III, m. 18.

[4] De Banco Rolls, 7. Michaelmas, 2 Edward I, m. 65; and 10 Hilary, 3 Edward I, m. 52.

[5] De Banco Roll, 21. Easter, 5 Edward I, m. 84.

[6] Harleian MS. 799, fols. 172 and 98*b*.

Also, Adam Scriven, son of William de Goldesburgh, gave to the Monastery of Fountains all his right which he had for a certain sum of money in Godwinescales, viz., that land which William de Ripley holds of the said Monastery in the territory of Ripley. Dated, 1275.

In the same year,[1] Adam de Goldesburgh was plaintiff in a plea against William de Ripley concerning some land.

In Kighley's Evidences[2] is the following extract:—

Richard Goldesburgh let to farm to Christian, late wife of Reyner de Goldesburgh one toft and croft which Gilbert Carpenter lately held in Goldesburgh, during her life. Dated 1280.

About this time, land in Elslack-in-Craven, co. York, was granted by charter to Richard de Goldesburgh by Robert, son of Malger Vavasor.[3] In a grant made by him to Robert de Howick, mention is made of the land [in Elslack] of Richard de Godlesburgh. A little later we have the following:—

Be it known, &c. that I, Robert, son of Malger le Vavasor, have given to Richard de Goldsburne, for his homage and service and for thirty marks which he has given me, one carucate of land in the village of Elslack with the toft which Roger le Waite held and with the tofts and crofts Gilbert Vacarnill and Alan, son of Henry, held, with all appurtenances, &c.

Some time after, Richard Goldsburgh gave to Nicholas Ward one carucate of land in the village of Elslack that he had of the gift and feoffment of Robert Vavasor, for twenty marks of silver "which he gave me in my great need." If this was the same piece of land, Nicholas apparently took advantage of Richard's 'great need' to obtain his property at about two thirds of its value. Another transfer of land took place when Preciosa, widow of Thomas de Alta Ripa (*circa* 1300), bought one carucate of land in Elslack of Sir Richard de Goldsburgh and gave it to her son William and his heirs.

In the Register of Salley [or, Sawley] Abbey,[4]—a Cistercian House in Craven, co. York, founded A.D. 1147, and standing in the Vale of the Ribble near the border of Lancashire and Yorkshire—several charters are recited which contain references to the Goldesburgh family and land belonging to them in Bolton-in-Bowland, co. York. From these it appears that Matilda, formerly wife of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, was a daughter of Jordan de Bingelay, and possibly mother of Richard de Goldesburgh. She was also the wife of William de Tabbelay by whom she had Thomas de Tabbelay. The land held in Bolton by Sir Richard de Goldesburgh seems to have come by right of the wife only.

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[1] De Banco Roll, 13. Michaelmas, 3 Edward I, m. 60.

[2] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.

[3] *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Vol. VI, pp. 128, 129, 131, 132, 138.

[4] Harleian MS. 112, pp. 40–2, 53, 54.

Matilda de Goldesburgh gave certain lands in Bolton to John de Bolton about 1270.[1] Matilda also granted lands to her two sons Richard de Goldesburgh and Thomas de Tabbelay, both of whom sold or gave them to Salley Abbey. Only one of the deeds relating to these matters bears date, viz., 1270, but the witnesses to them all are the same.

Richard de Goldesburgh[2] released and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs lands held of the Abbot of Salley to whom he granted the right of pasture in land in Bolton-in-Bowland by charter dated at York, 1280.

In 1282 and in 1285–7, Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh,[3] sued Isolda de Bolton-in-Bowland, who was wife of John de Bolton, for the recovery of four deeds which she unlawfully detained. The said Richard was a relative of Thomas de Tabelay who had deposited the deeds with John de Bolton for safe keeping. In one of them,[4] Theobald Walter feoffed Roger de Byrkinge of all his lands in Bolton ; in another, Roger de Byrkinge feoffed Jordan de Byngele, predecessor of the said Richard de Goldesburgh in those tenements ; in a third,[5] Jordan de Byngele feoffed a certain Matilda of the same [given in the deed as *alumpna* of Jordan de Byngele] ; in a fourth, Adam de Preston and Matilda his wife feoffed the said Jordan with a house, 26 acres of land, and a wood called Kardynalsal. After the death of John de Bolton the deeds remained in the hands of Isolda who refused to give them up, to the damage of Richard de Goldesburgh, 20 marks. Isolda denied ever having had the deeds after the death of John, her husband. The verdict was given for the lady.

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[1] The Pudsay Deeds. Yorks. Archaeological Soc. Record Series, Vol. LVI, p. 5.

[2] Quo Waranto Roll, No. 15. 8–9 Edward I.

[3] De Banco Rolls. 44 Michaelmas, 10 Edward I, m. 77*d* ; 62 Michaelmas, 13 & 14 Edward I, m. 132 ; 66 Michaelmas, 14 & 15 Edward I, m. 68. See The Pudsay Deeds, *supra*.

[4] In possession of the Littledale family, Hertford.

[5] Ibid.

Gilbert de Bingley, Rector of Thornhill in 1234, is stated to have been uncle to Richard de Goldesburgh.[1] It was sometime in this century that Gilbert de Bingley granted lands in Creskeld and Bramhop to his nephew Richard de Goldesburgh, as also did Hugh, son of Helen de Creskeld, who gave him all his land in Creskeld on payment of a penny yearly on the birthday of Alice, daughter of Richard de Creskeld. The Convent of Kirkstall confirmed to Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, all the land which he held in Creskeld of the gift of Gilbert de Bingley.[2]

We have previously seen that, according to *Kirby's Inquests*,[3] the village of Goldsborough was held in 1284–5 by Richard de Goldesburgh of John de Vescy. The same authority gives the following :—

INQUISITIONS.

Wapentake of Skyrack (p. 37).

Powell. Richard de Goldesburgh holds a fourth part of one knight's fee in Pool by military service of the Archbishop of York.

Poywell. Also they say that Henry de Goldesburgh holds a fourth part of a fee in Pool by military service of the Archbishop of York, and the Archbishop of the lord the King.

Wapentake of Claro (p. 45).

Castelley. Richard de Goldesburgh and William de Castley hold this village for a third part of one knight's fee of the heirs of Percy, and the same heirs hold of the King *in capite.*

Wapentake of Staincliffe (p. 17).

Patenall cum West Patenall [*i.e.* Painley with West Painley, nr. Gisburn-in-Craven]. In these villages there are six carucates of land of which . . . . . the heirs of Robert de Goldesburgh [hold] eight bovates.

In 1302–3, the heirs of Richard Goldesburgh hold five bovates of Henry de Percy.

In 1286, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh was a witness with others to a deed made between Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, and Sir Robert de Plumpton.[4]

In 1291–2, Henry, son of Robert de Plumpton, had a dispute with Richard de Goldesburgh and Richard his son regarding four acres of land held in Goldsborough.[5] In the same year, Isabella, who was the wife of Robert de Goldesburgh, was the defendant in respect of some land in West Patinale.[1] Mention is made of John, son of Robert de Goldesburgh, who is living.

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[1] *Yorks Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 13, p. 51. Yorkshire Deeds.

[2] Harleian MS. 802, fols. 32 and 45.

[3] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 49.

[4] *Plumpton Correspondence*, ed. by Thos. Stapleton, p. xix.

[5] De Banco Roll, No. 89. Michaelmas, 19 & 20 Edward I, m. 129.

Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, entered a suit against Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1292–3 concerning 20 acres of wood in Goldsborough. He alleged that his father, Richard, was in possession in the time of Henry III, while the Earl claimed the lands as belonging to the lordship of Knaresborough.[2]

About this time Anthony de Goldesburgh—doubtless the same who was rector of Goldsborough—was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln in the prebend of Merston, Northampton. In 1292, a jury inquired if all his lands, &c., in the township of Merston were annexed to his spiritualities and were in possession of the Church at Lincoln.[3]

From 1293 to 1298, Richard de Goldesburgh and Alice his wife, and Edmund de Percy and Joan his wife, were plaintiffs in suits to recover from John Doyley lands in Rowton and Mulnemes, &c., co. Stafford, and a tenement in Ockley, co. Sussex, of which Rose Doyley, grandmother of the said Alice and Joan, whose heirs they were, died seized.[4]

In 1295, Maud, daughter of Marianna de Arthington, released to Richard de Goldesburgh her right to a halfpenny rent in Arthington.[5]

In 1298, Adam de Berwick charged Alice, daughter of Richard de Creskeld, and Richard de Goldesburgh with a trespass.[6]

An early deed now at Woolley Hall, near Wakefield, indented 3rd May, 1298, sets forth that John, called Russelle, vicar of the church of Knaresborough, leased to Sir Richard Goldsburghe, knight, all the land with the appurtenances which the said John had in the town and territory of Pouel of the demise of the Prioress and Convent of Arthingtone, to hold to the said Richard his heirs and assigns, from the feast of St. Martin in that year for the term of sixteen years next following, at the yearly rent of 33s. 4d. Witnesses—Laurence de Arthingtone, Robert de Pouel, and others.[1]

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[1] Quo Waranto Roll, 14. No. 38. 20 Edward I, Ebor.

[2] Ibid. 51. No. 43. 21 ditto

[3] Catalogue of Enrolments of Exchequer Pleas, Vol. 11, fol. 88.

[4] De Banco Rolls
108, Michaelmas, 22–3 Edward I, m. 174. Pleas, co. Stafford, [21 Edward I.
117, Michaelmas, 24–5 Edward I, m. 138.
124, Hilary, 26 Edward I, m. 44.

[5] *Old Yorkshire*, by Wm. Wheater, Vol. II, p. 159.

[6] Coram Rege Roll, 157. Michaelmas, 26 Edward I, m. 74.

About the 13th century, a Grant was made by Robert, son of Paulinus de Pouel, to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh and Eve his wife and their heirs of a bovate of land in the vill and territory of Pouel which Paulinus had of Robert de Pouel, formerly lord of Pouel.[2]

Under the heading *Homagia et Fidelitates* in *Kirby's Inquests* (p. 400), is a Memorandum dated 16 June, 1298, to the effect that Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, senior, and Richard his son, did homage at York to the lord Henry, Archbishop of York, on the morrow of his consecration; and they swore fealty to him. Richard, the father, holds of the Archbishop, it is believed, the half of one knight's fee in Pool and Farnley. On Oct. 30th, 1300 (p. 405), Richard de Goldesburgh, senior, knight, rendered homage at St. Robert's Priory of Knaresborough to Thomas Corbridge the Archbishop, for the same property, and he answered for half a knight's fee.

The troublous times of Edward I were not allowed to pass without involving at least two members of the family in the Wars that were then being waged. Adam de Goldesburgh was in the personal service of the King at Flanders in 1298, when the campaign terminated with the recovery of Guienne.[3] In the same year we find Richard de Goldesburgh in Scotland. There is no evidence of his having been present at the great battle of Falkirk where it is said Edward attacked the forces of Wallace with nearly 100,000 men, and by sheer force of numbers, after a stubborn fight, finally overwhelmed him and destroyed his army of brave followers. If Richard de Goldesburgh did actually take part in this important battle, his name is not included in the list of knights and gentry handed down in the Falkirk Roll of Arms. Subsequent to the battle, however, a Letter of Protection, dated 1298, was granted to Richard de Goldesburghe who, with Ralph de Mont Hermerus, is delayed in parts of Scotland.[4]

In a list of " Names of those who have 40 libratas of land in the county of York and who therefore are summoned by King

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[1] *The Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 18, p. 60.

[2] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXIII, p. 83.

[3] Roll concerning Horses, etc., in the Scottish War, 26/12, 1299.

[4] *Scotland in* 1298, by Henry Gough, p. 247.

Edward I on Jan. 14, 1299, to take arms against the Scots with him," are Wm. de Ros, Richard de Goldesburgh, John Mauleverer, and Roger de Beltoft, all resident in the Wapentake of Claro and the only knights thus summoned in that division of the county.[1]

In the Writs relating to Military Services due to the Crown during the reign of Edward I,[2] we find the name of the lord Richard de Goldesburgh who is returned from the Wapentake of Claro in co. York, as holding lands or rents, either *in capite* or otherwise, to the amount of £40 yearly value and upwards, and as such summoned under the general writ to perform military service against the Scots, the Muster to be held at Carlisle on June 24, 1300. In the following year he is again summoned for similar service, the Muster to take place at Berwick on June 24, 1301.

In a list of Knights' Fees and of those assessed for an Aid to Edward I,[3] 1302–3, it is stated that Richard de Goldesburgh held in Pool in the Wapentake of Skyrack the fourth part of a knight's fee and paid Vs. Also in Pathenall in Staincliffe Wapentake the heir of Richard de Goldesburgh held five bovates of land of Percy.

In 1302, Adam de Horton had a dispute with Walter de Goldesburgh concerning warren in lands held in Pachenhall near Horton, co. York.[4]

In the course of a lengthy letter[5] written about 1304 by brother John Bridesall, abbot of the monastery of Kirkstall, to his most reverend brethren there, when he was travelling far from home on the business of the monastery, he says:

> " You know, best beloved, that the business affairs of this world which we have been dealing with for some long time in your behalf according to our opportunities, are not handled without danger. But we hope exceeding much in your mercy because we seek no earthly reward, nor have we spent the goods of the monastery without proper cause. Salute our dearest friends William de Finchedon, John de Pudsey, Richard de Goldesborough, Adam de Hopton, William Lewenthorp, and our dearest friend William de Frank. . . . . . We recommend our poor mother to your mercy. Salute one another with a holy kiss. . . . . Written at Dover . . . . with much abundance of tears."

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[1] Cotton MS., Claud, C. II, fol. 83. Also Lansdown MS. 900, fol. 75*b* and Add. MS. 18011, fol. 35*b*.

[2] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. I, Alphabetical Digest, p. 638.

[3] *Kirby's Inquests*, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 49, pp. 198, 209, 288.

[4] De Banco Rolls, 143 & 145, 30 Edward I, m. 110.

[5] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 4, p. 208.

In an undated charter of release and confirmation,[1] Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., lord of Hanworth in Kesteven, confirms to the Abbey of Bardney all the grants of his predecessors. He mentions his father Richard de Goldesburgh and his mother Alicia. Also Philip de Marton and others.

In a further charter, undated, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh makes a grant to the Abbey of Bardney of a grassy place called Thurglad by the river Witham, for a mass for the soul of his mother Alice, on the vigil and feast of St. Mildred the virgin, 12 and 13 July, with the solemn ringing of bells and with vesper hymn, dirge, and prayer.

By the year 1304, it is clear that Richard de Goldesburgh had possession of lands, &c., in co. Lincoln and was lord of the manor of Hanworth, as the following extract shows :—[2]

> At York, 1304, Richard de Goldsburgh impleaded Edmund de Deyncourte and twenty-four others for cutting down his wood at Hanworth. The said Edmund and his men stated in defence that the wood they had cut down was not the property of the said Richard but belonged to Edmund himself. To be tried by Jury. In 1305-6, he again went to law, summoning Oliver de Aencourt and nineteen others at Westminster for having seized some apple and pear trees, vines, and other trees, near his manor house at Hanworth, near Nocton. The defendants stated that they had recovered Common in fourteen acres of wood by judgment before the Justices (of Assize), which wood Richard had enclosed with a ditch. And they had torn up certain little plants.

In 1305, simple protection for one year was granted to Richard de Goldesburgh upon his going beyond the seas with Robert de Waynfleet, Abbot of Bardney.[3] Shortly after, it would appear, he had all his domestic troubles and military excursions brought to an end by death. At all events, his wife Eve was a widow in 1308. Was it this Richard whose remains were interred in Bardney Abbey, co. Lincoln, an ancient monastery of the Benedictines, situated at Bardney St. Lawrence about ten miles west of Horncastle ? Of this former home of the monks we are told in Stukeley's "Diaries and Letters," vols. 1 and 4 of date 1753,[4] that "the Abbey is entirely demolished. 'Tis now a pasture, but the rubbish of the sacred structure has covered the pavement of the church which they are now digging up for the sake of the stones. The corpses were entire—the skeletons, I mean, and the very beards lying upon the breast-bones."

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[1] The Bardney Abbey Chartularies, Br. Mus. Vesp., E. XX, fols. 277 & 275b.

[2] *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, pp. 251, 257 (Lincoln).

[3] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I (1301–7), p. 384.

[4] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 76, pp. 297–8.

Inscription on Tombstone:

> "HIC IACET DOM. RICARDUS DE GOLDESBVRGH MILES
> CVIVS ANIME PROPITIETOR DEUS AMEN."

(Here lies Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, kt., and may God have mercy on his soul. Amen.)

> "Here he died and here they tombed him,
> Men of Bardney chanting round his grave."

Richard de Goldesburgh's wife Eve was doubtless the daughter of Sir Walter Bek, the heir of a great Lincolnshire family whose head was Baron of Eresby. By one unknown authority, the wife of Richard de Goldesburgh is given as the niece—though it would rather appear that she was the sister of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem.[1]

With the exception of Cardinal Wolsey, Anthony Bek was the most eminent prelate that ever filled the chair of Durham. So great was his power and influence with King Edward I and his son Edward II, that he was called by the writers of his day, "the haughty prelate of Durham." He was the second son of Walter Bek, Baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire. The date of his birth has not been ascertained, but there is evidence that he assumed the Cross in the year 1270, and accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, where a lasting friendship sprang up between them. He was raised to the Episcopate in 1284.[2] Under him the Palatine power reached the high meridian of its greatness, and the court of Durham exhibited all the appendages of Royalty.[3] When summoned to Rome in 1303, he was accompanied on the journey by John de Goldesburgh and others who received passports of protection with the clause that they went at the desire of the King.[4] Anthony died 3rd March, 1310.

In the first year of the reign of Edward II, 1308, Eve, the widow of Richard de Goldesburgh entered upon a suit against William, son of Preciosa de Alta Ripa (Dantry), concerning a third part of a messuage, one watermill and twelve bovates of land in Elslack-in-Craven as dower. In 1309, apparently in

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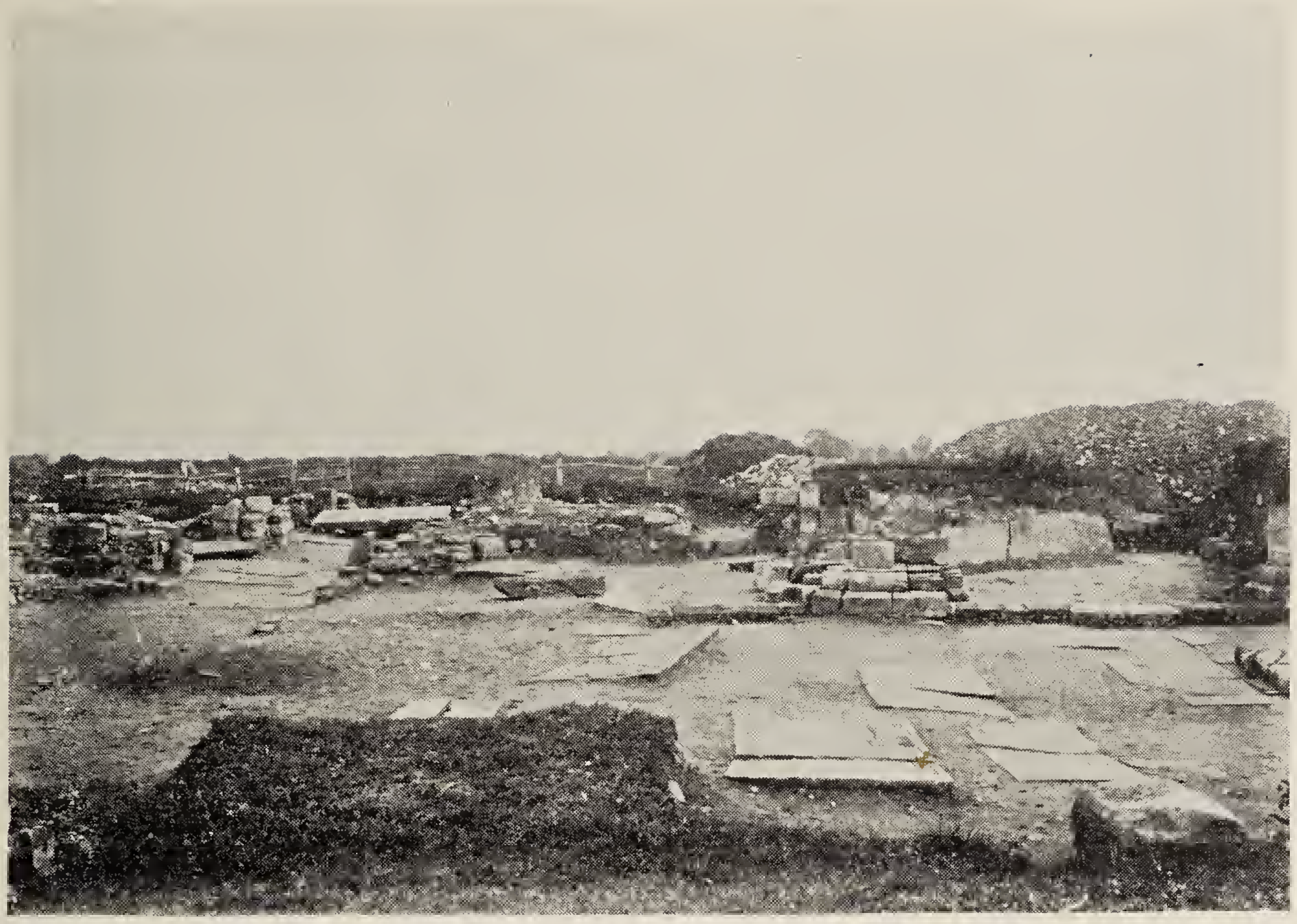
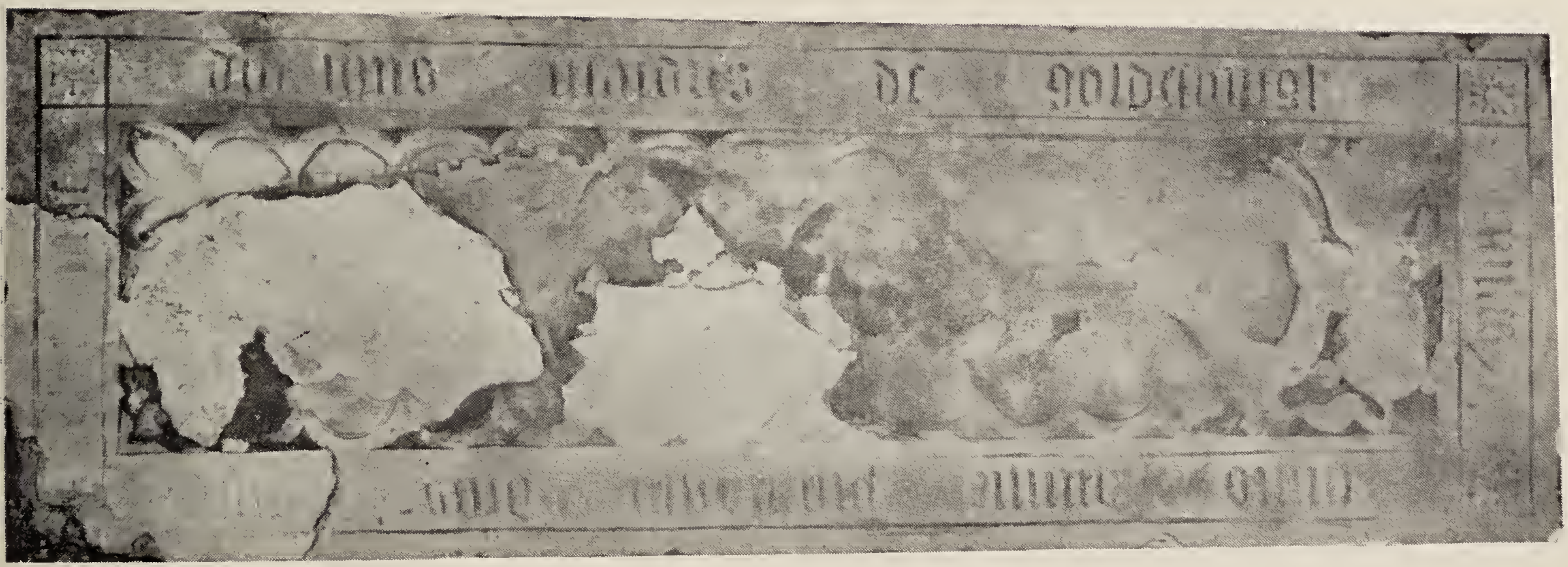
[1] Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Pt. I, p. 426.
[2] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, Vol. I, p. xxxvi.
[3] *History of the County Palatine of Durham*, by W. Whellan, pp. 189–90.
[4] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1301–7, p. 163.



Bardney Abbey, co. Lincoln.
Excavations, 1909.



Tombstone of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt.,
Bardney Abbey, co. Lincoln.

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continuation of the suit, Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh was called as a witness.[1] In 1311, Richard de Goldesburgh entered a plea against Eve, the widow of Richard de Goldesburgh, concerning lands, houses, woods, and gardens, which she held as dower of the inheritance of the said Richard in Creskeld, Oulcotes, &c.[2] Her remains lie in the church at Goldesburgh.

Probably the death of the elder Richard, the husband of Eve, took place in 1307, for, on Sept. 10th in that year, Richard de Goldesburgh made his homage to the lord William de Greenfield, Archbishop of York, in the Castle of Knaresborough for tenements which he held of him. Kneeling down before the Archbishop, he doubtless placed his hands in the hands of his Feudal lord and then made promise of obedience in these words: "Hear, my lord: I become liege man of yours for life and limb and earthly regard, and I will keep faith and loyalty to you for life and death, God help me." Thus, he acknowledged his tenancy and owed services for the same to the bailiff of Ripon.[3]

In 1312,[4] Richard de Goldesburgh entered a Plea against Eva, widow of Richard de Goldsburgh for waste in Goldesburgh, Creskeld and Oulecote. Also, again in 1313.[5]

Not the least important member of the family at this time was Thomas de Goldesburgh, probably the son of Richard and Eve above-mentioned. He was born *circa* 1270 and, like his brother Anthony, was the subject of a Papal Letter. It was dated 20th May, 1290, and is to the following effect:[6]—Dispensation to Thomas Goldeboruh (or Goldeborch) who is under twenty-one years of age, to retain the rectory of Kirketon, in the diocese of Lincoln, which he acquired since the Council of Lyons, although he has not been ordained within the year; a portion of the fruits received is to be applied to the said church.

In 1295–6, he was one of two candidates for the vacant bishopric of St. Davids. On counting the votes recorded, the scrutators found that fourteen had been given in favour of David Martin and six for Thomas de Goldeburgh, a canon.

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[1] De Banco Rolls, Nos. 2, Easter, m. 10; 4, Trinity, m. 526, 1 Edward II and 6 Hilary, m. 206, 2 Edward II.

[2] De Banco Roll, No. 15. Hilary, 4 Edward II, m. 71.

[3] *Kirby's Inquests*, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 49, p. 408.

[4] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas. 6 Edward II, m. 103.

[5] Ibid. Hilary, 6 Edward II, m. 200.

[6] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters I, pp. 514, 564.

The Archdeacon of Brecon, on behalf of the majority, presented the election to the prior and chapter of Canterbury (that See being then void), for confirmation, and was opposed by Peter de Carnoto on behalf of Thomas, by whom appeal was made to the Pope. In his presence the case was discussed, David meanwhile resigning all his right into the Pope's hands, by whom he was ultimately appointed. By the year 1300, Thomas had accepted the office of Vicar-general to Bishop Bek.[1]

In the same year we find him engaged in a suit with Lawrence de Preston whom he summoned to answer concerning the Manor of Greaton, near Rockingham, co. Northampton, and concerning land in Boceton and the advowson of the church of Boceton [co. Lincoln]. In this year also Thomas is styled rector of Holbeach, and acknowledges that he owes Lawrence de Preston 500 pounds of silver.[2] In 1301, Licence was given in consideration of a fine of £10 for Lawrence Preston to grant in fee simple to Thomas de Goldesburgh, clerk, the Manor of Gretton, co. Northampton, which was held in chief, and for Thomas to regrant the same to Lawrence and his heirs.[3]

It has already been noted that in the windows of the churches at Kirkton and at Holbeach, co. Lincoln, when Holles made his visitation, the arms of Goldesburgh were found emblazoned. These were doubtless the memorial of Thomas, the rector, who ruled these parishes in spiritual affairs 300 years before. He was further appointed prebendary of Lincoln in the prebend of South Scarle in 1302, and to the prebend of Ruiton in the diocese of Lichfield in 1305.[4] In the former capacity he engaged in a suit in 1313 against Elen de Helperby and Andrew his brother and against John de Goldesburgh, clerk, concerning a plea of debt. Here he is styled 'parson of the church of South Scarle.'[5] By the year 1310 he had been collated to the prebend of Skypwith in the collegiate church of Howden, co. York (which church belonged to the prior and convent of Durham), as the following extracts testify:—

In 1309–10, Thomas Goldesburgh, parson of the church of

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[1] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense,* Vol. I, p. 13.

[2] De Banco Rolls, 137. Michaelmas, 29 Edward I, m. 318, and 140 Easter, ditto, m. 168.

[3] Calendar, Patent Rolls, Edward I, 1292–1301, p. 599.

[4] *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae,* Vol. II, p. 205 ; Vol. I, p. 622.

[5] De Banco Roll, 32, Michaelmas, 7 Edward II, m. 472.

Skypwith, made fine with the King for 20s. for licence to enter upon a lay tenement in Skypwith, co. York.[1]

Westminster, Feb. 7, 1310. Licence upon fine,[2] for the alienation in mortmain by Richard de Averenges to Thomas de Goldesburgh, parson of the prebendal church of Skypwith, of five acres of wood in Skypwith with common of pasture for all manner of cattle, wheresoever his free tenants have right of common, and also to grant licence to dig fifteen loads of turves, in consideration of Thomas de Goldesburgh and his successors, parsons of that church, releasing to him their right to reasonable estovers in his wood of Skypwith and to common of turbary and pastures in that place. In 1311, he impleaded as prebend of Skypwith William de Houk and Robert de Anicotes concerning the returning of a deed which he unlawfully detained.[3]

On May 6th, 1311, Thomas de Goldesburgh was appointed Archdeacon of Durham.[4] His illustrious kinsman, Anthony Bek, had formerly held this office and from it was raised to the Bishopric. In the Durham Registers for the year 1311,[5] an account is given of a composition between the bishop, Richard de Kellawe, formerly a monk of Durham, and the executors of Anthony Bek, the late bishop, who were Robert de Wilughby, knt., and Thomas de Goldesburch, Archdeacon of Durham, the former of these two being Anthony's grand-nephew by Alice, daughter of John Bek, his elder brother and Baron of Eresby.[6] It was at this time that Thomas de Goldesburgh resigned a prebend and canonry in the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham. The vacancy was filled by the collation of Ralph de Holbech.[5] It is curious to note how a Bek, a Goldesburgh, and a Holbeach, followed each other from co. Lincoln to co. Durham, while Bek's other executor, likewise a kinsman, was a member of the ancient Lincolnshire family of Willoughby.

The new bishop, Kellawe, had been appointed by the monks of Durham in 1310, with a special view to redress grievances, to remove oppressions, and in general to govern the spiritual affairs of his diocese in a manner more in harmony with the spirit of the Church's Founder than his haughty, though august, predecessor, Bek. Amongst his earliest acts was one intended to strike a blow at the greed for preferment and pluralities whereby a single favoured ecclesiastic would hold half-a-dozen stipend-producing offices at one and the same time without being able, or even willing, to perform the sacred duties attached to them. Amongst the devourers of fat livings Thomas de Goldesburgh was by no means the least prominent.

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[1] *Abbreviato Rotulorum Originalium*, Vol. I, p. 171.

[2] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II, p. 207.

[3] De Banco Roll, 16. Easter, 4 Edward II, m. 138.

[4] *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, Vol. III, p. 302.

[5] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, Vol .I, pp. 112 & 654–5. Also Vol. I, pp. 59 and 71.

[6] Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, Pt. II, p. 83.

Hence, it appears that the bishop as early in his reign as 1311 cited certain persons having the cure of souls to appear before him or his commissary to answer to the charge of unlawfully possessing two or more churches to which the cure of souls belonged, without a dispensation from the Pope. Thomas de Goldesburgh was thus summoned for holding without Papal sanction the church of Esington, co. Durham, the church of Schippewych, co. York, and the churches of Holbetch and of Kyrketon, co. Lincoln.[1] Whatever may have been the result of the citation, Thomas still held the benefice at Esington, which was usually annexed to the Archdeaconry of Durham, as, by a King's writ to the bishop in 1312, he is described as 'parson of the church of Esington,'[2] and in 1318–19 asks, under that title, for £20 10s. for 20 quarters wheat and 24 quarters oats bought by the said Thomas for the provisioning of the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne.[3]

In the year of the citation, 1311, the bishop in a mandate thus speaks of him ;—" That distinguished man, the lord Thomas de Goldesburgh, Archdeacon of Durham, then Vicar-general of the lord Anthony, Bishop of Durham, who had received a letter on March 7th, 1300, from the Pope's Penitentiary addressed to Bishop Anthony or his Vicar-general."[4] In 1314, a declaration was made by the bishop asserting the right of the Archdeacon of Durham—in this case, Thomas de Goldesburgh—to install the Prior of Durham.[5] It was in this year also that the archdeacon came into conflict with the prior himself, William de

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[1] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense,* Vol. I, p. 66.
[2] Ibid. Vol. II, p. 873.
[3] *Documents Illustrative of English History,* by Hen. Cole, p. 29. Roll of Parliament, 12 Edward II.
[4] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense,* Vol. I, p. 13.
[5] Ibid. Vol. I, p. 579.

Couton. It had been usual for the archdeacon to exercise archidiaconal jurisdiction in the name of the prior in the churches of the Convent of Durham, in virtue of an agreement made between them, for which an annual sum was paid as an acknowledgment. Thomas refused to pay the composition money and persisted in exercising jurisdiction. Hence the dispute arose, and hence the archdeacon was subjected to a fine of £10. By writ of the King to the Bishop, the money was to be paid as queen-gold for Margaret, the queen-dowager.[1] In a similar writ issued a little later,[2] an order was made for the distraint of Thomas de Goldesburgh's goods and chattels for the payment of £10. In the return to the writ, it is stated that goods had been distrained to the value of £10, but that owing to the disturbance caused by the war—then being waged against the Scots—buyers had not yet been found. A further writ was sent in the same year,[3] and in reply it was stated that the sequestration had been made and payment was now following. The dispute was settled by compromise in accordance with which it was agreed that the prior should enjoy archidiaconal jurisdiction in the churches of Jarrow and Wearmouth, and the archdeacon in the remainder during Thomas' lifetime.[4]

In 1316, Thomas de Goldesburgh was certified as one of the lords of the Township of Glinton *cum membris*, co. Northampton.[5] In 1322, he was sued with others by the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem on a plea of debt. At the same time a counter-summons was issued in which he was the plaintiff against the Prior of the Hospital to recover a debt of 10 marks, being the arrears of an annual rent of 10 marks.[6]

Thomas de Goldesburgh died, still holding his office, Dec. 22, 1333.[7]

Interesting details are given by Col. Ralph Pudsay Littledale[8] regarding the Manor of Bolton and its owners. Bolton was part of the Percy fee. At the end of the twelfth century the manor was in two portions—the eastern and the western. The Lelays were lords of the eastern half and the Vavasours of the western. Under these lords the families of Bolton, Uverum, Goldesburg, and others were the chief holders of the land in the thirteenth century. Sometime in the thirteenth century the Goldesburghs became lords of the western moiety.

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[1] *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, Vol. II, p. 1002.

[2] Ibid. Vol. II, p. 1019.

[3] Ibid. Vol. II, p. 1030.

[4] Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, Vol. II, p. 88.

[5] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.

[6] De Banco Roll, 74, Michaelmas, 16 Edward II, ms. 41 and 153.

[7] *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, Vol. III, p. 302.

[8] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LVI, pp. 66–9, 117. Also Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II, p. 269.

In 1309, Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburg, entered into an agreement to sell to Salley Abbey all his lands in Bolton together with the lordship of a quarter part of that town. The Salley Abbey Register gives full particulars of that sale. Richard was to obtain the permission of the King for the monks to enter upon the land, and the Abbat the permission of the lord of the fee. The Abbat was then to pay Richard 140 marks, and to receive from him the deed of feoffment, the King's permission, and public seisin of the lands. The Abbat was also to pay the Charter fee in the King's Chancery. If the Abbat had to obtain the King's permission, then he was to pay Richard only 120 marks.

In December, 1309, Henry de Percy, the chief lord, approved the sale, provided the King permitted. What he received for the accommodation is not stated, but at Easter, 1310, William Vavasor of Haselwood, the mesne lord, gave a similar approval " for the good of his soul and for 20 pounds of silver," which, however, was not to be paid if the King refused his licence.

These preliminaries being settled, the deed of feoffment was executed on 5th Aug., 1310. In it Richard granted to the Abbey in frank almoigne " all his manor of Bolton in Bowland, viz., the fourth part of all that town, with all his tofts, lands, meadows, mills, woods, rents and services, &c." The Abbat paid the King 100s. for licence to enter on the lands.

In the Inquisition held to inquire whether the proposed sale would be to the damage of the King or others, it was stated that the manor was worth in all 66s. 8d. per annum ; that Richard de Goldesburg had besides in Yorkshire lands worth 40 pounds ; and that William Vavasor had the premises of Henry de Percy, and he of the King.

Three years before, Richard de Goldesburg had leased the above premises, including the manor, to the Abbey for ten years at a rent of £4–3–6 for the first 2½ years and £4–13–4 for the remaining 7½ years.

Like the manor, the church and advowson were also divided into two moieties, one belonging to the Lelays and the other to the Vavasors.

One moiety having been granted to Jordan de Bingley, Jordan granted it to Matilda his daughter, wife of Sir Richard Goldesburg.

Jordan de Bingley was rector of Gisburn, 1229–1252. He describes Matilda as his foster-child (alumpne), but in a grant by her to Salley Abbey, she calls him her father. She inherited from him considerable property in Bolton, and married Sir Richard de Goldesburgh before 1234. There were three sons, Richard, Thomas and John. But whether any of them were the children of Matilda by Sir Richard is not clear. Richard is always described as son of Sir Richard but never as son of Matilda. Thomas is never called son of Sir Richard, but either son of Matilda, widow of Sir Richard, or Thomas de Tabbelay, or Thomas, son of William de Tabbelay.

In 1311, John de Cove, knt., acknowledges that he owes to Joan and Alice, daughters of Sir Giles Munpynzon, knt., £320, to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in cos. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Lincoln. Cancelled on payment, acknowledged by Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, who married the said Joan.[1] It would appear, however, that the debt was still outstanding in 1319, for, in that year, Joan, daughter of Sir Giles Munpynzon, wife of Richard, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, put in her place John de Veer of Braunceton and William de Colshull, to seek and receive in Chancery and elsewhere £320 acknowledged to her and Alice, daughter of Giles de Munpynzon, in Chancery by John de Cove, knt., in 5 Edward II [1311].[2]

In a Writ of *certiorari de feodis*,[3] &c., dated 17 Oct. 8 Edward II [1314], relating to Knights' Fees and advowsons of the fee of Percy, is the following:—

Casteley. I carucate land, whereof 12 make a fee, held by Richard de Goldesburgh by service of 2s. and a pair of gilt spurs yearly.

In 1312, Richard de Goldesburgh and Richard his son were sued by Henry le Clerk of Plumpton, concerning four acres of land in Goldsborough.[4]

In 1314, Richard de Goldesburgh of Hanworth, co. Lincoln, by his attorney, summoned John de Blyton of Lincoln and Stephen de Rednesse of Beverley on a plea of conspiracy and tresspass.[5]

The Wars in and against Scotland, so ruthlessly and persistently carried on by the first three Edwards, must have put a great strain on the services and resources of the barons and gentry of England who held their lands by feudal tenure, and were constantly liable to be called out for military duty either at home or abroad. In this long and bitter warfare the manorial lords of Goldsborough were expected to take their share. In

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[1] Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward II, 1307–13, p. 443.
[2] Ibid. Edward II, 1318–23, p. 137.
[3] Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward II, Vol. V, p. 317.
[4] De Banco Roll, 21. Hilary, 5 Edward II, m. 128.
[5] Coram Rege Roll, 29. Michaelmas, 8 Edward II, m. 77.

1314, Richard de Goldesburgh was summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots, the Muster to take place on Aug. 15, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.[1]

In 1316, Adam de Goldesburgh was certified pursuant to the writ tested at Clipston, 5 March, as one of the lords of the township of Pathenall in co. York, Adam de Horton being another. In the same year Richard de Goldesburgh was certified under a similar writ of the same date as lord of the townships of Pool and Goldsborough in co. York, the overlord being the King. Newton and Flaxby were under other lordships. In like manner Richard de Goldesburgh was certified as one of the lords of the townships of Bampton Weald and Lew, Westweald, Eston, Chimney, Huddon, and Kincote, all in the co. of Oxford.[2] Under the heading " Oxford—Hundred of Bampton," one of the lords of Bampton Willi in 1316 is given as Richard de Guldeburghe. Also, one of the lords of Kenycote is Richard Gildeburgh.[3] In 1316, John de Goldesburgh made complaint that Ralph, son of Wm. de Beeston, had assaulted him at Stockeld, killed his horses and carried off his goods.[4]

On Feb. 8, 1316, Richard de Goldesburgh was appointed a Collector of Scutages in the county of York. These were assessments imposed in commutation on military tenants in time of war and accepted in lieu of personal military service. In this case they were the Scutages for the armies of Scotland. Seven months later, Richard, in his office as collector, was commanded to impose amerciaments or arbitrary penalties upon the bailiffs and jurors who had been contumacious.[5]

In the same year Sir Richard de Goldesburgh demised to Robert Day of Pool his Capital Messuage and 15½ acres of land in Pool. To have for his life and for the life of Alice his wife.[6]

In 1318, a writ was issued in the name of King Edward II on behalf of the collectors of Scutage who were about to set out for Scotland. It runs in the manner following :—

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[1] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.
Rotuli Scotiae, Vol. I, pp. 145–6.

[2] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.
Kirby's Inquests, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 49, pp. 347, 350, 355.

[3] *Feudal Aids*, Vol. IV, pp. 162–3.

[4] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 24, p. 249.

[5] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.
Calendar of Fine Rolls, Edward II, 1307–1319, p. 255.

[6] Evidences of Edmund Kighley, Harleian MS., 802, fol. 93.

The King salutes his Barons of the Exchequer. He commands that "our dear and faithful Richard de Goldesburgh and William de Hebbeden," collectors of the Scutage raised for the Scottish Wars in co. York in 1300, 1303, and 1306, and now about to set out by the King's orders for Scotland, receive a respite of delay till after the Feast of St. Michael. Tested at York, 24 Sept.[1]

A Writ of Summons also issued at York, dated Dec. 16, of the same year, gave orders to John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, to levy troops for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Scots. Amongst those commanded—some 60 in all—to bring up their men, was Richard de Goldesburgh.[2] All tenants and men between the ages of 20 and 60 North of the Trent were to be called out to serve, the Scots having invaded the kingdom and marched as far as York.

In 1319, Richard de Goldesburgh was removed from the office of Collector of the Scutages by writ issued at Newcastle on Aug. 4.[3] There is no further account of him until 1321 when Simon de Wakefield entered a plea of debt against Richard de Goldesburgh, knt. and Henry Percy.[4] In 1322, either he or his son Richard de Goldesburgh was appointed one of the Commissioners of Array in the Wapentake of Claro in the West Riding of York, his commission being given on April 6. In the month following he was commanded to proceed immediately to complete such array, and a month later still, Marching Orders were addressed to him concerning the levies. By writ issued at York, July 6, he received orders to muster his levy before the Supervisors of the Array of the West Riding. His military labours for the time seem to have been brought to an end in or about this year. They were, however, to precede a call to other and not less important services to the State. In 1324, Richard Goldesburgh, knight, was returned by the Sheriff of the county of York pursuant to a writ tested at Westminster May 9, as summoned by general proclamation to attend the Great Council at Westminster on Wednesday next after Ascension Day, May 30. Pursuant to a similar writ in the same year Richard de Goldesburgh, knight (Kesteven, co. Lincoln), was returned by the Sheriff of the county of Lincoln as non-resident. Both writs doubtless referred to one and the same person.[1]

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[1] *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I, p. 186*b*. Also *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div.3, pp. 933–4.

[2] *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I, p. 190*a*. Also Rymer's *Foedera*, Vol. III, Pt. I, p. 382.

[3] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.

[4] De Banco Roll, 71. Michaelmas, 15 Edward II, m. 303.

From the early Deeds relating to Stockeld Manor, co. Yorks.,[2] is derived the following information :—

[Undated]. John de Stockeld gives to John de Goldesburg the Manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Sir Richard de Goldesburg, John Mauleverer, &c.

[Undated]. I, John de Goldesburgh, have given to John, son of Richard de Stockeld and Eve my daughter in free marriage, lands in the Manor of Stockheld. Witnesses—Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, John Mauleverer, &c., knights.

1315. John de Stockeld gave bond on the Manor of Stockeld for goods sold by John de Goldesburgh. Dated at Goldesburgh.

1318. Alice who is the widow of John de Goldesburgh quit-claims to Sir Peter de Midelton, knight, the Manor of Stockeld. Witnesses—Laurence de Arthington, &c.

1327. John de Stockeld and Eve his wife, and Robert, son of Thomas de Stockeld, and Richard, son of Hugh de Stockeld, reconvey lands.

In 1325, it is stated[3] that a marriage was effected between William Calverley of Calverley and a daughter of Sir John Goldsborough of Goldsborough, knt. Her name is not given and probably her father's name was Richard, since there is no mention elsewhere of any Sir John Goldsborough at this period.

In 1327, a Subsidy[4] was levied throughout the country. The village of Goldesburgh in the Wapentake of Clarhow was represented by Richard de Goldesburgh who paid 12s., John de Bilton, 3s., and Robert de Plumpton, 20d. At Kippax in the Wapentake of Skirack, Adam de Goldesburgh was assessed at 4s. 4d.

In 1330, Thomas Lumley by the excitation of the Prioress of Esholt sold to Richard Goldesburgh, Thomas Ellis, and Simon de Mohond certain lands with the appurtenances in Esholt, Yeadon, Nether Yeadon, Carlton, and Rawdon for 300 marks of silver.[5] A year after, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh came into Court and acknowledged a debt of 150 marks as owing to Sir Thomas de Sheffield.[6]

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[1] Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Vol. II, Div. 3, pp. 933–4.

[2] Extracts in *Yorkshire County Magazine*, 1891, the original Deeds being at Myddelton Lodge, Ilkley, Yorks.

[3] Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 116.

[4] Subsidy Roll, West Riding, co. York. 1 Edward III.

[5] Harleian MS. 802, fol. 50*b*.

[6] Coram Rege Roll, 18. Trinity, 5 Edward III, m. 170.

Kighley's Evidences[1] state that Lawrence Arthington in 1333 released to Richard Goldesburgh the younger all his right in the rent of 2d. for licence of attaching the mill-dam or Pool of Castley. And he gave to the said Richard the right of fixing his pool upon his ground as often as and at what time he shall need.

In 1336, Robert Hall of Westscugh granted to Richard de Goldesburgh and his heirs all his third part in the watermill of Castley, the said Robert having the right to grind his own corn without toll. A little later, Margaret late the wife of Lawrence Castley released to Richard de Goldesburgh her son and to his heirs all her right which she had in the watermill in Castley.

In 1342, Richard the son of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt. confirmed to John the son of Henry Vavasour of Castley and to Joan his wife and the heirs between them lawfully begotten, a messuage in the fields of Castley which he had of the gift of the said John.

In 1345, William Kirkby of Quixley confirmed to Richard de Goldesburgh the younger all his right in the watermill in Castley.

In 1346 (under the heading, "Oxford—Hundred of Bampton"), at an Inquisition held at Oxford it was stated that Richard de Goldesburgh and Johanna de Melsa held in Bampton Aston, and Kenycote half a knight's fee of Hugh de Plecy which Roger Doyly held in the last Aid.[2]

The Manor of Castley, co. York, was held in 1346 by Thomas [?Richard] de Goldesburgh by lease from Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.[3]

In 1349, Richard de Goldesburgh demised four bovates and a half of land in the territories of Castley and Leathley for life. Witnesses, William de Lindley, Robert Marshall of Quixley,&c.[4]

In 1343, amongst the monks of the Church of Durham were *Dominus* John de Goldesburgh and *Dominus* William de Goldesburgh.[5]

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[1] Harleian MS. 799, fols. 26–7.

[2] *Feudal Aids*, Vol. IV, p. 182.

[3] *Book of Aids*, Vol III, 20 Edward III.

[4] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 121.

[5] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 119, pp. 154–5.

CHAPTER VI

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBURGH:
Yorkshire Stock—continued

As the Scots had again invaded the kingdom in 1333, the feudal chiefs were summoned as usual to take arms against them. Immunity from personal military service was, however, granted to any who were suffering from sickness provided they sent substitutes. Amongst the list of the invalided thus excused at Newcastle on April 24th, was Richard de Goldisburgh.[1] A further order, dated May 11th, 1333, was issued to Gilbert de Aton, summoning 29 persons, amongst whom was Richard de Goldesburgh, to appear before the Chancellor and Council at York, but for what purpose is not shown.[2] Again, in November of the following year, in a writ of summons dated from Newcastle, "the King salutes his loved and faithful William Plaice" and orders him together with some 60 other barons, knights, or gentry, to meet him with horses and arms at York, seeing that the Scots were still in a state of war against England. Richard de Goldesburgh is one of the number concerning whom the mandate was sent.[3] Once more, in 1338, it was necessary to resort to the choice of men and arms in Yorkshire for the purpose of repelling the inevitable and inextinguishable Scots. In a memorandum to the Writ relating to the West Riding are the names of some 85 barons, knights, and gentlemen, Richard de Goldesburgh being one of them.[4] Though the Rolls of Scotland which commence in 1291 extend to the year 1516, no further mention is made of any member of the Goldesburgh family.

In a Yorkshire Deed, dated Oct. 29, 1339,[5] a Grant is made in special tail by Richard de Goldesburgh to Richard his son and Beatrice his wife, of pasturage in his wood of Creskelde for agistment for all his cattle and also of reasonable estover in the same . . . . rendering a rose at the time of roses if demanded.

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[1] *Rotuli Scotiae*, Vol. I, p. 231b.
[2] Ibid. Vol. I, p. 236a.
[3] Ibid. Vol. I, p. 292–3.
[4] Ibid. Vol. I, p. 527–8.
[5] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXIII, p. 70.

A passport of Protection for one year was granted in 1345 to John Darcy and some thirty others—amongst whom was Richard de Goldesburgh—who were about to set sail for foreign parts.[1]

In 1348, Sir Richard de Goldesburgh held a tournament at Wakefield. It was rather a serious affair. The combatants pushed with lances and struck with swords, and there was a good deal of bloodshed.

> "Thrice
> They clashed together, and thrice they brake their spears.
> Then each, dishorsed and drawing, lash'd at each
> So often and with such blows, that all the crowd
> Wonder'd, and now and then from distant walls
> There came a clapping as of phantom hands."—"Enid."

The tourney concluded by a riding up of the successful jousters to receive the coveted prizes at the hands of the Queen of Beauty.

"The tournament was a real fight; no sentiment of chivalry protected one knight from the attack of many, or from being taken prisoner when he was unhorsed or had lost his weapons, for one of the objects which actuated many of the combatants in attending tournaments was to make money."[2] The money was obtained by unhorsing your opponent and then sparing his life for an agreed sum. The news of the jousts reached the ears of the King. They had been held notwithstanding a Royal proclamation forbidding such frays as a wanton waste of blood attended at times with fatal results. No fine or other punishment seems to have been inflicted, but the offence was one that required a special pardon. This was granted by Patent of Edward III, in which Richard de Goldesburgh and many other knights of gentle blood who had been guilty of disobedience were exculpated and forgiven.[3]

While the head of the family was engulfed in national broils, some of its junior members were walking in the more peaceful pathways of ecclesiastical life. One of these was Anthony de Goldesburgh. We find him at Oxford in 1327, where he held the distinguished position of University Proctor,[1] and he is afterwards alluded to as professor and doctor of Canon and Civil Law. In 1336, a Papal Letter was addressed to Anthony, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, knight, M.A., B.C.L., granting provision of a canonry of St. John's, Beverley, with the reservation of a prebend.[2] In 1337, Anthony de Goldesburgh was deacon of Broke, co. Norfolk, and in the following year, rector of Hevingham in the same county. This living he resigned in 1346 upon his appointment as dean of Hingham, while in 1350, on the resignation of one Breydeston as dean of Rockland, we read that "Anthony de Goldesburgh, a shaveling had it."[3] In the same year, Pope Clement VI caused a Letter to be addressed to Master Anthony de Goldesburgh, professor of Canon and Civil Law, making provision for him of the canonry and prebend and precentorship of Lincoln reserved to the Pope in the lifetime of Peter de Dalderby, with dispensation to hold also the church of St. Peter's, Irtlingburgh, and the canonry and prebend of St. James in St. John's, Beverley.[4] The office of precentor of Lincoln, according to the order of former times, ranked next to that of dean. In 1343, we find him, as canon of Beverley, suing Sir Thomas Ughtred for £29 debt,[5] and in 1354, under the same designation and on a similar plea suing Roger Fulbaron of Goldesburgh.[6] In 1361, as canon of the church of St. John, Beverley, and prebend of the prebendary Altar of St. James in the same church, he was plaintiff in a plea of trespass,[7] and under the same title in 1362, he entered a plea of debt in co. Lincoln against William de la Mare for £40.[8] In 1363, Anthony de Goldesburgh, clerk, and others, gave to the dean and chapter of the church of St. Mary, Lincoln, eight messuages, eight tofts, one mill, two carucates of land, and seventy acres of pasture in the city of Lincoln and neighbourhood, and in

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[1] Rymer's *Foedera*, Vol. III, Pt. 1, p. 39.

[2] *The History of the Tournament in England and in France*, by Francis H. Cripps-Day.

[3] Add. MS. 24470, p. 226, *or*, Patent Rolls, 22 Edward III, Pt. 2, m. 24.

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[1] Honours Register of the University of Oxford, p. 473.

[2] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, II, p. 535.

[3] Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, Vol. X, p. 107, Vol. VI, p. 379, Vol. II, p. 422, Vol. I, p. 474.

[4] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, Vol. III, p. 318.

[5] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 17 Edward III, m. 175.

[6] Ibid. Michaelmas, 28 Edward III, m. 330.

[7] Coram Rege Roll, No. 136, Michaelmas, 35 Edward III, m. 16, 2nd pt.

[8] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 36 Edward III, m. 25.

Burton, near Lincoln, for themselves and their successors.[1] Anthony died 22nd Feb., 1364.[2] Both he and Beatrice, relict of Richard de Goldesburgh, knight, of the diocese of York, had received in 1355 Indulgences from Pope Innocent VI to choose confessors, " who shall give them, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards."[3] In the Will of Thomas de Bucton, dated 1366, there is a legacy of £20 for the chaplains of the church of Beverley, and the executors of Anthony de Goldesburgh, the former to have for their own use twenty marks, and Anthony's executors, ten marks.[4]

The following extracts from the Transcript of Dodsworth's Collections go to show that a marriage was arranged and contracted between Richard de Goldesburgh and Margaret, daughter of Ralph and Mariana de Arthington—one of the principal families of the district[5]—not later than 1328. The first,[6] bearing no date, states that Ralph de Arthington confirmed to Richard, his son, lord of Goldsborough, and his heirs all the land which had lately belonged to German, son of Galfrid de Dunnington, within the demesnes of Arthington, viz., three acres and three acres which Juliana, sister of German, held in the said town, paying 6d. Witnesses, Sir Richard Lutterington, &c. The second extract,[7] bearing date 1349, testifies that Alice and Dyota, daughters of Maud, daughter of Mariana de Arthington, in their virginity released to Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., all the right which they had in half a bovate of land at Arthington, lately belonging to Idonia, daughter of Margaret, daughter of Mariana de Arthington. Witnesses, William de Castley, &c.

In a suit in 1332 between Galfrid le Scrope and William de Plumpton and Alice his wife, some land and houses held in Enfield, co. Middlesex, were claimed as dower of Idonia, wife of Ralph de Goldesburgh.[1] Idonia de Goldesburgh was living at Goldesburgh in 1379 when she was assessed under the Poll Tax at 6d.[2]

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[1] Calendar of Inquisitions *ad quod Damnum*, p. 334.

[2] *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, Vol. II, p. 83.

[3] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, Vol. III, pp. 558, 577.

[4] Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc. Pub.), Pt. 1, p. 78.

[5] The first official mention of the Arthington family is in the Pipe Roll of 12 Henry II (1166), when the name appears Peter de Ardint'. He was the founder of the Cluniac nunnery at Arthington.—Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 4, p. 151.

[6] Harleian MS., 802, fol. 10.

[7] Ibid. See also Pedigree, Dodsworth MS. 79, fol. 41., Bodleian Library.

An account of a Gaol Delivery at York in 1332 speaks of one Robert Goldesburgh, a juryman, who says he is a clerk and the son of Richard de Goldesburgh, an artificer or armourer of Allerton Mauleverer, co. York.[3] It may be the same Robert who impleaded John Marshall and others in 1334 for breaking into his house at Goldesburgh and taking his goods to the value of £60.[4]

Was it he also who, described as Robert de Goldesburgh of Little Ribstone, was ordered in 1346 to be arrested with Peter Fleming of York and kept in prison until a debt of £50 was paid which Robert and Peter owed to John de Craik, parson of the church of Spofforth ?[5] This same Robert of Little Ribstone was in the same year plaintiff in a plea of trespass against John Packet of Plumpton and others for taking two horses and 100 sheep belonging to him at Little Ribstone, value £10.[6]

In 1347, John de Goldesburgh was presented to the vicarage of Kildwick-in-Craven, co. York, by the Prior and Convent of Bolton, which he vacated two years later.[7]

In 1354, Anthony de Goldesburgh, junior, was impleaded by John de Cave for a debt of 40s.[8] He was probably the nephew of Anthony the canon.

In 1356, Anthony, son of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, gave release and quit-claim to John Laundels of Bampton, co. Oxford, in all rents and services of half the manor of Kenycote, co. Oxford, and the advowson of the Church of Kenycote which the said John held for term of life to the demise of Anthony.[9]

The connection between the family at this time and some of the members of the blood Royal must have been rather intimate. We find that Peter de Goldesburgh was Keeper of the Wardrobe to Edward the Black Prince in 1345 and rendered an account for Michaelmas, 1342 till July, 1343. It is more than likely that he accompanied King Edward III and his famous son Edward to France where the flower of the English nobility and 30,000 men gathered to do battle with the French at Crecy in 1346, and, with the prince as their leader, inflicted upon them so crushing and fatal a defeat.[1]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 6 Edward III, m. 11.

[2] *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, Vol. VI, p. 331.

[3] Quo Waranto Roll, No. 93, 6 Edward III.

[4] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 8 Edward III, m. 250.

[5] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 20 Edward III, m. 156.

[6] Coram Rege Roll, No. 76, 20 Edward III, m. 21.

[7] I. D. Whitaker's *History, etc., of Craven*, p. 209.

[8] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 28 Edward III, m. 195.

[9] Ibid. Hilary, 30 Edward III, m. 221.

In an account of the naval battle fought between the English and Spanish fleets off Winchelsea in 1350, on the return of the Spaniards to their own country from Sluys, we are informed by historians that the King, being furnished with a fleet, took along with him his eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales [*i.e.* Edward of Woodstock, the Black Prince], then in the twentieth year of his age, together with a number of lords, knights, and their retinues. The English gained a decisive victory and the Spanish ships that were not captured fled during the night, leaving the English fleet in sole possession.[2]

> "KING EDWARD WAS THUS AGAIN ADORNED WITH A NAVAL CROWN. BUT THIS HONOUR THE KING THOUGHT TOO DEARLY BOUGHT WITH THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH, A YOUNG KNIGHT OF GREAT VALOUR, OF COMELY SHAPE, AND NOBLE DEPORTMENT, WHO DIED IN THIS ENGAGEMENT AND WAS MUCH LAMENTED BY THE KING AND HIS SON THE PRINCE OF WALES, TO WHOM HE WAS ALWAYS VERY DEAR, UPON THE ACCOUNT OF HIS EXTRAORDINARY QUALITIES AND ALMOST EQUAL AGE AND CONFORMITY OF WILL AND INCLINATION. HIS LOSS KING EDWARD ENDEAVOURED TO REPAIR BY ADVANCING NO LESS THAN FOURSCORE YOUNG GENTLEMEN WHO PERFORMED BEST IN THE FIGHT TO THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD."

An earlier historian says,[3]

> "The King [*i.e.* Edward III] after the encounter off Winchelsea returned into England with victorie and triumph, the King preferred there 80 Noble ympes to the order of knighthood, greatly bewailing the loss of one, to wit, Syr Richard Goldesborough, knight."

Probably the correct name was Richard, not John, he being the eldest son and heir of the family.

"His bones are dust
And his sword is rust,
His soul is with the saints, we trust."

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[1] Patent Roll, 215, Pt. I, 19 Edward III.

[2] Joshua Barnes' *History of Edward III*, pp. 451–2, published 1688.

[3] Stow's *Annales of England*, p. 250., published 1614.

It must not be imagined, however, that family life in these stirring times was all pomp, glory, and victory. While the chivalrous heir yielded up his youth and beauty in fatal fight with the enemies of his country, the dark shadow of debt and dungeon began to dog the father's footsteps at home. Sir Richard de Goldesburgh in 1351 was without doubt struggling with pecuniary difficulties which compelled the temporary loss of his estate. The following Inquisition taken at Goldsborough before the Sheriff of co. York on the Sunday after Aug. 15, 1356, shows that five years previously the evil day had arrived.[1]

Extent of the lands and tenements which belonged to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., in co. York on 18 Sept., 1351. The Jury say that the said Richard was possessed of the manor of Goldesburgh to which the following property was attached :—

A Capital Messuage [or chief residence] of yearly value				6s.	8d.
20 houses in the manor	,,	,,		6s.	8d.
20 orchards with fruit and herbage	,,	,,	£1	0s.	0d.
150 acres land at 12d. per acre	,,	,,	£7	10s.	0d.
25 acres meadow at 40d. per acre	,,	,,	£4	3s.	4d.
Several pastures	,,	,,	£2	13s.	4d.
Rents from certain tenants	,,	,,	£27	13s.	6d.
			£43	13s.	6d.

The Jury say that Sir William de Aton is chief lord of the fee and takes 6s. 8d. yearly for services and customs due to him. Also that the said lands and tenements were assigned to Joan who was wife of Sir Richard de Aldeburgh, to hold as surety for £50 which Richard de Goldesburgh on 18 Sept., 1351, acknowledged he owed her, until the debt was fully satisfied. Also, that Richard de Goldesburgh had no other land in co. York.

A worse calamity than the temporary sequestration of his property befell the head of the family in 1352. At Easter in that year, an Order was issued to the Sheriff of co. York to arrest Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Kt., and keep him in prison until a debt of £60 which he owed Anthony de Goldesburgh, Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary of Lincoln, was fully satisfied.[2] It would seem also that in addition to his private debts he was burdened with liabilities to the extent of £50 to William de la Pole for Knights' service—a service he had apparently failed to render in person with the result that

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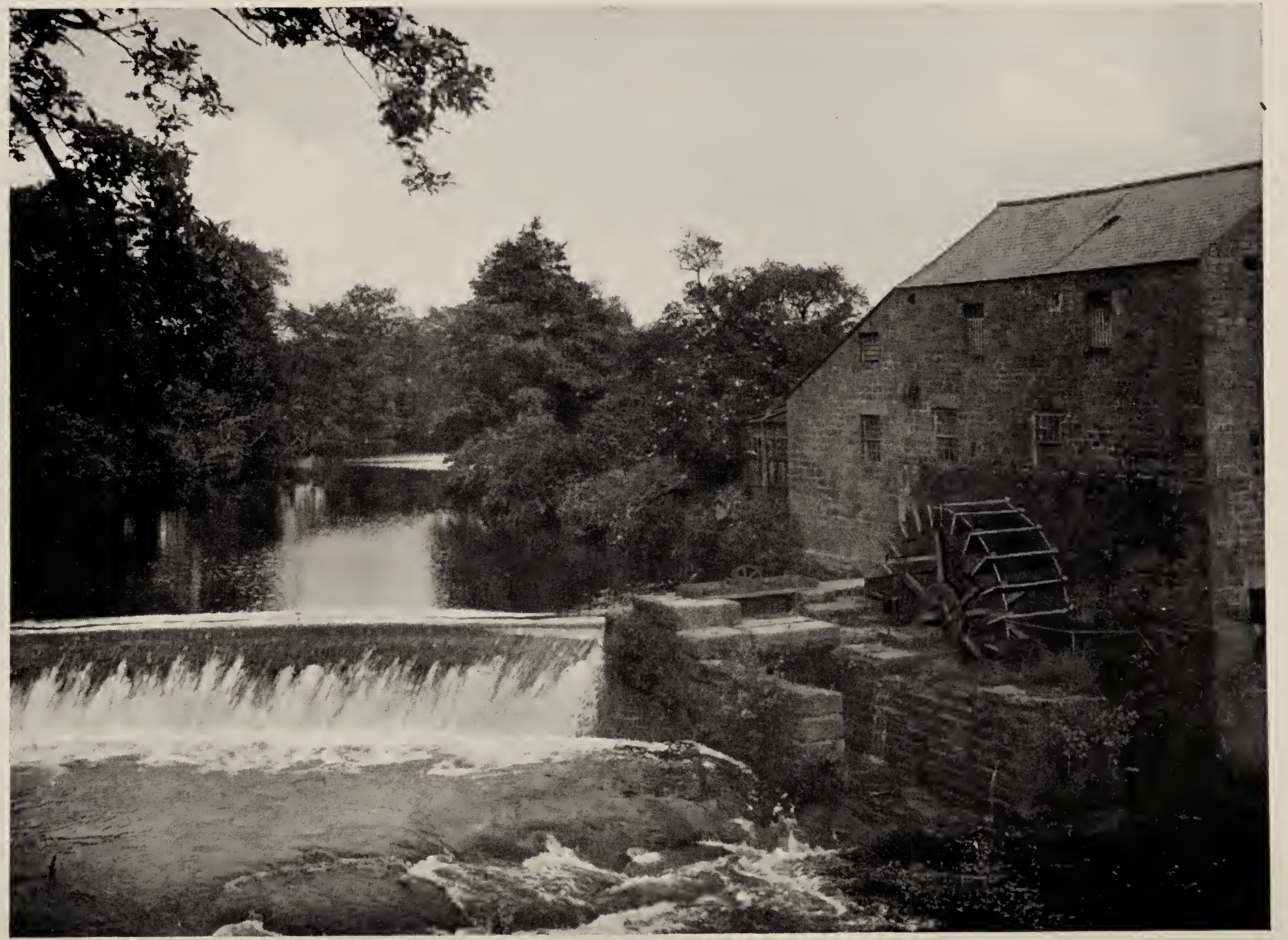
[1] Chancery Inquisition, 30 Edward III, No. 58.

[2] De Banco Roll, Easter, 26 Edward III, m. 31.



Ralph Burton Goldsbrough, *Photo.*

GOLDSBOROUGH MILL, YORKSHIRE.

payment was required in money. An Inquisition[1] was accordingly held on the Sunday after 10th August, 1352, by the Sheriff, and the manor sequestered by him for payment of the debt. The inquiry yielded the following information.

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., had the manor of Goldesburgh, value £10. To it were attached :—

A Capital Messuage, with two dovecotes and fruits, of yearly value			£1	0s.	0d.
210 acres land at 6d. per acre	„	„	£5	5s.	0d.
25 acres meadow at 12d. per acre	„	„	£1	5s.	0d.
A watermill	„	„		13s.	4d.
A fulling mill	„	„		6s.	8d.
Several pastures	„	„		10s.	0d.
Underwood	„	„		13s.	4d.
Rents in the manor	„	„	£19	4s.	2d.
			£28	17s.	6d.
Services due to Sir Wm. Aton as chief lord of the fee, yearly				6s.	8d.
		Net	£28	10s.	10d.

In 1353, a Pardon was granted for good service done by William de Goldesburgh in Ireland in the company of Thomas de Rokeby, to the same William of the King's Suit for the death of Adam de Hamerton whereof he was indicted or appealed, and of any consequent outlawry.[2]

In 1353, a marriage was celebrated between Richard de Goldesburgh, cousin [nephew or grandchild] of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, and Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph de Cromwell.[3] At this time the Cromwells were a leading family in co. Lincoln where Sir Richard de Goldesburgh had his manor of Potter Hanworth. In an extract from Kighley's Transcript[4] we have the following :—

> Sir Ralph de Cromwell, knt., granted that if Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., yield and make good and lawful state to Richard de Goldesburgh his cousin and Joan his wife, daughter of the said Sir Ralph, of £16 13s. 4d. of land and rent in Goldesburgh, and of £23 6s. 8d. of land and rent in Bampton To have &c. to the said Richard and Joan and their heirs &c. Dated, 1353.

On May 20th, 1354, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., acknowledged that he owed Ralph de Cromwell, knt., 1,000 marks ; to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in the county of York.[1]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 31 Edward III, m. 255.

[2] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1350–1354, p. 468.

[3] Collections of J. C. Brook, No. 91. Heralds College.

[4] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.

It seems to have been usual or at least common for the father of the bridegroom not only to make necessary provision for his son, but to pay a sum of money to the father of the bride in consideration of the dower settled upon her at the time of the marriage, as such dower involved the alienation of lands from one family and their transfer to another. This practice may account for the fact that to his already heavy debts Sir Richard de Goldesburgh added this fresh one which involved him in obligations to Sir Ralph de Cromwell. A third Inquisition[2] was held at Goldsborough on Whitsunday, 1356, to discover the extent of the lands and tenements which belonged to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., on May 20th, 1354. The Jury made the following returns :—

The Manor of Goldesburgh.

A Capital Messuage of yearly value beyond repairs				4s.	0d.
2 orchards with 2 gardens, of yearly value				6s.	8d.
180 acres arable land at 6d. per acre, yearly value			£4	10s.	0d.
8 acres meadow at 16d. per acre	„	„		10s.	8d.
A wood	„	„		3s.	4d.
A pasture	„	„		13s.	4d.
Rents in Goldesburgh	„	„	£17	0s.	2d.
			£23	8s.	2d.
Services due to Sir Wm de Aton as chief lord, yearly				6s.	8d.
			£23	1s.	6d.

Of the above amount, one half, viz. £11 10s. 9d. was held by the Executors of the Will of Sir Ralph de Cromwell, knt., until 1,000 marks debt in silver should be fully discharged.

Another extract from Kighley's Transcript[3] shows that there were further transactions with the head of the Cromwell family :—

Sir Ralph de Cromwell, knt., granted that if Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt. confirm before Easter next to Anthony de Goldesburgh and John, son of the said Richard, to Henry de Alderley and Thomas de Thwait the manor of Goldesburgh excepting 40 houses so that Anthony &c. restore the premises to Sir Richard during his life. Dated, 1355.

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[1] Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III, 1354–1360, p. 77.

[2] Chancery Inquisition, 30 Edward III, attached to No. 58.

[3] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.

Even by this time the original difficulties had not been overcome, for again, in 1356, an Order was issued to the Sheriff to arrest Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and keep him in prison until a debt of £40 which he owed to Joan who had been wife of Richard de Aldeburghe was fully satisfied.[1]

In April, 1358, the debtor was again in prison at Doncaster at the instance of John de Rotherfeld and Thomas de Pudsey for default in non-payment of a fine of 60s. Considering this a wrongful plea, Richard sued his prosecutors in 1362 for unjust imprisonment, claiming damages of £20; a verdict was given in his favour.[2]

In 1360, a Transcript extract informs us:—[3]

> A fine was made between Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., Complainant, and Thomas de Thwait, Defendant, of the manor of Goldesburgh with the appurtenances, excepting 40 messuages, 13 tofts, 2 mills, 3 bovates of land, 92 acres of land, and 14 acres of meadow, to be the right of Thomas, and for this recognition the aforesaid Thomas restored the premises to the aforesaid Richard to have during his life. Remainder to Richard de Goldesburgh his cousin and Joan his wife.

Probably 'cousin' here and in the following plea means grandson.

In 1366 Richard de Goldesburgh, the cousin, and Joan his wife, entered a plea against Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., for waste, sale, and destruction in lands, houses, woods, and gardens, demised to him for term of life in Goldesburgh which he held of Richard de Goldesburgh, the cousin, and Joan his wife by assignment of Thomas de Thwait, and after him to come to Richard, the cousin, and Joan his wife, and their heirs.[4]

Difficulties and differences occurred about this time between the Goldesburgh and Arthington families, as the two following abstracts show:—

> Nov. 28, 1372. To the Sheriff of York.[5] Order, by mainprise of Nicholas de Mounburcher, knight, John de Dronsfeld and John de Goldesburgh, to stay altogether the execution of a writ to him addressed, directing him to cause Richard de Goldesburgh, knight, to come before him . . . . . to compel him to find mainpernors that he should not inflict nor procure harm upon Robert de Arthyngton, and if he should refuse, to take him and keep him in the king's prison in safe

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[1] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 30 Edward III, m. 63.

[2] Coram Rege Roll, No. 140, Michaelmas, 36 Edward III, m. 42.

[3] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.
See also De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 34 Edward III, m. 58.

[4] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 40 Edward III, m. 56.

[5] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1369–1374, p. 477.

custody until he should so do ; as lately at the petition of the said Robert, averring that the said Richard grievously threatened him in life and limbs, the king by writ ordered the sheriff, as aforesaid, but the said Nicholas, John and John, appearing in person in chancery have mainperned for the said Richard under a pain of 20 marks that he shall procure no hurt to the said Robert.

May 22, 1375. Commission of oyer and terminer[1] to Thomas de Ingelby and others on complaint by Richard de Goldesburgh, ' chivaler,' that Robert Arthington, Laurence Arthington, and many others broke his close at Creskeld in Whervesdale, co. York, felled trees and underwood there, burned the same, lay in wait for his tenants and servants to do them mischief, assailed them with such injuries &c. and impounding their animals that they have quite withdrawn from his tenure and lordship. By fine of 20s.

Once more Sir Richard de Goldesburgh is found to be in debt, viz. in 1374, when he was sued for £80 by Adam de Hedley, clerk.[2] About this time he disappears from the law-courts as a debtor, and, let us hope, is loosed from the grip of the sheriff to spend his last days in peace. He was not, however, the only member of the family who struggled in the toils of the creditor, for, in 1359, a request or order was issued for the bringing of . . . . . . .and John, son of Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., to answer a debt of £7 6s. 8d. at the suit of John Brakenholm ; the said John, son of Richard, to pay £4 which he owed and unjustly detained.[3]

Retracing our steps somewhat, we find that in 1352 a deed for smelting iron ore at Creskeld was executed.[4] Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt. granted to Robert Tottie, sen., two Olivers [*i.e.* small tilt-hammers used for forging iron] containing 24 Blooms [*i.e.* lumps of puddled iron], in his park of Creskeld, paying 14s. per week during use. To have so long as the wood lasts in the said park. Dated, 1352. Two years later, Sir Richard granted to John de Haln and Robert Cheyworth his park of Creskeld with fencing and mound.[5]

In 1352, also, mention is made of Beatrice, widow of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., who in that year released and quit-claimed to Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and his heirs, all the right and claim which he had in Newton near Flasby and in Wharfedale, reserving the rent of 20 marks yearly.

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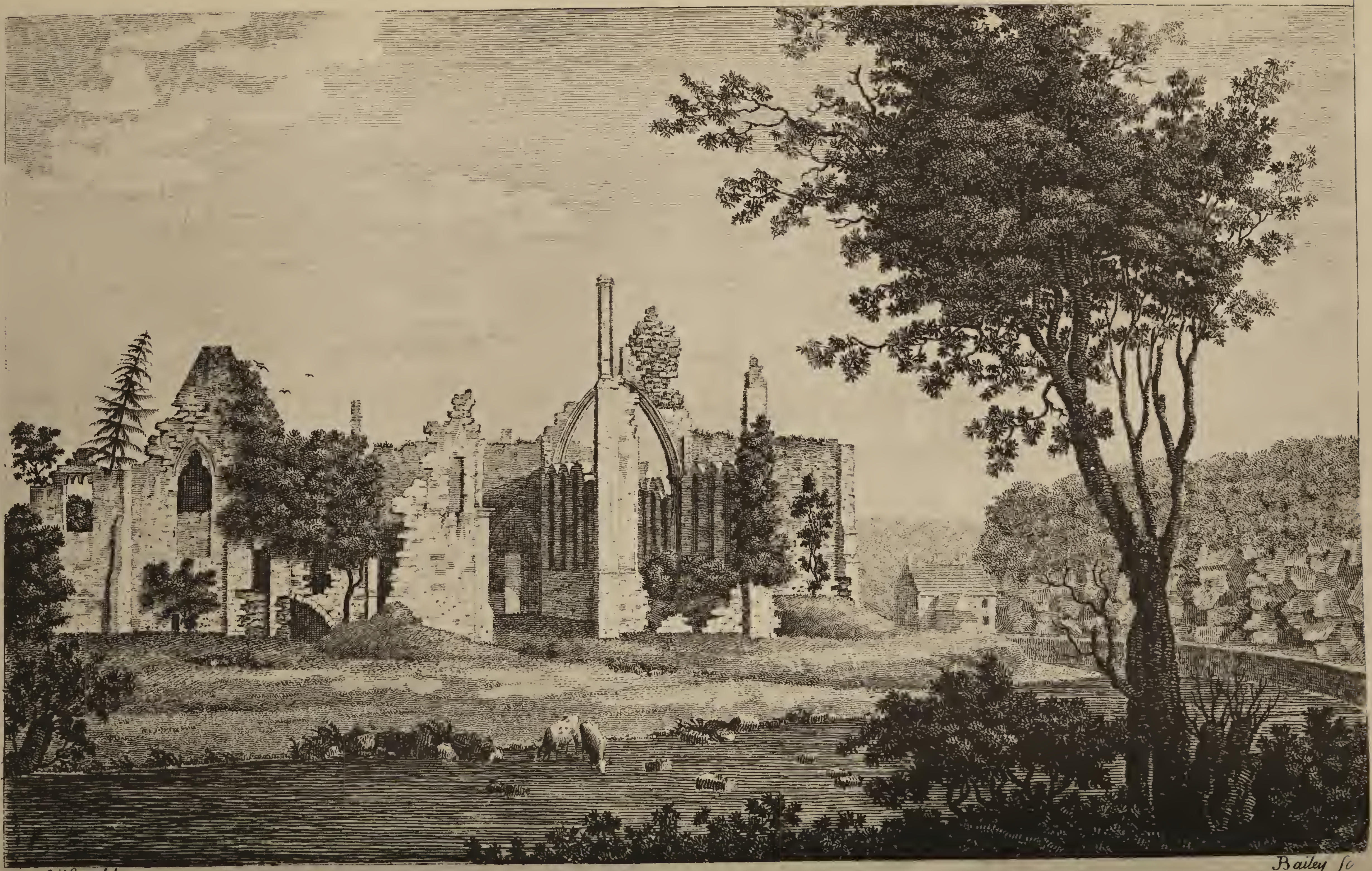
[1] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1374–1377, p. 151.

[2] De Banco Roll, Easter, 48 Edward III, m. 26.

[3] Ibid. Hilary, 33 Edward III, m. 218.

[4] Harleian MS., 802, fol. 45*b*.

[5] *Archaeological Journal,* Vol. 18, pp. 61–2.



Gibſon del: 1781.

Bailey ſc

FINCHALE ABBEY

Witness, Sir Wm. Plumpton.[1] A little later, a charter was granted[2] in which Thomas del ple [de Lumley], perpetual vicar of Calverley [co. York], gave to the lady Beatrice de Goldesburghe all the lands and tenements which he had by grant of William de Bedale, chaplain, in the villages and territories of Esholt, Nether Yeadon, and Over Yeadon [co. York], for a certain sum paid beforehand, to hold of the chief lord of the fee. Dated, 9 June, 1353.

In 1358, William de Langetoft, parson of the church of Adel, impleaded Beatrice de Goldesburgh concerning a messuage held in Arthington, which he claims as the right of his church of St. John the Baptist in Adel [near Leeds].[3] In the following year, Robert de Arthington impleaded Beatrice, who was the wife of Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., concerning certain deeds which she unjustly detained.[4]

The following indictment was made in Feb., 1362.

> Commission of oyer and terminer was issued to William de Skipwith and others on information that Richard de Aldeburgh, Robert de Rouclif, chivaler, John Mauleverere, chivaler, Thomas de Middleton, chivaler, Robert de Plumpton, John de Goldesburgh, John Vavasour, the younger, and others, have broken the parks of Queen Philippa at Knaresborough and other places in the co. of York and entered her free warrens there, hunted in these and in her free chaces there, felled her trees and fished in her several fisheries there, and carried away as well deer from the parks and chaces, and hares, conies, pheasants and partridges, from the warrens, and assaulted her men and servants.[5]

In a plea dated 1363, William de Stokeld sued Thomas de Middleton, knt., concerning the manor of Stokeld which John de Goldesburgh gave to John, son of Richard de Stokeld in free marriage with Eva, daughter of the said John de Goldesburgh, and which after his death ought to descend to the said William, the plaintiff, son and heir of the said John, son of Richard.[6]

Amongst the Priors of Finchale Priory, co. Durham, was William de Goldisburgh, who held office from 1354 to 1360. He was also Prior of Holy Island in 1367.[7] It has been previously noted that William de Goldesburgh was a monk of the

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[1] Harleian MS. 804, fol. 100*b*.
[2] Additional Charters, No. 15647.
[3] De Banco Roll, Easter, 32 Edward III, m. 190.
[4] Ibid. Michaelmas, 33 Edward III, m. 365.
[5] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1361–64, p. 207.
[6] De Banco Roll, Easter, 37 Edward III, m. 192.
[7] Surtees Society Publications, Vol, 6.

Church of Durham, and it is he who most likely became Prior of Finchale. He was probably, also, a relative of Thomas de Goldesburgh, vicar-general to Bishop Bek, and hence a scion of the family at Goldsborough.

Finchale stands on the banks of the river Wear and was a place of some consequence in the early ages of the British Church. About 1180 a foundation charter was granted for a Cell at Finchale. From this arose a colony of Benedictines in the year 1196. The revenues at the Dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII were (according to Dugdale) £122 15s. 3d. It then consisted of a Prior and eight monks. Its picturesque ruins are shown in the illustration.[1]

In like manner John de Goldisburgh is found to be Master of Jarrow Monastery, co. Durham, respectively in 1350 and in 1357.[2] He was doubtless, also the John who, with William, was a monk of the Church of Durham.

The monasteries of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth were not independent houses but cells under Durham, their mother church. Each house or cell was governed by a master of its own who with one solitary fellow-monk performed the daily offices of religion, and maintained order and hospitality within its walls. Both masters and monks were removable at the pleasure of the Prior of Durham.

The following extract from Kighley's Transcript[3] sets forth various relationships between members of the family, and doubtless also indicates the marriage with the Calverleys in 1325 to which reference has been made.

> John de Hauksworth, Thomas del Hill, and Adam de Gareford, chaplains, grant to Walter de Calverlay all their lands and tenements which they had of the gift of the said Walter, and all the services of their free tenants, with all their appurtenances in Calverley, Woodhall, Pudsey, Farsley, Rawdon, Horton, Clayton, Thornton [all in co. York], &c. To have to the said Walter for the term of his life. Remainder to John his son and his heirs male ; then to Margaret his daughter then to Richard de Goldesburgh and his heirs ; then to John, brother of Richard, and his heirs ; then to Anthony, brother of John, and his heirs ; then to the right heirs of the said Walter to hold of the chief lords of the fee with warranty. Dated at Garforth, 1366.

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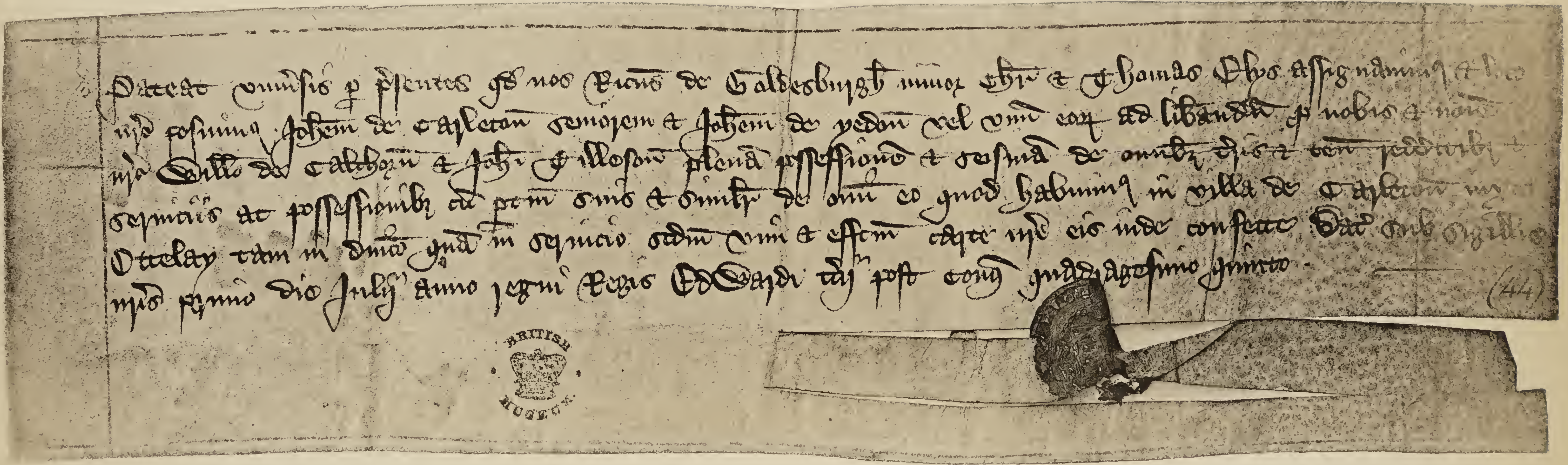
[1] Hutchinson s *History of Durham,* Vol. II, in which (opposite page 320) is an engraving of Finchale Abbey, copied in the illustration.

[2] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. XXIX. Preface.
Hutchinson's *History of Durham,* Vol. II, p. 470.

[3] Harleian MS. 802, fol. 102.



CHARTER AND SEAL OF SIR RICHARD DE GOLDESBURGH, KT., JNR., A.D. 1371.

[*Additional Charters*, 17110].

In the same year, Richard de Ravenser, Master of the Hospital of St. Leonard at York, sued Richard de Goldesburgh, jun., for trespass at Bramhop and taking goods and chattels value 100s.[1]

The original charter is still preserved[2] in which Sir Richard de Goldesburghe, jun., knt., and Thomas Elys appoint John de Carltone, sen., and John de Yedone their attornies, to deliver to William de Calthorne and John Tillesone seizin of lands in Carlton, near Otley. It is dated 1 July, 45 Edward III [1371] and is sealed with a seal that bears the Arms of Goldesburgh—*a cross patoncée* in black wax. [See illustration, opposite.]

In another charter of the following year,[3] Richard de Goldesburghe, jun., knt., and Thomas Elys grant to John de Waltham, jun., John de Sandale, rector of Langton, Thomas, perpetual vicar of Calverley, and Stephen de Eccleshille, chaplain, lands in Esholt, Over Yeadon, Nether Yeadon, and Rawdon, formerly the property of Thomas de Lumley. Dated, 8 July, 46 Edward III [1372].

In 1371 pardon, at the request of John de Nevill, was granted to Richard de Goldesburgh of the King's suit for having broken the Exchequer of the Bishop of Durham at Durham and stolen therefrom 1,000 marks, whereof he is indicted or appealed, and of any consequent outlawry.[4]

One of the most noteworthy events in the reign of Richard II was the introduction and imposition of the Poll Tax. By its enactment all the members of the community above the age of fifteen, the very poorest excepted, were called upon to pay in the first year not less than fourpence each towards the Imperial Exchequer, the amount varying according to wealth or rank, knights and esquires paying from 3s. 4d. to 20s. Great care was taken to include every person of proper age able to pay, whether master or servant, son or daughter.

In the Poll Tax Returns for 1378-9 relating to the village of Goldsborough in the Wapentake of Claro, amongst the 71 entries made are the following:—[5]

Richard de Goldesburgh, knt.,	xx s.
Auicia, daughter of the said Richard,	iiij d.

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[1] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 40 Edward III, m. 20.

[2] Additional Charters, No. 17110, Brit. Mus.

[3] Additional Charters, Nos. 17100 and 17101.

[4] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1370–1374, pp. 38 and 41.

[5] *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* Vol. VI, p. 331.

Richard, servant of the said Richard,	iiij d.
Robert Spenser, servant of the said Richard,	iiij d.
Edmund Coke, servant of the said Richard,	iiij d.
Henry Barde, servant of the said Richard,	iiij d.
Richard Hyne, servant of the said Richard,	iiij d.
The Nurse of the said Richard,	iiij d.
John del Stable, servant of the same,	iiij d.
Idonia de Goldesburgh,	vi d.

In 1380, William Graffard of Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, gave to Roger Graffard, his son, carpenter at York, and Isabel, his wife, and their heirs his toft and croft in Newton, near Flaxby, containing one acre and a half of land, and lying between the land of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh[1] and that of Sir John Maluerer. Witness, John Grafford of Goldsborough.

Three years later, John Elcok of Castley impleaded Sir Richard de Goldesburgh and Henry del Lede of Creskeld for assault at Castley.[2]

The life of this Richard was soon after brought to a close, presumably at a somewhat early age as his eldest son had not much more than reached his manhood at the time of his father's death. The evidence is contained in an Inquisition taken at Hanworth, co. Lincoln, 23 Feb., 1387.[3]

Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., died November 1st, 1386. He was possessed of the manor of Potter Hanworth, and of 8 bovates of land, 13s. 4d., 5 bovates of land let to tenants, 17s. 8d., 5 bovates of land vacant, 2s., 14 acres of meadow 14s., 50 acres of underwood when cut down at the end of ten years, 6s. 8d. each acre, the covering of houses and turbary, 13s. 4d., rents, 2s. 6d., 2 cottages, 18d. All of yearly value. The said Richard was a tenant under the heir of William D'Encourt, chivaler, deceased, who as tenant of the King in chief, by knight service, was now under age and in the custody of the King. Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., was the son and heir and was of the age of 22 years and more at the time of the taking of the Inquisition.

In the following year, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., did homage for the manor of Goldesburgh.[4]

A dispute appears to have taken place in 1389–90 between Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and Robert Arthington concerning the sixth part of the mill of Castley and removing the fishing in the pool of the same mill. On being referred to arbitration the dispute was ended by the award of Thomas Markingfield, knt., and others.[1]

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[1] Harleian MS. 804, fol. 100*b*.

[2] De Banco Roll, Easter, 6 Richard II, m. 48.

[3] Inquisition Post Mortem (Chancery), 10 Richard II, No. 19.

[4] Originals, 11 Richard II, rot. 10, f. 111.

In 1389, John de Goldesburgh, chaplain, was attached in co. York to answer Godfrey Duke for an assault at Donyngton in 1385.[2] In the Will of Margaret Vaysy of Stowe Park, co. Lincoln, proved 1391, mention is made of John de Goldesburgh.[3]

In a suit before the King's Bench in co. York, dated 1392, the defendant was Joan, widow of Richard de Goldesburgh, and the case concerned a charge on lands in Goldsborough which were held as tenant by John de Goldesburgh.[4] In an Inquisition taken 1394, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., son and heir of Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., held the manor of Hanworth, co. Lincoln, of the heir of William Deyncourt, then under age, for the service of one knight's fee.[5] In 1406–7, Richard de Goldesburgh received a confirmation of his Patent in fee for a market and fair at his manor of Hanworth in co. Lincoln and free warren in Billinghay in the same county, granted to Philip de Marton by 52 charter, Henry III, of which no mention was made in the Roll.[6]

In 1397, John de Dependene, knt., impleaded Richard de Goldesburgh, lord of Goldesburgh, for a debt of £20 odd.[7]

In 1398, Richard de Goldesburgh and Joan his wife, of the diocese of York, amongst others, were granted an Indulgence by the Pope that the confessor of their choice might give them, being penitent, plenary remission in the hour of death. Also a few years later, they were allowed to have a portable altar for the private celebration of Mass.[8]

In March, 1400, a grant for life was made to Richard Goldesburgh of £40 yearly from the customs and subsidies in the port of Lincoln. A few days later a grant of £40 yearly at the Exchequer from the previous Michaelmas was made to Richard de Goldesburgh in lieu of a grant to him from the customs and subsidies in the port of Lincoln by letter patent surrendered because invalid because there was no port or any customs of subsidies pertaining to the King in that city.[1] It is not stated for what consideration or services the grant was made.

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[1] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 27.
[2] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 13 Richard II, m. 320.
[3] *Early Lincoln Wills*, by Alfred Gibbons, p. 83.
[4] Coram Rege Roll, No. 58, Michaelmas, 16 Richard II, m. 54d.
[5] Additional MS. 5937, fol. 16*b*. Also Lansdown MS., 207 C, fol. 263.
[6] Calendar of Patent Rolls, p. 252*b*. Also Calendar of Charter Rolls, p. 212.
[7] De Banco Rolls, Hilary and Easter, 20 Richard II, mm. 477 and 343. Also Trinity 21 Rich. II, m. 264.
[8] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, Vol. V, pp. 121 and 569.

In the Will of Thomas de Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, in the Cathedral of York, proved 1400, are the following bequests :—[2]

> " I leave to Ralph Goldesburgh and to Miles his brother, 40 marks, and to each a bed and a horse."

In the inventory both Ralph and Miles are described as esquires or armour-bearers of the deceased, and each receives ten shillings and two spears with heads, price four shillings.

In the Will of John Dependen, knt., and lord of Helagh, made 20th Aug., 1402,[3] Ralph de Goldesburgh, who was one of the witnesses, had left to him five marks, a *jak de defens* [a defensive upper-garment), a *bacinet* [light helmet], a *par de wambrace* [armour for the front of the arm], and a *par cirotecarum de plate* [gauntlets]. It was probably this Ralph Goldesburgh, then of Ripon, gent, who was impleaded with others in 1427 by William Girlington, draper, of York, for £7 16s. debt.[4]

In April, 1415, a Dispensation was issued by Thomas Greenwood, vicar-general, for a marriage to take place between Miles Goldesburgh and Joan Cromwell-bottom who were related in the fourth degree.[5] In 1421, an order was sent to a number of knights and gentry, when the King was about to set out for France to collect men and send them to the King. Amongst those addressed was Miles de Goldesburgh who is represented as being in the North Riding.[6]

A Dispensation from the Archbishop of York was granted on Sept. 10th, 1417, for John Dransfield, a small squire, and Grace de Goldesburgh, who had married and had children, although related in the fourth degree.[7]

In Edmund Kighley's Transcript is the following :—[8]

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[1] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry IV, 1399–1401, pp. 230 and 236.
[2] Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc. Pub.), Pt. 1, p. 262 ; Pt. 3, pp. 19–20.
[3] Ibid. Pt. 1, p. 297.
[4] De Banco Roll, Easter, 5 Henry VI, m. 58.
[5] Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc. Pub.), Pt. 3, p. 322.
[6] Rymer's *Foedera*, Pt. 4, p. 20.
[7] Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc. Pub.), Pt. 3, p. 323.
[8] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 71.

Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., confirmed to Ralph de Beeston of Beeston, Thomas Beeston, presbiter, Robert de Nevill, rector of the church at Potter Hanworth, and vicar of the church of Nocton, and Thomas Wright, the tenement of Nicholas Stedman in Goldesburgh with the garden near the rectory. Given at Potter Hanworth, 1402.

In 1403, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., son and heir of Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., was indebted to the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Kirkstall for a sum of £20 and was sued for the same in co. York.[1]

In 1406, Confirmation was made to Richard Goldesburg, now tenant of the manor of Haneworth, co. Lincoln, of a charter dated at Westminster, 17 May, 52 Henry III, granting to Philip de Marton and his heirs a market weekly on Saturday and a fair yearly on the vigil, the day and the morrow of the translation of St. Andrew the apostle, at the Manor and free warren in all his demesne lands of the manor and his demesne lands of Belyngeye, co. Lincoln.[2] For 10s. paid in the hanaper. John Newson impleaded George de Goldesburgh in 1406 for forcibly taking goods and chattels at Goldesburgh, value 40s.[3]

In the same year, in co. Northumberland, William Whitechester engaged in a suit against Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and Joan, his wife, for possession of the manors of Calverdown, Brondoun, Bidelesdene, and Duxfield, which Robert de la Vale, knt., gave to William de la Vale, his son, and Agnes his wife, and their heirs. A verdict was given for the plaintiff.[4] In 1415, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., sued Thomas Elmerden of Elmerden, co. Durham, gent., at Newcastle-on-Tyne for forcibly entering his house at Newcastle and taking a chest containing deeds, writings, and other muniments.[5] In this relation also, it should be noted that Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and Joan, his wife, otherwise called Joan de la Vale, lately wife of William de Elmerden, impleaded Roger del Thornton at Newcastle in 1419 for 100s. debt.[6] Also that in 1424, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., and Joan, his wife, entered upon a suit in Northumberland against John Burcestre, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, concerning a third part of the manors of Duxfield and Brandon, and eight marks rent in Brampton, and half the manor in Bydelesden, as the dower of the said Joan out of the dowry of Henry de la Vale, knt., formerly her husband.[1]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Easter, 4 Henry IV, m. 275.

[2] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry IV, Vol. III (1405–8), p. 245.

[3] De Banco Roll, Easter, 7 Henry IV, m. 85.

[4] Ibid. Michaelmas, 8 Henry IV, m. 448.

[5] Ibid. Michaelmas, 3 Henry V, m. 472.

[6] Ibid. Easter, 7 Henry V, m. 375.

The reign of Henry IV was disturbed by desultory warfare with Scotland. In 1410, the Northern knights and gentry were summoned to assemble for the purpose of resisting the encroachments and invasions of the Scots. Amongst those ordered to join the camp was Richard de Goldesburgh, knt.[2]

In 1418, Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., impleaded in co. York, Robert Burnby, clerk, for forcibly entering his close and house at York and abducting Agnes Copmanrode, his servant.[3]

The Transcript of Kighley's Evidences referring to this period gives the following:—[4]

Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., confirmed to Hamleth Mauleverer, knt., Robert de Rocklay, John de Hamerton, and Thomas de Goldesburgh, his manors of Kexburgh and Swalwell i.e. Swallowhill with the appurtenances &c. To hold to them and their heirs of the chief lord, with warranty. Dated, 1410.

John Champion of Owston released to Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., all his right in the manor of Kexburgh and Swallowhill and all his land in Darton and Kexburgh, with warranty. Witness, Ralph Fitzwilliam, Priest.

Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., made Thomas de Goldesburgh his attorney to deliver possession of his manor of Kexburgh and Swallowhill to Robert Rockley, Oliver Wodrowe, &c. Dated, 1428.

Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., confirmed to Robert de Rocklay, Oliver de Woodrowe, John Gairgrave, &c., his manors of Kexburgh and Swalwell. To hold to them and their heirs of the chief lord, with warranty. Dated . . . .

In 1428, also, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, received the homage of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, knt., for his land in Castley.[5]

It has previously been noticed that various members of the family from time to time held office in the Church, but hitherto no such office had been held by a woman. This new feature was now to appear, lending distinction to the fairer side of the house. By the death of Margaret Cotum, the prioress, in 1421, the Priory of Nun Monkton stood in need of a new head. Established about the year 1150 as a Priory of Benedictine

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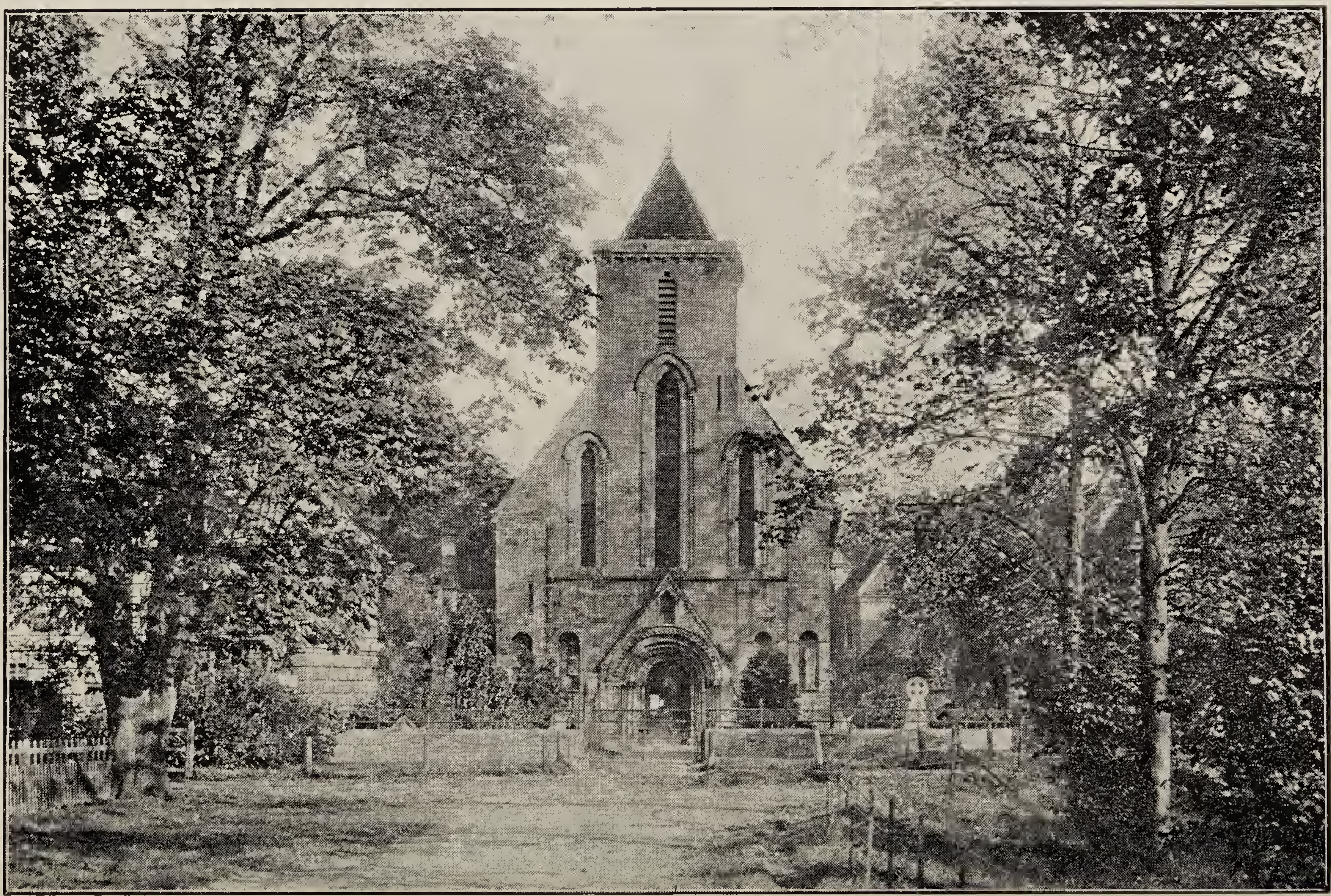
[1] De Banco Roll, Easter, 2 Henry VI, m. 304.
See, also, Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 5, No. 96.

[2] Rymer's *Foedera*, Vol. IV, Pt. 1, p. 174.

[3] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 6 Henry V, m. 505.

[4] Harleian MS. 798, fol. 41.

[5] Ibid. 799, fol. 27.



Priory Church of Nun Monkton.

Reproduced from Mr. Speight's "Nidderdale."

Nuns, near York, and liberally endowed by its founders, William de Arches and Ivetta, his wife, it enjoyed the status of a lesser religious house until the Dissolution in 1536. Its revenues were then returned as of the clear annual value of £75 12s. 4d.[1] To the long line of prioresses who had reigned over their sisters since the lawless days of King Stephen, there was now added one who was doubtless an olive-branch of the house of Goldesburgh. In 1421, Maud de Goldesburgh was appointed prioress and thus succeeded to the headship of the sisterhood.[2] In 1429, she was sued by William Hebson, chaplain, for a debt of 42s.,[3] and in 1443, by William Clyf for a debt of 62s.6d.[4] In this latter plea she is styled Matilda Goldesburgh, Prioress of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Monkton, co. York. Once more, in 1457, she is in the law-courts, but this time as plaintiff instead of defendant.[5] How much longer she exercised her rule is not recorded, but from the dates given, she enjoyed a reign of over 35 years. It would appear that her duties were not very onerous as it is estimated the nuns did not greatly exceed fifteen in number besides servants. The following paragraph describes the scene of her labours and of her repose :[6]

> " Perhaps the most interesting of the remains of Yorkshire Nunneries is the unique and beautiful little church which, though imperfect and defaced, still adorns the retired village of Nun Monkton at the confluence of the Nidd with the Ouse. It is dedicated, as most of the nunnery-churches were, to the honour of the blessed Virgin. . . . . . The situation is one of calm seclusion and repose, on a plot of meadow ground, guarded in part by the two rivers which meet a little to the South, and in part by avenues of ancient trees and plantations. . . . . It is a scene in which it is not difficult for the imagination to recall to life some of the forms of the black-stoled sisterhood, whose bodies rest beneath the church's floor, gliding through the shade or disappearing under the low-arched door which once led to their accustomed places in the silent choir."

In this connection we cannot omit the following evidence that, during the reign of Matilda as prioress of the Nunnery, ' some stain or blemish in a name of note ' was cast on the cloistered community by the frailty and fall of one of the sisters, Joan

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[1] Spright's *Nidderdale and the Garden of the Nidd,* cap. I.

[2] Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense,* p. 88.

[3] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 8 Henry VI, m. 292.

[4] Ibid. Michaelmas, 22 Henry VI, m. 161.

[5] Ibid. Michaelmas, 36 Henry VI, m. 388.

[6] *Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire,* Edward Churton and William Richardson, Vols. I and II, pp. 81–2.

Goldesburgh, to wipe out or condone which necessitated a dispensation from the Pope. It reads as follows:—[1]

> "4 Nicholas V. 1450. 21 Nov. St. Peter's, Rome.
> To Joan Goldesburgh, a nun of the Benedictine monastery de Nun Munketon in the diocese of York. Dispensation to her, who has secretly lost her virginity, and has not yet been publicly defamed, to receive and hold, &c. any dignities, even of abbess and prioress, even conventual &c. of the said order, even if they be elective and have cure of souls. She is in future to lead a chaste life: if not, this dispensation shall in no wise avail her."

In 1423, Joan Lassels was elected prioress of the Priory of Moxby, co. York, by Emma de Holdernesse, sub-prioress, Alice Goldesburgh, Alice Dantry and five other nuns of this Augustinian house.[2]

In 1421, Miles de Goldysburgh along with many others received a commission to raise a loan from the West Riding of co. York for the King who was going in person to the duchy of Normandy and other parts of France and could not provide the wages for his soldiers.[3]

In 1421 Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, Knt., impleaded John Dobson of Knaresborough and others for forcibly taking goods and chattels at Goldsborough value £20.[4] Five years later he impleaded Richard Bradford of Arthington, husbandman, and others for cutting down trees and underwood at Creskeld.[5]

By the year 1423, an important marriage had been contracted between Richard, son and heir of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, as the following extract testifies:—

> "Acknowledgement of Deed for enrollment, by which Richard, son of Richard Norton of Norton-Conyers, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of the King's Bench, 1 to 8 Henry V. both inclusive [1413–20]. defunct, is declared heir to his father's manors, property, &c., or in default, to William, son of Richard's brother, or in default, to Elizabeth, sister of the said William and wife of Sir Richard Goldesburgh, jun., knt., or in default to Margaret, sister of the said Elizabeth and wife of John Stapilton . . . . . and lastly in default, to the heirs of Richard Norton, defunct. Dated, 24 April, 1423."[6]

We have previously seen that Elizabeth Goldesburgh was a widow in 1449, and that she sought to recover the right to present to the church at Goldsborough in that year. In 1456 we find her impleading Thomas Furbarne of Allerton Mauleverer, co. York, gentleman, and others for forcibly entering her close at Goldsborough and taking 16 oxen, 10 cows, and 10 calves, price £20, and assaulting William Lofthouse her servant and wounding him, whereby she was deprived of his services for a long time to her great damage.[1]

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[1] Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers, Papal Letters, 1447–1455, p. 471.
[2] *History of the County of York*, Victoria County History, Vol. 3, pp. 239–40.
[3] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry V, 1416-22, p. 385.
[4] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 9 Henry V, m. 74.
[5] Ibid. Trinity, 4 Henry VI, m. 33.
[6] Ibid. Easter, 1 Henry VI, m. 431.

In 1428, under the heading "Oxford—Hundred of Bampton," it is stated that an Inquisition was held at Bampton when Richard Goldesburgh and John Anthony were declared to hold lands and tenements in Bampton, Aston, and Kencote, which were held lately by Richard Goldesburgh and John Melsa for the service of two knights' fees.[2]

In 1432 John Rokeby sued Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Knt., and Thomas Bukton, gent., for 40s. debt.[3]

In 1435, Richard Goldesburgh, Knt., sued Richard Turnour of Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, husbandman, for trespass and cutting down trees and underwood at Potter Hanworth, value £40.[4]

In 1438, Richard Goldesburgh, Knt., sued Thomas Cooke of Goldsborough, yeoman, for trespass in his special fishery at Goldsborough and taking fish value £20.[5]

About this time, Sir Richard Goldesburgh, Knight, died, having made his Will, proved 17 Feb., 1438–9, in which he gave his body to be buried in the Church of St. Mary of Goldesburgh, against the altar of St. Anne, and for his mortuary fee gave his best animal, with his armature [armour] as of custom. To his wife Elizabeth he gave a legacy. And to his son Edward for life, lands in Kexburgh, and after his decease, remainder to his right heirs.[6]

In a Plea in Chancery regarding the execution of the Will of Richard Goldesburgh, knight, relating to his manors and lands [co. York], the plaintiff was Thomas Chaworth, knight, guardian of Thomas, son and heir of Richard Goldesburgh, knight, and the defendants were Dame Elizabeth, late wife of the said Richard, John Stapulton, esquire, Sir Nichol Gelde, parson of Goldesburgh, William Hopton, and Richard Norton, priest.[7]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 35 Henry VI, m. 593.
[2] *Feudal Aids*, Vol. IV, p. 194.
[3] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 10 Henry VI, m. 196.
[4] Ibid. Mich., 14 Henry VI, m. 79.
[5] Ibid. Easter, 16 Henry VI, m. 243.
[6] Torre's MSS. Churches Peculiars in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, p. 1516. Also Harleian MS., 6978, p. 35.
[7] Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 70, No. 159.

In the Forest of Garters, in the flat country about 14 miles north-east of York, a Priory of Augustine Canons was founded at Marton in Galtres, in the reign of Henry II. There are no remains of the ancient buildings left except a farm-house erected with some of the stones. Amongst the members in 1401 was one John de Goldesburgh, a nondescript, who early in that year received a Papal Letter to the following effect:—[1]

> "To John Goldesburgh, canon of the Augustinian Priory of Marton, in the diocese of York, Dispensation as the son of an unmarried man and an unmarried woman, so that he, who is in priest's orders, may be capable of being elected and promoted to any dignities, even if priories, offices, and administrations of his order." *Illegitime genitos.*

That the Dispensation was not without warrant is seen by the fact that twentieth in succession on his appointment in 1436, stood John de Goldesburgh, son of .... He is again mentioned in 1439.[2]

Later in the year 1436, a second Dispensation was issued to John Goldesburgh, Augustinian prior of St. Mary's Marton, in the diocese of York, as follows.—[3]

> "Dispensation at his petition (containing that the said priory, which was formerly opulent, has by divers calamities which have afflicted those parts become so poor that the prior and convent cannot easily be maintained and pay episcopal dues &c.) so that he, who was lately, when a canon of the said priory, dispensed by papal authority, notwithstanding his illegitimacy as the son of unmarried parents, to receive and hold any dignities &c., even if such dignities were priories of the said order, may receive and hold *in commendam* for life with the said priory any other benefice with or without cure, wont to be governed by secular clerks, even if of lay patronage, and if a parish church &c., and convert its fruits to the uses of himself and of the said priory, and may resign it, simply or for exchange, as often as he pleases. *Religionis zelus.*"

About the middle of the fifteenth century, two facts are noticeable in the fortunes of the family. First, the term *Chivaler* or *Miles*, placed after the surname of the manorial lord to denote his knighthood, suddenly disappears and does not again recur to lend distinction to any new shoot from the ancient stock. From this time forward, the chief of the clan was for the most part no longer a knight but a simple squire or gentleman. The second fact also indicates a break of an immemorial tradition. The head of the family, perhaps through the death of an elder brother, was called Thomas, and not Richard, as had been the case for so many generations. Thomas Goldesburgh married Joan Chaworth of co. Nottingham, daughter of Sir Thomas and Isabel Chaworth.[1]

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[1] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, Vol. V, p. 391.

[2] Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, pp. 265, 268.

[3] Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, Vol. VIII, p. 638–9.

In 1447, Thomas Goldesburgh and John Stones impleaded William Warde of Haltham, near Horncastle, co. Lincoln, Tailor, for forcibly entering the closes at Haltham, and taking goods and chattels, value £10.[2]

In the Muster of 3rd Feb., 1448, Thomas Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Esquire, was returned among the Archers in Claro, co. York, as an able person, being in harness.[3]

In 1456, Thomas Goldesburgh, Esquire, impleaded Thomas Furbarne of Allerton Mauleverer, co. York, Gentleman, for forcibly entering his close and house at Goldesburgh, and taking his goods value £10, and depasturing cattle, causing £10 damage.[4]

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[1] Harleian Society Publications, Vol. IV, p. 127.
[2] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 25 Henry VI, m. 223.
[3] Chapter House Book, Yorks. West Riding A2/22.
[4] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 35 Henry VI, m. 593.

CHAPTER VII

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBURGH:

Yorkshire Stock—continued

In 1459, Thomas Goldesburgh, Esquire, and John Norton, Gentleman, were obliged to Robert Arthington, Esquire, in £100 for the performance by the said Thomas, Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Richard Goldesburgh, Knt., and Robert Cartwright, of the award of Ralph Pygot and John Thwaites, Esquire, concerning the tithe of divers lands and tenements in Arthington, &c.[1]

In 1461, 1467–77, Thomas Goldesburgh was on the Commission of Array for the West Riding of Co. York.[2]

Bryan Roucliffe in a letter to Sir William Plumpton, Knt., dated 1465, speaks of Gouldesburgh and his brother Edward—doubtless Edward Goldesburgh, Third Baron of the Exchequer in 1485. The writer of the letter apparently alludes to the then projected match between Richard, eldest son and heir of Thomas Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, brother of Edward Goldesburgh above-named, and Alice, one of the daughters of Sir William Plumpton and Elizabeth his wife. The father's bond for the marriage was for a sum of three hundred marks silver, and bears date 1st October, 1465, John Norton of Norton, co. York, Knt. being bound with him. It is clear that the marriage was celebrated by 1466, for on July 14th of that year a Grant was made in special tail by Thomas de Goldesburgh, Esquire, to Richard de Goldesburgh his son and Alice his wife, of his lands, &c. in the vills and territories of Creskeld, Pole, Newton and Calye, of a tenement in Goldisburgh, and of the reversion of the lands, &c. held in dower by Elizabeth Goldisburgh, Thomas's mother, in the vills and territories of Creskeld, Pole and Newton.[3]

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[1] Harleian MS. 802, p. 11.

[2] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward IV, etc., pp. 577 and 638.

[3] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXIII, p. 71.

On Dec. 15th, 1471, a Grant was made in special tail by Edward Goldisburgh to Richard Goldisburgh and Alice his wife, of a messuage in Goldisburgh in which Robert Picard dwelt; also, of his lands and tenements in Newton, near Flaxby, and his lands, tenements and reversions in Creskeld and Poule. Remainder to Richard's right heirs.[1]

The Plumptons of Plumpton, co. York, were a family of distinction who continued lords of the Manor of Plumpton for over six centuries, and played no inconsiderable part in various wars in which the country was engaged both at home and abroad. The new alliance this created between the Goldesburghs and the Plumptons does not seem to have been of long duration, nor to have issued in any offspring. Probably Alice died within a few years after the marriage, leaving her husband young and childless. This Richard certainly seems to have been the same Richard who was afterwards wedded to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazlewood, co. York, not later than 1484.[2] No actual account of the nuptials appears to be extant, but of the fact of the marriage there can be no reasonable doubt. Perhaps the following has some bearing upon the new relationship. In 1486, Richard Goldesburgh, lord of Goldesburgh, gave John Vavasor, son of Henry Vavasor of Hazlewood, Knt., and Richard Warcop of Creskeld, his manors of Pool and Creskeld, and a water mill in Goldesburgh. Witnesses, William Gascoigne, &c.[3] It also seems that Sir Henry Vavasour, father of Elizabeth Goldesburgh, died in 1499 or 1500.[4] Of the family of Vavasour, we are told that before the end of the eighteenth century they had lived in their old ancestral seat at Hazlewood for seven hundred years in an unbroken male line, "scarcely having risen beyond the station of simple knights, never having intrigued for political power nor shared in political plunder, and never having forsaken the faith of their forefathers. It may be said of them as can be said of so few—they have been stainless knights, they are undefiled subjects and simple gentlemen."[5]

Returning to an elder member of the family, we find that in 1470, Edward Goldesburgh paid the King four marks licence upon making an agreement concerning the Manor of Galme in Devonshire, with Halnath Mauleverer, Esquire, and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Thomas Carrewe, Esquire.[1]

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[1] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXIII, p. 71.

[2] See Inquisition on Richard's death, 1504. Also *Visitations of Yorkshire.*

[3] Harleian MS., 802, p. 46.

[4] Wm. Paver's *Consolidated Yorks. Visitation.* Additional MS. 29647, p. 422.

[5] Wm. Wheater's *Mansions of Yorkshire*, p. 132.

In 1480, Edward Goldesburgh gave William Willesthorp, John Pulleyn, William Wakefeld, and Thomas Orum, Vicar of Farnham, his Manors of Goldesburgh, Pool, and Creskeld, Newton near Flaxby, and all his lands and tenements and services, &c. in Goldesburgh, Pool, Creskeld, Newton, Castley, and Boroughbridge, which he had together with Robert Cowdrey, deceased, and with Robert Hopperton, of the gift of Thomas Goldesburgh, his brother. To have to the use of Richard Goldesburgh, son and heir of the said Thomas.[2]

At this period, Edward Goldesburgh seems to have been in his prime, for, in 1485, he was appointed third Baron of the Exchequer, a distinction which in any age would have marked him out as a man of talent and legal skill.[3] In full payment of his fee and reward for the Michaelmas Term of that year, he received £23–6–8—a sum which in our day, though multiplied by ten to equalise its value, would seem modest, if not meagre, to any rising man of the Bar. That this was the fixed stipend, however, for the third Baron, is clear from the fact that the same sum was paid him in the following year for his services during the Easter Term, his total annual income as a Lord Justice apparently being £93–6–8. He received a Commission to be second Baron of the Exchequer in 1488, but it does not appear that he lived to attain any higher position.[4-5] It would seem that he was related to one William Copley, who, in making his Will dated 15th March, 1489–90, left all his riding horses to his cousin William, "except ye raking gelding which I gif to my cosyne Edward Goldesburgh."[6] Edward made his own Will in Nov. 1494. As it was proved in Nov. of the following year, his death must have taken place in 1494 or 1495. In this document he mentions his wife Joan, and leaves his two sons Edward and Thomas, £40 for an Exhibition. They were evidently minors, and their father intended them to receive the best possible education.[1]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Mich., 49 Henry VI, m. 21.

[2] Harleian MS. 802, p. 46.

[3] Patent Roll, 1 Henry VII, p. 1, m. 16 (20).

[4] Ibid. 4 Henry VII, m. 20 (12).

[5] See William Campbell's *Materials for History of Henry VII*, Vols. I & II.

[6] Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. 4, p. 49, Surtees Society Publications.

In 1496, Joan Goldesburgh, Executrix of the Will of Edward Goldesburgh, second Baron of the King's Exchequer, impleaded John Norton of Norton Conyers, Esquire, for a debt of twenty marks ; Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Esq., for a debt of ten marks ; and other Yorkshire gentlemen, for a debt of £6.[2] In the same year, Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, co. York, Esquire, was summoned to answer Joan Goldesburgh, Widow, Executrix of the Will of Edward Goldesburgh, second Baron of the King's Exchequer, and uncle to the Defendant, for a debt of £10.[3] On Sept. 6th, 1496, Joan, Widow of Edward Goldesburgh, made her Will and shortly afterwards died. It was proved in Nov. of the same year.[4] She desired to be buried at Stratford, Middlesex, beside her husband. Mention is made of her sons Edward (son of Edward) and Thomas, and to her daughter, Elizabeth Gower, she bequeathed a bed. It is stated that the father, Edward, made a Will regarding his children, and that there were lands belonging to the family in the town of Leicester. In a Subsidy Roll for date May 2nd, 1492, in the Hundred of Godloxton, Town of Leicester, Edward Goldesburgh is assessed at 12s.[5] Joan Patington, his wife, was married twice, her previous husband being Ralph Grey. On March 16th, 1498, an Inquisition was held regarding her estate at Hoddesdon, co. Herts.[6] The record states that Joan, who was the wife of Edward Goldesburgh, was on the day of her death seized of the manor of Beauchamps and of the manor of Flanstede, and of four messuages in Hitchin, the whole being worth yearly £5 6s. 8d. The said Joan died 6th November, 1496, leaving as her heir, Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Ralph who was the son of Joan. The said Elizabeth was then five years old and upwards. She married Anthony Waldegrave who had Livery of lands in right of his wife Elizabeth as kins-woman and heir of Joan Goldesburgh, deceased, daughter and heir of Ralph Grey, son and heir of the said Joan. 14 Dec., 1512.[1]

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[1] *Wills, Commissary Court of London*, Harvy, fol. 101*b*.
[2] De Banco Roll, Easter, 11 Henry VII, m. 261.
[3] Ibid. Trinity, 11 Henry VII, m. 280.
[4] *Wills, Prerogative Court of Canterbury*, Horne, fol. 4.
[5] *Records of the Borough of Leicester*, Mary Bateson, Vol. II, p. 333.
[6] Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 13 Henry VII.

Edward, son of Edward Goldesburgh, became the founder of the Cambridge branch of the family, which is dealt with in a separate chapter. The daughter, Elizabeth Gower, was the wife of Sir John Gower, Knt., of Stittenham, co. York (ancestor to the Duke of Sutherland), who was living in 1513[2] and had confirmed to himself and others all Richard Goldesburgh's lands, &c.[3] It was probably a near relative, Sir John Gower, who was standard-bearer to Henry VI and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471, and there beheaded.[4]

In 1484, Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh was engaged in three lawsuits. He sued Robert Smyth of Plumpton for six marks damages for depasturing cattle in plaintiff's lands at Goldesburgh.[5] He impleaded William Tynby of Bampton Doyle, co. Oxford, for trespass,[6] and was himself impleaded along with Ralph Bulkley of Bampton Dene, co. Oxford, for a similar offence.[7] He was also engaged in unimportant suits in 1485 and 1486 against William Lawrence[8] and Thomas Fulbaron[9] respectively. Also against Thomas Fulbarne of Appleton Wiske, co. York, in 1494, on a plea of trespass.[10] He was plaintiff in a Fine levied on the morrow of the Ascension, 1497, concerning the purchase of a messuage and carucate of land in Goldesburgh, for which he paid £20, Thomas Fulbarne and Alice his wife, being the deforciants.[11]

In 1492, Sir William Gascoigne, Sir Robert Plumpton, Sir Peter Midleton, Knts. and others made an Award regarding certain lands and tenements near the boundaries of Newton and Flaxby, between Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Knt. and Richard Goldesburgh, Esquire, Richard and his heirs to have the residue of the land and tenements in Goldesburgh and Newton.[12]

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[1] Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Vol. I, No. 3588.

[2] Additional MS. 29, 647. Paver's *Consolidated Yorks. Visitation*, Vol. I, p. 431. Also Surtees Soc. Pub., Vol. 41, p. 62, and Vol. 57, p. 156*n*.

[3] Harleian MS. 798, fol. 40*b*.

[4] See Burke's *Peerage*.

[5] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Richard III, m. 224.

[6] Coram Rege Roll, No. 3, Hilary, 1 Richard III, m. 7.

[7] Ibid. No. 4, Easter, 1 Richard III, m. 38.

[8] De Banco Roll, Easter, 2 Richard III.

[9] Ibid. Hilary, 8 Henry VII, m. 103.

[10] Ibid. Trinity, 9 Henry VII, m. 410.

[11] Fine Roll, 12 Henry VII.

[12] Harleian MS. 799, p. 71.

Another Award was made in 1499 by Sir William Gascoigne, Knt. and others, after a dispute in which it was alleged that Sir William Plumpton, Knt., had wronged Richard Goldesburgh, Esquire, by having prosecuted him and thirty-five of his people for riot, through a quarrel over some land. Mention is also made of an obligation for his marriage money with his sister[1]—doubtless, Alice, a member of the Plumpton family and wife in 1471 of Richard Goldesburgh.

At the opening of the sixteenth century, we find the head of the family still waging legal war against those who had either done him despite or failed, in his judgment, to meet the claims of justice. In 1500, Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh sued John Symson of Knaresborough and others for a debt of five marks.[2] In the following year, Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, the elder, esquire, confirmed to Thomas Wortley, John Rokelif, Richard Woderofe, Knights, and others, all his lordship, lands, tenements, &c. in Goldesburgh, Newton, Boroughbridge, Creskeld, Pool, Castley, and Kexborough, co. York, Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, and Bampton Doyle, co. Oxford, To hold to them and their heirs of the chief lord with warranty. Witnesses, William Gascoigne, &c. Dated, 1501.[3] All the foregoing possessions were, on July 4th, 1503, granted by Richard Goldesburgh to John Gower, Knt., Marmaduke Constable, William Midleton and others, To hold to them and their heirs for the fulfilling of certain covenants to Marmaduke Constable, Knt., upon the marriage of Richard Goldesburgh, son and heir apparent of the said Richard, with Anne Ingleby, daughter of William Ingleby, Knt. Witnesses, William Stapleton, Knt., &c.[4]

And now, having ended his lawsuits, and set his house in order by vesting his estate in trustees and arranging for the marriage of his eldest son, Richard Goldesburgh received his summons to another world.

"The Squire sat propped in a pillowed chair,
His eyes were alive and clear of care.
But well he knew that the hour was come
To bid good-bye to his ancient home."[5]

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[1] Harleian MS. 804, fol. 101*b*.
[2] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 15 Henry VII, m. 253.
[3] Harleian MS. 798, fol. 40*b*.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Sir Henry Newbolt.

At the Inquisition[1] taken at Lincoln, 18 November, 1504, it was stated that Richard Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, esquire, died 28 July, 1504.

By his charter he had enfeoffed Thomas Wortley, John Roclyff, Richard Woodroff, knights; Brian Palmes, esquire; Thomas Coghill, Robert Derluff, chaplain, and Henry Jackson, in all his lands, manors, lordships, tenements, &c. in Goldesburgh, Newton, Burghbrygge, Kyrskeld, Poule, Castley, and Kexburgh, in co. York, Potter Hanworth in co. Lincoln, and Bampton Dole in co. Oxon., To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, to the use and intent as appears in a schedule to the said charter annexed.

Will and Testament, dated 15 Oct., 1501.

Desires his body to be buried in the Church at Goldesburgh. "I will my soul to God Almighty through Godly St. Mary and through all the saints in Heaven." 200 marks apiece, to be taken from his foresaid lands, &c., to his daughters, Necolay, Elezabeth, Matilda (or Malde), and Ivhett. 20 pounds apiece to Jane, Anne, and Alice, from the foresaid lands and tenements, and 10 shillings yearly to each of them for life from the lands which he purchased of the freehold of Thomas Fulbaron' in Goldesburgh. His feoffees to make estate to Edward, John, and George Goldesburgh, his younger sons, of land &c. in Potter Hanworth to the yearly value of 100 shillings each for life, provided that if any of them obtain preferment by marriage or otherwise to the value of 20 marks, the said 100 shillings so assigned to him to remain to testator's right heirs. Bequests of 40 shillings to Sir Richard Derluff, 'prest,' Henry Jackson, and Edmund Wynder; of 20 shillings to Raynold Wynder and Agnes Wynder, his god-daughter; of 10 marks to 'a litill madyn at Yorke,' Margrett Sanefforthe and Elezabeth Luge; and of 6 shillings and 8 pence apiece to the four orders of freers at Yorke, four trentalls of 'messez' to be done for him; a priest to sing for his soul, his wife's soul, and all his good friends' souls, in the Church of Goldesburgh for seven years at 7 marks salary; 6 shillings and 8 pence to the convent of Saynt Robert's of Knaresburgh, &c. His goods to be disposed of by his executors for the performance of his Will. Executors—Robert Derluff, Henry Jackson, and Edmund Wynder; Supervisors, Sir Thomas Wortley, Sir John Rouclyff, knights, and Sir Robert Teshe, 'mynyster' of the house of Saynt Robertes of Knaresborough, 5 marks apiece. Witnesses, the said minister of Saynt Robertes, Thomas Roose, William Middilton, William Mauleverer and James Roose, esquires.

The jurors say that Richard Goldesburgh's goods are worth 100 pounds and no more; the said sums, nor any part of them, have not yet been received. The said daughters Nicholaa, Matilda, Ivhetta, Elizabeth, Johanna, Anna, and Alice are still living and all unmarried. The said sons, Edward, John, and George, survive and have not been promoted.

Further, the jurors say that by Identure between Marmaduke Constable, knight, of the one part, and the said Richard Goldesburgh, of the other, of and for the marriage of Richard Goldesburgh, his son and heir, to Anne, daughter of

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[1] Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Vol. 2, pp. 525–526. Nos. 830, 831.
Chancery Inquisitions, 20 Henry VII (1504–5). Lincoln, No. 9, Ebor. No. 10. Oxon. No. 111.

William Yngelby, knight, for divers sums paid by the said Marmaduke, it was agreed that Richard, the son, should take the said Anne to wife, and that the said Richard and Anne should have lands and tenements, parcel of the lands and tenements aforesaid, to the yearly value of 20 pounds; and afterwards, the said Richard, the son, took the said Anne to wife, and the said Richard, the father, in compliment of the covenants aforesaid, assigned them the manors of Kyrskeld and Poule, and all the lands &c. in Castley, by virtue of which grant the said Richard, the son, all the life of the said Richard, the father, took the issues and profits of the said manors and land. Richard Goldesburgh died 28 July last. The said Richard Goldesburgh, aged 20 and more, is his son and heir, and was married in his father's lifetime, to the said Anne, daughter of William Ingylby, knight.

YORK. Manor of Goldesburgh, worth 50 pounds, held of the lord Clyfford, the heir of Vescy, service unknown.

Manor of Kyrskeld, worth 11 pounds, held of the Abbot of Kyrkestall, in socage, by 8 shillings yearly rent, for all service.

Manor of Poule, worth 7 pounds, held of the lord Archbishop of York, service unknown.

Manor of Kexburgh, worth 10 pounds, held of the King, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by 26 pence rent.

A messuage with a croft in Knaresburgh, worth 5 shillings, held of the King, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by 2 pence rent for all service.

A messuage and two bovates of land in Conesthorp, worth 13 shillings and 4 pence held of the King, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by 13 shillings rent, for all service.

Two tofts in Burghbrygg, worth 5 shillings, held of the King, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by 5 shillings rent for all service.

A messuage and 40 acres land in Castley, worth 20 shillings, held of the Earl of Northumberland, by knight service and a rent of a pair of spurs.

C. Series II. Vol. 18 (10).

At the Inquisition after the death of Richard Goldesburgh, Esquire, taken 13 November, 1504, the findings, with Will recited in English, were as in the foregoing Inquisition. Thomas Goldesburgh holds for the term of his life 7 messuages and 12 bovates of land in Potter Hanworth, worth 6 marks, with reversion expectant to the said Richard, his son.

LINCOLN. Manor of Potter Hanworth, worth 19 pounds, held of the King, as of his manor of Brawnston, service unknown, which manor came into the King's hands by reason of the attainder of Francis Lovell.

C. Series. Vol. 18 (9).

The ancient and honourable family of Ingilby founded by Sir Thomas Ingilby, Knt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in 1362, had and still have their " capital mansion " and manorial estate at Ripley, co. York. Sir William Ingilby, who was knighted in 1482, married Catherine Stillington, and it was one of their daughters, Anne, who became the wife of Richard Goldesburgh, *circa* 1503.[1]

On March 4th, 1507–8, Richard Goldesburgh enfeoffed William Midleton of Stockeld, and Henry Ardington of Ardington, esquires, co. York, in all his manors of Goldesburgh, Pool, Creskeld, Castley, and Kexburgh, in co. York, Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, and Bampton Doyle, co. Oxford. To hold to the use of the said Richard Goldesburgh and his heirs male, and for want of such issue, to the use of Edward Goldesburgh, his brother, and his heirs male, and for want of such issue, to the use of John Goldesburgh, another brother, and his heirs male, and for want of such issue, to the use of George Goldesburg, his younger brother, and his heirs male, and for want of such issue, to the use of the right heirs of the said Richard Goldesburgh for ever. To hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service due. Dated at Goldesburgh.[2]

This Richard Goldesburgh was not to have the enjoyment of his possessions for long. In four short years after his father's death, he too, was called away, in the very glory of his young days, to the great Beyond.

After the lapse of more than four years from his death, an Inquisition of Richard's estate was taken at York Castle, on April 5th, 1513.[3] It was there stated that Richard Goldesburgh, father of the said Richard, was possessed of the manors of Creskeld and Pool, and of certain lands and tenements. By his deed, dated at Creskeld, 5th July, 1503, he enfeoffed certain trustees of the said manors and lands to the use of Richard Goldesburgh, his son and heir, and Anne, daughter of Sir William Ingleby, Knt., and the heirs begotten of their bodies. The said Anne, who since the death of her husband had become the wife of Robert Warcopp, esquire, received all the profits of the said manors and lands at the time of the death of Richard, her husband. The said Richard held the manors of Goldesburgh, Kexborough, Creskeld and Pool, and property in Castley, Newton, Flasby, Conisthorp and Boroughbridge. The Manor of Creskeld was held of the Abbot of Kirkstall in socage by a rent of 8s. a year; it was worth £10 a year. The Manor of Pool was held of the Archbishop of York by services unknown. A messuage and lands in Castley were held of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, by knight service and a yearly rent of a pair of gilt spurs; this property was worth 20s. yearly. The Manor of Goldesburgh and the lands there and in Newton and Flasby were worth £40 a year; The Manor of Kexborough was held of the Duchy of Lancaster. Richard Goldesburgh died on Oct. 30th, 1508. Thomas Goldesburgh was his son and heir, and was five years old at the taking of the Inquisition (or, under two years at the time of his father's death). A similar Inquisition was taken at Lincoln in April, 1513, when it was stated that Richard Goldesburgh, Esquire, died seized of the Manor of Potter Hanworth, which was valued at one knight's fee, the net value being £10 yearly. Thomas Goldesburgh, aged five years and upwards, was his son and heir.[1]

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[1] E. Hargrove's *History of Knaresborough*, pp. 135–7.
R. Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 192.

[2] Harleian MS. 802, fol. 95*b* and 96.

[3] Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 4 Henry VIII, No. 138.
Coram Rege Roll, Trinity, 6 Henry VIII, m. 5, 2d. part.

Anne Goldesburgh, as we have seen, had for her second husband, Robert Warcopp of Westmorland, and upon his death, she married Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King-of-Arms, afterwards Earl of Southampton.[2] In 1519–20, Thomas Wrotesley and Anna his wife, formerly the wife of Richard Goldesburgh, impleaded Henry Clifford of Clifford, Knt., concerning a third part of divers lands in Goldesburgh, as dower of the said Anna out of the dowry of the said Richard, formerly her husband.[3]

Something must be said of Richard Goldesburgh's numerous brothers and sisters who were living during the minority of their nephew Thomas, the heir of the house. A licence was granted in 1505, in the Ecclesiastical Court of York for the marriage of Henry Arthington and Matilda Goldesburgh. She appears to have been residing at Adel, near Leeds. The wedding was celebrated on August 19th, 1505, in the chapel of Arthington, co. York.[4] Elizabeth Goldesburgh of Berwick-in-Elmet was married in that parish to Richard Scarborough of Gisburn-in-Craven, then of the parish of Kildwick, 1518–19.[5]

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[1] Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 4 Henry VIII, No. 143.

[2] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 283. Harleian Soc. Pub., Vol. XVI, p. 172.

[3] De Banco Roll, Easter, 11 Henry VIII, m. 165.

[4] Wm. Paver's *Extracts*. Additional MS. 29674, fol. 127. Harl. MS. 793, fol.18.

[5] Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. 3, p. 370, Surtees Soc. Pub.

Upon his death, she married Robert Redman. Ivhett Goldesburgh had no less than four husbands (1) Stephen Holme of Palme Holme, (2) Richard Eldreth, (3) Samondby, (4) Wymbishe. Jane, Alice, and Anne Goldesburgh all became nuns.[1] Of these, Anne had the distinction of being elected in 1529, from amongst the sisters of the house, thirteenth Prioress of Sinyngthwaite, co. York, which position she held till 1534, when she resigned her office and was succeeded by Catherine Foster, who shortly afterwards surrendered the Priory.[2] A yearly pension of £10 was assigned to Anne Goldesburgh which she was receiving at the Dissolution of the Priory.[3]

Synningthwaite Priory was a nunnery of the Cistercian order, founded about 1160, and dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It was situated between Walton and Wighill Park in the parish of Bilton. "The Priory was surrounded by a moat enclosing about eight acres, but of all the original buildings only a single doorway, with adjoining masonry, remains. It has been a principal entrance, and exhibits a very rich example of late Norman work, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This beautiful doorway undoubtedly dates from the original building of the Priory, about the middle of the 12th century."[4] The possessions enjoyed by the nuns produced an annual rental of £60–9–2 at the time of the dissolution.

In 1513–14, Robert Warcop, Esquire, impleaded Edward Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, gentleman, and others for forcibly entering Plaintiff's closes and houses at Goldesburgh, Newton, and Flaxby, and taking his goods value £40.[5] Edward Goldesburgh was appointed one of the Sergeants of the King at Arms, Aug. 20th, 1528, and had granted to him £18 5s. per annum for life, half to be paid at Michaelmas and half at Easter. This was at the rate of a shilling a day.[6] In 1531, he had a grant from the King in fee, of a messuage, nine bovates of land, and ten acres of pasture, in Foxholes, co. York.[7] He also held the

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[1] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 369.

[2] Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 327.

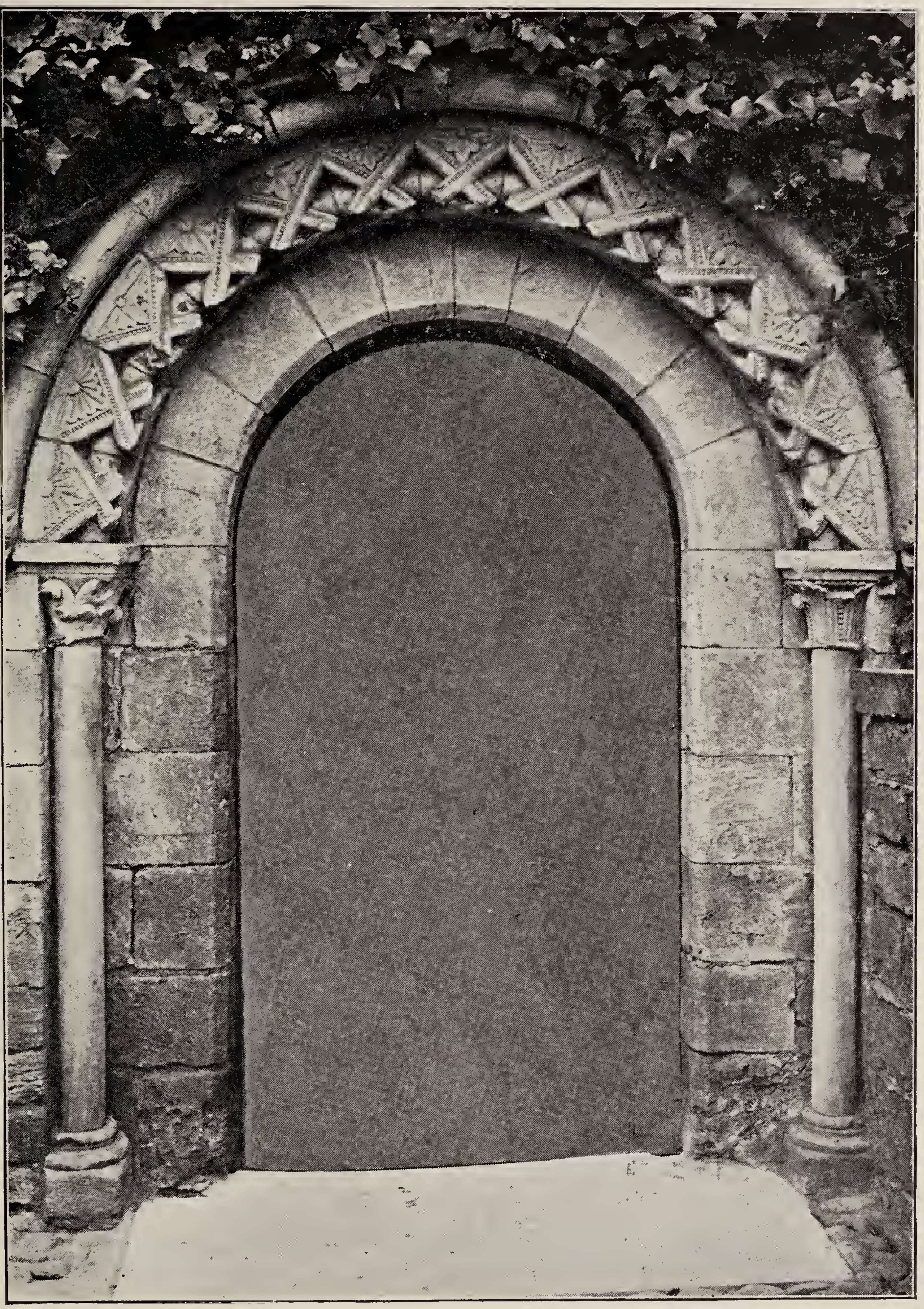
[3] History of the County of York, *Victoria County History*, Vol. 3, pp. 176–8.

[4] H. Speight's *Lower Wharfedale*, p. 397.

[5] De Banco Roll, Easter, 5 Henry VIII, m. 558.

[6] Exchequer Issues and Receipts, Additional MS. 33376, fol. 34.

[7] Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 1531.



DOORWAY OF SYNNINGTHWAITE PRIORY,
NOW PART OF A FARM-HOUSE.

Reproduced from Mr. Speight's "Lower Wharfedale."

office of Keeper of Hay Park in the Forest of Knaresborough.[1] He was still Sergeant-at-Arms in Dec., 1536.[2]

In 1520–21, mention is made of a chamber and garden in St. Magdalen's Hospital, co. Norfolk, late in the tenure of Frere John Goldesburgh, doctor.[3] Whether this John was the son of Richard, who seems not to have been married and certainly died without issue, cannot now be determined, though very probable. Three other children of Richard, viz. Thomas, Peter, and Nicholas, died without issue.

George Goldesburgh, the youngest member of Richard's large family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, and sister of Albany Featherstonehaugh of Featherstonehaugh.[4] Through his son Richard, he became the founder of a branch in Essex, and through his son Edward, of a branch at Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln.

In his Will,[5] dated, 27 . . . 1578, George Goldesburgh of Goldesburghe, gentleman, directs himself to be buried in the church of Goldesburgh " neyre unto my ancestories and my wiffe " ; one part of my goods emongs my fower children, Richard, Ed . . . . Ellen Goldesburgh, and Thomas Dewes chyldren ; to Mary Goldesburgh one whyte cowe ; to Dorothie Bicrofte one garded cowe called Doll ; to Edward Goldesburgh my bay nagge ; to Thomas Dewes one bay filley ; to Richard Goldesburgh one dune mayre ; to Edward Lawson ye parson iijs. iiijd. ; the residew into three parts, the first to the children of Edward Goldesburgh, the second to the children of Thomas Dewes, the third to the three children of Richard Goldesburgh. The Will was proved 22 Sept. 1578, and the Inventory of his possessions amounted to £133 16s.

In the Will of George's daughter, Ellen Goldisburgh,[5] dated 23rd Jan., 1581–2, a fragment only of which has been preserved, she directs that her body is to be buried in the church of Goldisburgh. Mention is made of Mrs. Susan Goldisburgh, Brother Richard Goldisburghe, Brother's daughter, Ann Goldisburgh, Richard Goldisburghe's children—Richard, Antony, Robert, and Ann, and Thomas Dewes' father, Richard Dewes.

Returning now to the career of the infant Thomas who was to perpetuate the Family in the main line, we find that Sir Thomas Chaworth, Knt., was the first guardian of Thomas, son and heir of Richard Goldesburgh, Knt., and Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard. The guardian was plaintiff in a suit regarding the Execution of Richard's Will, relating to his manors and lands.[1] In 1509, however, the wardship of Thomas, son of Richard Goldesburgh, was granted to Richard Warcopp. In Nov., 1516, the wardship was transferred to Thomas Wrothesley.[2] In November, 1519, a Dispensation was obtained from Silvester Darius, the papal prothonotary, for Thomas Goldesburgh and Jane Boynton to marry, though related in the third and fourth degrees.[3] Thomas was then but a youth of twelve and a half years old. The age of his prospective wife is unknown. She was, however, the daughter of Thomas Boynton of Acklam, and Barmston-in-Cleveland, co. York.[4]

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[1] *Ducatus Lancastriae*, Vol. I, p. 205.

[2] Jas. Gairdner's Letters, etc., of Henry VIII, Vol. II, p. 566.

[3] Blomfield's *History of Norfolk*, Vol. VIII, p. 520.

[4] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 369.

[5] Wills, etc., in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Surtees Soc. Pub., No. 26, p. 184, etc.

In the Will of Thomas Boynton of Rowsby, co. York, dated 13th May, 1520, and proved 23rd April, 1523, we find the following:—[5]

"Item I witte to my son Thomas Goldesburgh and his wif xx^{li} if she lif to he come to age of xxi years . . . . . . and if anything bot good happyn the said Thomas, as God forbede it shulde than I will CC merkes be taken by my executours of my landes and goodes to the helpyng of my said doughtour Ienet and if it please God to call the said Ienet to his mercy afore carnal knowledge hade with the said Thomas then I will al suche sommys as my broder Thomas Strangwais shulde repaye to me be disposid for the well of my soull &c."

It would seem that when Thomas was not yet seven years old, his mother and step-father had already bargained for his marriage with his step-father's daughter, which, perhaps for the reason that the father died and the mother married again, was never celebrated. In any case, the matter became the subject of a lawsuit. In 1523, Thomas Wriothesley of London, Esq., and Anna his wife, late widow of Robert Warcoppe of Warcoppe, co. Westmorland, esquire, were summoned to answer Ralph Wicliff, Esquire, for £300 debt, arising out of an agreement dated 14th Feb., 1514, touching the marriage of Thomas Goldesburgh, son of the said Anne Warcoppe, and Anna, the daughter of the said Robert, to be married within the space of eight years the next following on his becoming sixteen years of age.[1] A further dispute regarding the Wardship arose later on and was the subject of arbitration in 1525. The following is the Award between the Earl of Cumberland and Sir Thomas Wriothesley concerning the Manor of Goldesborough.[2]

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[1] Early Chancery Proceedings, 70/159
[2] Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Vol. 1, Nos. 322 and 4369., Vol. II, No. 2541.
[3] Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. III, p. 370, Surtees Society Publications.
[4] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 369, etc.
[5] Testamenta Eboracensia, Pt. V, p. 110.

Articles of Award made July 10th, 1525, by Sir John Fitzjames, Knt., one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Knt., Arbitrators elect and chosen for the right title and taking of the issues and profits of the Manor of Goldesborough, co. York, and also for the taking of certain goods sometime belonging to Robert Warcopp, Esquire, or to Anne his late wife, wife of the said Sir Thomas, and for the settling of all matters in dispute between the Earl and Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas Wriothesley claims to have by King's Letters Patent the wardship of the Manor of Goldesborough during the non-age of Thomas Goldesborough, and also goods and chatels belonging to the said Thomas as administrator of the goods of Robert Warcopp, taken by Lord Clifford, father of the Earl of Cumberland. The Arbitrators award the goods of Robert Warcopp whether remaining in the Manor of Goldesborough, Newton, Flaxby, or Warcopp, to Sir Thomas. They award the Manor of Goldesborough to the Earl of Cumberland during the non-age of Thomas Goldesborough without let or hindrance by Sir T. Wriothesley. For this, the Earl is to pay to Sir Thomas, 450 marks.

Three years later, Thomas Goldesburgh was able to escape from the leading-strings as well as from the interested schemes of his friends, by asserting his manhood, for he was now of age. As, at that period, there was no system of Registration of Births, &c., it was necessary before entering into the rights of ownership attaching to a son and heir, to make full proof of having accomplished the twenty-one years of statutory infancy. This, Thomas Goldesburgh undertook to do at an Inquisition held at Knaresborough, April 18th, 1529, of which the following is a record.[3] The Jury said that Thomas Goldisburgh was born at Goldisburgh, co. York, May 26th, 1507, and that he came of age, May 26th, 1528. Richard Goldisburgh was his late father. Witnesses testified that the said Thomas was baptized in the Church at Goldisburgh on the day of his birth, and was now twenty-one years of age. Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York, Robert Tesse, and Anne Ripley were his Sponsors. Edward Goldisburgh, his uncle, stated that he brought salt in a parcel-gilt salt-cellar for his baptism. George Jackson, who was also present, stated that he carried the basin and ewer in the Church for the baptism of the said Thomas. He was, therefore, invested with all the rights and privileges of full manhood, and allowed to enter upon his fair heritage as lord of his several manors and houses and lands.

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[1] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 14 Henry VIII, m. 20.

[2] Harleian MS. 4900, fol. 33.

[3] Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, 20 Henry VIII, No. 132.

In the Muster at Harrogate, held 20 March, 1539,[1] Thomas Goldesburgh, esq., and Guy Goldesburgh, both of Goldesburgh, were returned as Archers, being 'able persons harnessed.' In 1535, Thomas Goldesburgh confirmed to Thomas Middleton, Robert Mauleverer, Matthew Boynton, Edward Goldesburgh, Sergeant-at-Arms, his manors of Creskeld and Kexborough, for the use of Jane his wife for her life, and after her decease, for himself and his heirs.[2] In the Will of Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, co. York, dated 29 July, 1540, both Thomas and Jane Goldesburgh have bequests made to them as follows:—

> "To my brother Thomas Goldesburghe my thirde beste geldinge and a meire and a fooll." Also, "x yewes and to my suster Jane his wif xxx shepe hogs."[3]

On June 16th, 1550, Cecily Boynton, of Roxby, widow of Thomas, and mother of Matthew Boynton as above, made her Will which was proved 20 Feb., 1550–1.[4] Amongst her bequests are the following:—

> "I gif . . . . to my son William Goldesburghe a pounced pece of silver and xxs.; to my son Richard Goldesburghe a silver cup with a coveryeng, half a dosand silver spoynes and xxs.; to my son Rauf Goldesburghe ij kye and xxs.; to my doughtour Elynour Goldesburghe my best fedder bed and bolster &c. . . . with too kye and xxs. . . . . . to my doughtour Anne Goldesburghe too kye and xxs.; to my doughtour Johanne Goldesburghe too kye and xxs.; to my doughtour Cecilie Goldesburghe ij kye and xxs.; . . . . . to my doughtour Jane Goldesburghe sex silver spoynes with liberd heades, and all my houshold stuf and kitchyn; . . . . . . to the parson of Goldesburghe xxs. . . . . . . The residue I gif to my son Thomas Goldesburghe, esquyer., and my doughtour Jane his wif whom I make my sole executors."

The above 'sons and daughters,' as Cecily Boynton the testatrix calls them, were her grandchildren, save Thomas and Jane his wife who were their parents.

In 1544, Thomas Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh and Henry Arthington of Arthington were impleaded by Robert Stapilton for depasturing cattle at Wighill, co. York. Damage 100s.[5] In 1557, Thomas Goldesburgh sold to Nicholas Saville of the Newhall, near Elland, upon his paying 200 marks, the Manor of Kexborough and other houses and lands in Kexborough,

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[1] Chapter House Book, Yorks. West Riding, A$^{2}/_{22}$.
[2] Kighley's Evidences, Harleian MS. 798, fol. 40*b*.
[3] Testamenta Eboracensia, Vol. VI, Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 106, pp. 101–2
[4] Ibid. Vol. 106, pp. 302–3
[5] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 36 Henry VIII, m. 223.

Barnby, Cawthorne, Darton and Holland, on condition that the purchaser paid to Thomas and his heirs a rent of £11 yearly at the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop, in equal portions, at the stone called the Fountstone in the parish church of Goldesburgh.[1]

The eldest son of Thomas and Jane Goldesburgh was William Goldesburgh: the date of his birth is unknown. By his marriage with Anne,[2] daughter and heiress of Peter Slingsby of Bilton Park, the second son of John Slingsby of Scriven, the reputation of the family was well sustained. "Scriven has been the home of the Slingsbys and their lineal ancestors the De Scrivens, for more than 800 years. They have been prominent in local and national affairs, have held many state offices, and in various ways have been active and influential in the public service."[3] They have been hereditary Stewards or Master Foresters of the Royal Forest of Knaresborough ever since its formation, soon after the Conquest.

It was unfortunate that William Goldesburgh died during the lifetime of his father, April 27th, 1563, leaving his widow and a little daughter Anne to mourn his loss. An Inquisition was taken at Wetherby, Oct. 7, 1563, as follows:—

William Goldesburgh, Gentleman. The Jury say that Thomas Goldesburgh was seized of the Manor of Goldesburgh, and by a charter dated Dec. 1st, 1550, gave to several trustees a messuage, barn, and land in Goldesburgh worth 40s. yearly, a water-mill worth £3 10s. yearly, a cottage worth 10s. yearly, the reversion of three closes in Goldesburgh which George Goldesburgh holds for life, and another reversion in Goldesburgh to hold to the use of the said William Goldesburgh and Anne his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas and his heirs for ever. These premises were held of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, as of his Manor of Londesbroughe, by knight service, and were worth £12 13s. 4d. yearly. The said William Goldesburgh died 26th April, 1563, and Anne his wife survived him and remained within doors. Anne is the daughter and heir of the said William and Anne Goldesburgh, and was at the time of her father's death three years and nine months old.[4]

From an Inquisition held at York July 17th, 1591, upon the death of Anne Kighley, we learn that Thomas Goldesburgh in 1551 enfeoffed John Knoles and others in the Manor of

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[1] De Banco Roll, Easter, 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, m. 564, Harl. MS. 798, fol.40*b*.

[2] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 369.

[3] H. Speight's *Nidderdale*, p. 329.

[4] Chancery Inquisition, 5 Eliz., Pt. 1, No. 98.
Exchequer Inquisition, 4 & 5 Eliz., File 252, Ebor. No. 14.
Court of Wards Inquisition, 4 & 5 Eliz., Vol. IX, page 35.

Goldsborough (certain parcels excepted), and that they granted the same to him for life and after him to William Goldesburgh and his heirs. William had issue—Anne who married Edmond Kighley at Knaresborough, 27 April, 1574. They had issue—. Lawrence Kighley. Anne died at Malton, May 8th, 1589, Lawrence being then of the age of three years and more.[1]

In 1572, Thomas Boynton and others had possession by Fine of the Manors of Goldsborough, Ribstone, and Newton, and 20 messuages, 10 cottages, a water-mill, a wind-mill, lands, and 40s. rent in the same places. Also, the Manor of Bampton Doylie, and 10 messuages, 5 cottages, a water-mill, a wind-mill, a pigeon-house, lands and 20s. rent there, all being the property of Anne Goldesburgh, daughter and heir of William Goldesburgh, deceased.[2] This transfer was probably effected as a marriage-settlement on the occasion of Anne's union with Edmond Kighley. Its validity was afterwards disputed on the ground that Anne was not of age when the transaction took place.

The following is the Will of Thomas Goldesburgh[3] who died the day after it was made :—

Cli. Testamentum Thomae Goldisburghe.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. The xviij day of Aprill, in the year of our Lord God 1566, I Thomas Goldisburgh of Goldesburghe in the countie of Yorke, esquyer,—to be buried in Goldisburgh church besyde my auncestors or els whear it please God to visite me at the discretion of my executors. Item. I give and bequethe to my sonne Richarde Goldisburghe his heires and assignes and to his and their onlie uses and behofes all those the manors of Goldisburgh and Poole in the countie of Yorke ; and all that the manor of Potterhanworth in the countie of Lyncolne,—and also all other my lands, tenements and hereditaments, rents, revercons and services with the appurtenances, in Goldesburgh, Pole, Criskell, Castley, Kexburgh, and Borowbrig in the countie of Yorke, Potterhanworth in the countie of Lyncolne, Bampton Doly in the countie of Oxford, and also all and singular other my lands tenements and hereditaments, with th' appurtenances whatsoever, and whearsoever the same do lye within the whole realme of Englande.

Also I give and bequethe to my sone Rauf Goldisburgh the moitie and the one half of all my lands and tenements in Banton Doyle in the countie of Oxforde with all and singuler th' appurtenances, issues and proffetts thereof, during his lyff naturall. Also, I give and bequethe to my daughters Anne, Johane and Cecile Goldisburgh yoyntlie together all my fee fermes in Kexburgh during their lyves naturall, and the lyf naturall of the survivors or survivor of them. Item. I give and bequith to my servannte Thomas Mitchel one tenemente with the appurtenances now in his holding during his liff naturall without any rent paing, and if it fortune my servannte George Knaggs to survive hym, then I give and bequethe to George Knags the same tenemente during his lyf naturall. Also I will that George Wynder be placed in the lodge with the appurtenances nowe in the tenor of his brother Edmunde according to my promyse (the beast gates uppon the more and in the feild onely except) which I will that the said Edmunde shall have and occupie. Item. I give to the parishe churche of Goldisburghe XXs. in money, to be bestowed upon the reparacons of the same. Item. I give to my sone Richard Aldburghe one meyre with foill. Item. I give ten pounde in money to be distributed emongst his children. Also I give unto William Aldeburgh his son one bay stagg going at Criskell to make him a nagg of. Item. I give unto my uncle George Goldisburghe one meyre with foill. Item. I give and bequethe to my son Richard Goldisburgh my white gelding. Item. I give unto Edmund Lowson, clarke, parson of Goldisburgh XLs. in money. I give unto Sir Oswald Wilstrope and my nevy Boynton, to either of them a gelding or a stoned horse to take at their owne chose amongs my horses not bequeathed before. The residew—to my two sonnes Richard and Rauf Goldisburgh, whome I make my executors of this my said last will and testament. And I will desire Sir Oswald Wilstrope and my nevy Boynton to helpe my executors in performance of this my will, and I do make them supervisors of this my last will and testament. In witnese wherof I have subscribed my name the day and yere abovesaid. Thes witnesses Richard Aldeburghe, George Goldisburghe, and Edmunde Lowson clerke with others.

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[1] Harleian MS. 799, fol. 73. Chancery Inquisition, 44 Eliz., Pt. 1, No. 138.

[2] Feet of Fines, Yorkshire, Hilary, 14 Eliz.
Ibid. Oxford, Ibid.

[3] Wills, etc., in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Surtees Society Publications, No. 26, p. 184.

The Will was proved Oct. 10th, 1566. Inquisitions[1] after the death of Thomas Goldisburghe were held at Wetherby, 30th May, 1566, at Lincoln Castle, 8th Nov., and at Oxford, 11th Nov. in the same year. In them it is stated that Thomas Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Armiger [Esquire], was seized of the Manors of Goldesburgh, Kyrskelde, and Powle, in co. York, the Manor of Potter Hanworth in co. Lincoln, and the Manor of Bampton Doyley in co. Oxford. Also of 100 messuages, 1,000 acres land, 500 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture, 100 acres wood, 2,000 acres moor in Goldesburgh, Kreskeld, Powle, and Castleigh; a rent of £11 in the Manor of Kexborough, 2 tofts in Borobrigge, and three messuages and 100 acres land in Newton. Also of 200 acres land, 200 acres meadow, 100 acres pasture, 100 acres wood, and 1,000 acres moor and waste in Potter Hanworth. Also of 40 houses, 57 tofts, 500 acres land, 30 acres meadow, 100 acres pasture, 500 acres wood, and 1,000 acres moor and furze in Bampton Doyley. By a Charter dated 17th April, 1566, Thomas Goldesburgh demised the whole of the above property to his son Richard Goldesburgh for 1,200 years then following, yielding yearly to the said Thomas and his heirs a red rose on St. John the Baptist's day. By the Will of the said Thomas, made 18th April, 1566, he gave (subject to some life interests) the whole of the above property to his said son Richard and his heirs for ever. It is further stated that the Manor of Goldesburgh and the lands there and in Newton are held of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, as of his Manor of Loundesburgh by knight service, and are worth £20 yearly. The property in Boroughbridge is held of the Queen, as of her Manor of Aldeburgh in socage, and is worth 10s. yearly. The Manor of Kyrskelde is held of the Queen, as of her Manor of Addell in free socage, and is worth £6 yearly. The Manor of Powle is held of the Archbishop of York, as of his Manor of Otley in socage, and is worth £6 yearly. The property in Castley is held of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, by knight service, as of his Manor of Spoffurth and is worth 27s. yearly. The Manor and lands in Potter Hanworth are held of William Thorold, esquire, of Blaickney, by knight service, viz. :—for one whole part of a knight's fee—and are worth £20 yearly. The Manor and lands in Bampton Doyley are held of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury for knight service, and aid (if demanded) to marry the eldest daughter, and a yearly rent of 3s. The manor and lands are worth £11 8s. yearly. It is also stated that Thomas Goldesburgh died 19th April, 1566, and that Anne Goldesburgh at the time of his death was his " cousin " (i.e. granddaughter) and heir, being the daughter and heir of William Goldesburgh, son and heir-apparent of the said Thomas Goldesburgh, and that at the time of the death of the said Thomas, she was six years and five months old.

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[1] Exchequer Inquisition, 8 Eliz., Ebor. No. 11.
Chancery Inquisition, 8 Eliz., No. 105.
Exchequer Inquisition, 8 Eliz., File 823, No. 3.
Chancery Inquisition, 8 Eliz., No. 51.

Richard Goldesburgh, the second son of Thomas, succeeded to the Manor of Goldsborough and the other property left him by his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnson of Lindley, and Walton Head, near Kirby-Overblow, Yorks, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Norton of Norton Conyers. He had a brother, Ralph, a sister, Eleanor, who married Richard Aldburgh of Aldburgh, sisters Anne and Joan, one of whom married . . . . . Mauleverer of Arncliffe, and a sister, Cicely, who married John Emmott, of co. Lancashire.[1]

A long and bitter contest waged both legally and illegally in due time took place over the true title to Thomas Goldesburgh's former possessions.[2]

" The situation as regards the property was as follows : in 1550, Thomas had settled certain property on his eldest son William and his heirs ; this was probably done soon after William's marriage. When William died in 1563 without male issue, Thomas settled the remainder of his property upon his eldest surviving son Richard, which settlement he effected partly by the deed of April 16th, 1566, and partly by his will.

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[1] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York,* p. 369.

[2] For a full account of this contest, see Mr. W. Paley Baildon's valuable contributions entitled " A Chapter in the History of Goldsborough " in the *Yorkshire County Magazine,* 1893 and 1894, from which the narrative here given is entirely derived, by kind permission.

It will be seen that everything depended upon the validity of this settlement, which was subsequently called in question by William's daughter, Anne, and her husband. Anne, however, was too young at the time of her grandfather's death to raise any dispute on the subject, and there seems no doubt that Richard entered into quiet possession, which he retained for some considerable time. Richard entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1585, when he was described as heir to his father. We may perhaps infer from this that he was still in possession of Goldsborough Hall. Anne Goldsborough married in 1581 or perhaps a little earlier, and the quarrels began very shortly afterwards."

In 1583, Richard Goldesbroughe of Goldesbroughe, in the county of York, filed a Bill of Complaint in the Star Chamber,[1] Reciting that the Complainant had an estate of inheritance in the Manor of Goldesbroughe and also in Goldesbroughe Park, which was well stocked with deer and all manner of game, being an ancient Park of warren, and reciting that one Richard Goodrick, of Ribston, Esq., Francis Baildon and Henry Goodrick, gentlemen, and twelve others, being armed with swords, daggers, long piked staves, long bows and arrows, and crossbows, and having many greyhounds with them, did on or about Nov. 2nd, 1582, assemble in the Park in the night and beset the lodge where the Complainant's keeper lived; and while some watched the keeper, the others began to hunt the deer with their greyhounds and with other instruments provided for the purpose. The keeper managed to get out and tried to get near the rioters to ascertain who they were, but they shot arrows at him and would have killed him, but they dared not come within distance as the night was very light "by reason of the shynynge of the mune," and they were afraid the keeper would recognise them as most of them dwelt within a mile of the Park. So the rioters went away and left some of their dogs behind which were captured by the keeper. It may be noted that the three defendants named were all connections of Richard Goldesbroughe by marriage. No decrees of the Court have been preserved so that any legal decision arrived at is unknown, but it appears that the complaint was well founded.

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[1] Star Chamber, Elizabeth, G, bundle 10, No. 9.

In the following year, 1584, we find that Anne, daughter of William Goldesburgh, and her friends had been taking active steps to assert their claims. Richard Goldesburgh lodged a complaint against Edmund Kighley (Anne's husband), of Kriskeld, gentleman, and others for breaking his closes at Kriskeld and Poole in 1581, and cutting 200 cart loads of wood and underwood worth £30, and also for depasturing animals &c., for which he claimed 100 marks damages. The defendants alleged that the property belonged to Kighley and not to Goldesburgh. The case was tried at the York Assizes, 1586, and the Jury found for the plaintiff.[1]

In 1585, the litigation spread to Lincolnshire, for we find Richard Goldesburgh complaining of Henry Sapcote of Bracebridge, co. Lincoln, Esq., for breaking his close at Potter Hanworth, co. Lincoln, cutting oaks and underwood and depasturing cattle, to the value of £20. The defendant said the land was his own and not Goldesburgh's. The case was heard at the Lincoln Assizes, 1586, and the Jury found for the plaintiff with 20 marks damages.[2]

It appears that Sapcote commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery to upset this verdict, but no records are to be found. Richard Goldesburgh thereupon entered on a suit in the Star Chamber Court, as follows:—[3]

Bill of Complaint of Richard Goldsborough of Goldsborough, esquire, Reciting that he was seized of the Manor of Goldsborough and of the Manor of Potter-hanworth in Lincolnshire; And that Henry Sapcote exhibited a Bill of Complaint in the court of Chancery against the plaintiff alleging that Edmond Kighley and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of William Goldsborough, deceased, were seized in the right of Anne of certain lands in Potterhanworth which they sold to him, Sapcote. At the examination of witnesses on Sapcote's behalf, one Francis Slingsbie deposed that Thomas Goldsborough, the father of William, and grandfather of Anne Kighley, had made a feoffment of certain lands in Goldsborough and Potterhanworth to the use of William Goldsborough and Anne his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and also a feoffment of all his other

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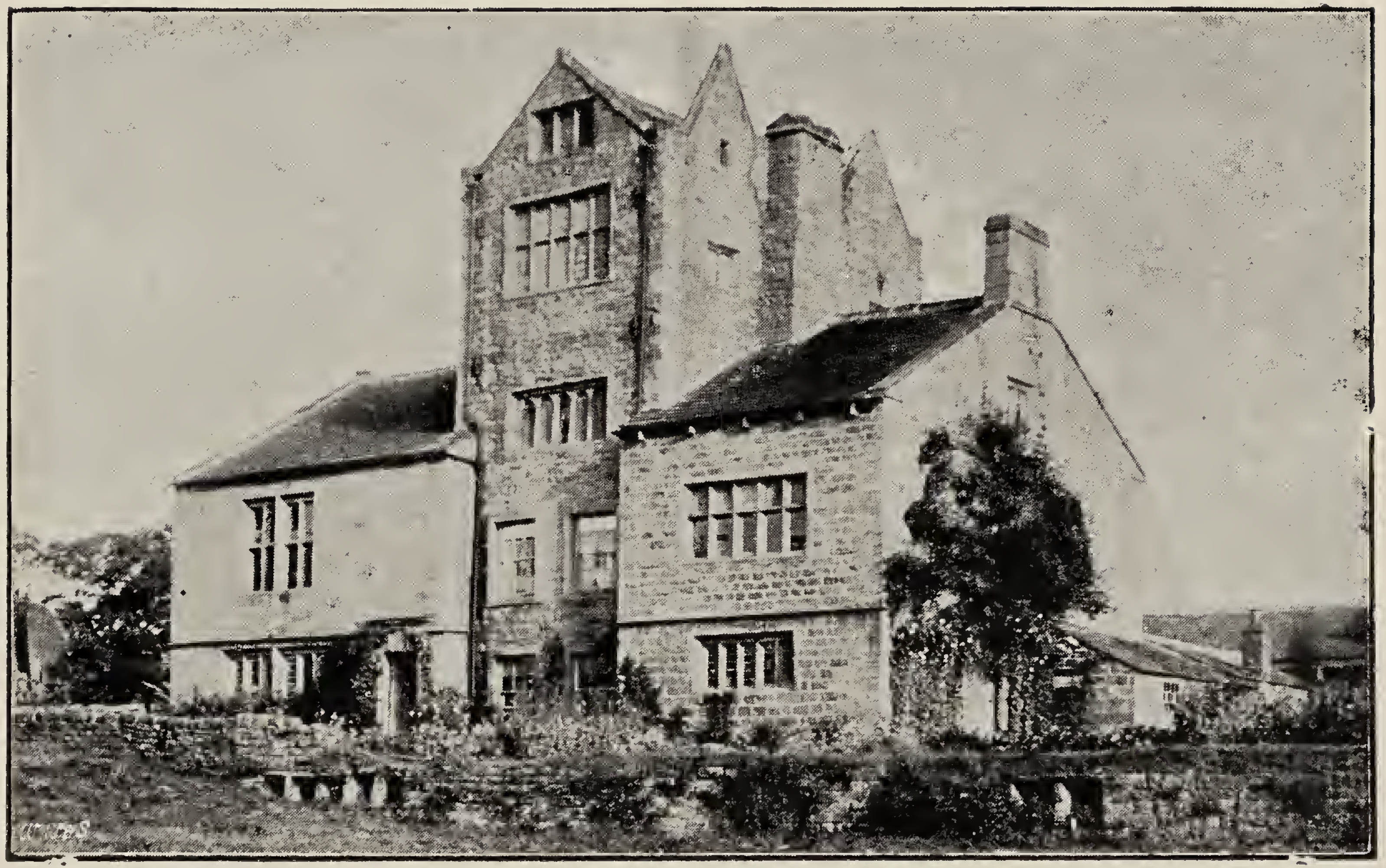
[1] Common Roll, Trinity, 26 Eliz., m. 736. Ditto, Hilary, 27 Eliz., m. 323.

[2] Common Roll, Hilary, 27 Eliz., m. 838.

[3] Star Chamber, Elizabeth, G, bundle 3, No. 8.



NEWALL OLD HALL, OTLEY.

Reproduced from Mr. H. Speight's "Upper Wharfedale."

land to the said William and his heirs, both of which deeds were executed at the time of William Goldsborough's marriage, and which deeds he, Slingsbie, had himself delivered to Laurence Kighley. In all of these statements, Complainant Richard Goldsborough asserts that Slingsbie was perjured and he prays for a writ of *sub poena* against him.

In the same year, 1585, Richard Goldesbourghe of Goldesbourghe, esquire, filed another Bill in the Star Chamber,[1] Reciting that he was seised of the Manor of Bampton Doyle in Oxfordshire; and that in 1571–2, Anne, daughter of William Goldsborough, deceased, handed over the Manor by Fine to Thomas Boynton and others for the use of the plaintiff and his heirs; after which Edmund Kigheley of Kyrskell, gentleman, married the said Anne. In 1581, Edmund Kigheley and his wife brought a writ of error to annul the fine on the ground that Anne was under age at the time it was levied, whereas she was really of full age. Edmund Kigheley and Lawrence Kigheley of Newehall, esq., his father, and one Jakes, had procured persons to depose falsely that Anne was not of age at the time, and in consequence of this perjury the transaction was annulled. Plaintiff prays for an investigation. The Defendant Raynold Jakes in his Answer[2] denies the charges and says that the Bill is the outcome of malice and is likewise an effort to weary out by wrongful and unjust charges Edmund Keighley and Anne his wife. He prays to be dismissed with costs.

"The final struggle began in 1584. So far Richard seems to have had the best of it, but Anne's triumph was coming. On September 12th, 1584, Edmund Kighley and his wife granted a lease of Goldsborough Hall and other property there to Raynold Jake, for a term of seven years. This was no doubt done in order that Jake might bring an action for possession in case he was ejected, this method being a much simpler one than if the Kighleys had set up a direct claim to the property themselves. Two days after the lease was granted, Goldsborough and his friends ejected Jake, who immediately brought an action for possession." He complained of Richard Goldsborough of Goldsborough, esquire and three others for entering upon twenty houses and lands in Goldsborough—which Edmund

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[1] Star Chamber, Eliz., G, bundle 12, No. 33.
[2] Ibid. 45, No. 28.

Kighley and Anne his wife leased to him on Sept. 12th, 1584, for seven years—and ejecting him on Sept. 14th, 1584. He claimed £100 damages.[1] The case was heard at Lent Assizes, 1586. The Jury said that as to the ejection from a messuage called the Manor House and part of the said land Richard Goldsborough was guilty, but the others were not, and they assessed the plaintiffs' damages at 5s. As to the ejection from the rest of the property, the others were guilty as to certain holdings respectively, while Goldsborough was not. They were assessed at small damages accordingly.[2] The effect of this judgment was to establish Anne Kighley's right to the Manor of Goldsborough.

In the meantime, however, that is, on June 30th, 1585, Henry Dunwell, a servant of Richard Goldsborough, gave information against Edmund Kighley and Anne, his wife for making a lease to Raynold Jake on Sept. 12th last, of twenty houses and land in Goldsborough, of the value of £2,000 of which Richard Goldsborough was then seized and had been for one year and more, with the intent that Jake should bring an action against the occupiers, whereas the lease to Jake was colourable merely and not a genuine lease. The result of the Information is unknown.[3]

In the early part of 1586, Richard Goldsborough filed another Bill in the Star Chamber Court, the object of which was doubtless to cause delay in case Jake succeeded in his action. Bill of Complaint of Richard Goldsborough reciting that he is lawfully seized in fee tail male of the Manors of Goldsborough, Creskell, Poole, Castle [Castley], and Kesburghe in the County of Yorke, the Manor of Potter Hanworth in the County of Lincoln, and the Manor of Bampton Doile in the County of Oxford. These he holds by "an auncient deede of intayle" made about the fourth year of Edward III., King of England [1330], on behalf of Sir Richard Goldesboroughe, knight, ancestor of the Complainant, and on behalf of the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, or, in default, on behalf of the heirs male of Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley, knight. From this Sir Richard, Complainant is "heire male lineallye discended by divers discentes." The deed had come into the possession of

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[1] Common Roll, Trinity, 27 Eliz., m. 2151.
[2] Ibid. Michaelmas, 27 & 28 Eliz., m. 2562d.
[3] Ibid. Trinity, 27 Eliz., m. 2453.

Walter Calverley, of Calverley, esquire, who has entered into a conspiracy with Edmond Kighley of Newhall, gentleman, Lawrence Keighley esquire, father of Edmond, Henry Sapcott of Bracebridge, esquire, and one Reynald Jake, servant to the said Edmond, to deface, cancel, and suppress the deed, and to forge some other writings in the name of Thomas Gouldesboroughe, deceased, father of Complainant, which fraudulently purport to convey the said Manors &c. to the heirs general of the first donor without limitation to the heirs male. To this false deed the Defendants put a "Seale representinge the Seale of Armes of the saide Goldesboroughe." The Bill further recites that Edmond Kighley had married Anne, daughter and sole heir of William Goldsborough, deceased, eldest son of Thomas Goldsborough, deceased, the Complainant's father, and that he "hath pretended tytle and claime to the said Mannors landes and premisses or to a greate parte thereof in the right of the said Anne as heire generall." And Edmond and Anne Kighley have sold the Manor of Goldsborough or a part of it for a number of years to Raynolde Jake, and also the Manor of Potter Hanworth to Henry Sapcott and his heirs for ever. Complainant says that the Manor of Goldsborough is worth £3,000, and Potter Hanworth, £2,000. He prays for an investigation by the issue of writs to the defendants.[1]

In his Answer to the Bill, dated Feb. 8th, 1586, Edmond Kighley denies the forgery or defacing of any deed and asserts that he is seized of the Manor of Goldsborough in right of his wife, Anne, and that he has made a lease of the Manor or of some part thereof to the said Reynold Jake. He denies that there ever was any such deed of entail of the said Sir Richard Goldesboroughe as set out in the Bill which he prays may be dismissed with costs. He, however, suggests that the matter might be referred to the Council of the North. Lawrence Kighley, in his Answer, also denies all the allegations concerning himself.

It seems probable that the Court of Star Chamber acted on the above suggestion, as Charles Goldsborough of Goldsborough, gentleman, in a Bill of Complaint, without date attached, mentions that a suit was depending before the Council of the North between Edmund Kighley of Goldsborough, gentleman, and Anne his wife, plaintiffs, and Richard Goldsborough of Goldsborough, esquire, defendant, concerning the inheritance of the Manor of Goldsborough.[1] No record of these proceedings has been preserved, but it would appear that the previous Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas given at the Lent Assizes, 1586, was not upset, and that the Kighleys obtained legal possession of the Manor and Hall of Goldsborough to the deep chagrin of their opponents.

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[1] Star Chamber, Elizabeth, G, bundle 20, No. 9.

The following Bill,[2] exhibited in the Star Chamber Court in 1587, sets forth the savage manner in which Richard Goldsborough defied and outraged the law in order to have his revenge. The Complainants are Edmund Kighley, gentleman, Anne his wife, and Raynold Jaicke, all of Goldsborough, co. York. They state that for a long time Edmund Kighley and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, had been lawfully seized in their demesne as of fee of the Manor and Lordship of Goldsborough, of one Capital messuage called Goldsborough Hall, of Goldsborough Park, and of other houses, lands &c. in Goldsborough as part of the same manor. And they had granted the Hall and other tenements to Raynold Jaike for a term of years, and Jaike entered into the same and was lawfully possessed thereof. Whereupon one Richard Gouldisbroughe, esquire, and others entered upon the premises and ejected Jaike who brought an action against them. They appeared and pleaded, "Not Guilty." A Jury was then impanelled at York Castle in the Lent Assizes, 1586, and after a long hearing, gave their verdict for Raynold Jaike and found that Gouldisbroughe and the other defendants had ejected him. Before Judgment was given, however, the said Richard Gouldisbrough, Francis Baildon, gentleman, William Justice, gentleman, Anthony Gouldisbroughe, Charles Gouldisbroughe, Richard Gouldisbroughe the younger, and a large number of others assembled together and of their "develishe & wicked myndes" utterly defaced and pulled down to the ground Goldsborough Hall, and all the barns, stables, dovecotes, brewhouses, kilns, one new building called Aldbroughe parlour, and all the buildings belonging thereto. They sawed and cut in sunder the principal posts and timber thereof, and broke in pieces all such arch-stones, mullions, and table stones as might have served for rebuilding. Wherefore the said Capital messuage was utterly destroyed, only the ground on which the house stood remaining. It was a " house of Ancyent tyme & Contenewance," and worth at least £1,000. After its destruction, Richard Gouldisbroughe and the rest carried away the timber and stones for their own use, and then repaired to Gouldsborough Park and pulled down a large portion of the palings and drove out three score of deer so that there were none left. And when Judgment was given for Raynold Jaike and a writ put him in possession of the premises, Richard Gouldisbroughe and his accomplices entered the premises and with force and arms ejected the said Jaike, and disseized Edmund Kighley and his wife Anne of their possessions, And, moreover, they had entered into the residue of the Manor and kept possession of it. They had made various and great assaults upon Lawrence Kighley, brother of Edmund, and continued to pull down the fences and carry them away. And Richard How and Anthony Gouldisbroughe, on June 3rd last past, " beying weaponed with longe pyked staves & daggers," made " one great haynous assalt and affray " upon one Thomas Waid, keeper of the said park, thrusting the pike of one of their staves into his thigh, and wounding him upon his arm and shoulder with a dagger made of a sword blade, so that he died. And How and Gouldisbroughe had escaped and could not be taken although indicted of the murder.

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[1] Star Chamber, Eliz. G, bundle 45, No. 13.
[2] Ibid. Eliz. K, bundle 5, No. 5.

In their Answer, dated May 20th, 1587, two of the defendants claim that their offences, if any, are pardoned by the general and free pardon of the Queen in Feb. 1587, at the prorogation of Parliament, inasmuch as no Bill had commenced in the Court within four years of the last day of the Session. The result of this case is unknown.

In 1587, Edward Goldesburgh, gentleman, claimed against Edward Kighley of Kyrskell, gentleman, a gelding worth £8 and chattels to the value of 40s., which the defendant had borrowed several years previously, undertaking to return the same when desired, together with a saddle and bridle. From this suit it would appear that hostilities were still going on.[1]

" It is possible that some sort of a compromise was effected after all, for it does not appear that Anne Kighley recovered all her grandfather's property. Perhaps she did not claim it all. In her husband's Inquisition post mortem, it is stated that she held the manor and advowson of Goldsborough and property there and at Newton, Flasby, and Boroughbridge. So that the manors of Creskeld and Poole and the houses and land at Castley, mentioned in the Inquisition on Thomas Goldesburgh, seem to have remained in Richard's possession." —W.P.B. See, however, record of Fine as below, and of Deed of Release, p. 111.

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[1] Common Roll, Michaelmas, 29 & 30 Eliz., m. 358.

Now the period begins when all that was left of the family possessions in manors, lands, and houses, slowly but surely disappears, until the heirs of an ancient line had no part or lot in the fair domain over which their forefathers had maintained unbroken sway for more than four hundred years.

In 1596–7, a fine was levied between Michael Wentworth, esq., plaintiff, and Richard Goldesburgh, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants of the Manors of Poole and Kirskell, and 12 messuages, 13 tofts, a water corn mill, 10 gardens, 120 acres of land, 120 acres of meadow, 160 acres of pasture, 120 acres of wood, 240 acres of furze and heath, 300 acres of moor, 100 acres of turbary and 40s. rent in Poole, Kirskell and Castley, to hold to Michael and his heirs for ever. Warranty against the heirs of Richard.[1]

The Manor of Goldsborough, together with other property, passed by purchase into the hands of Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Hutton, Sergeant-at-law, who, in order to make his ownership thoroughly secure, bought out the interest of each of the parties to the suit and of their legitimate heirs, as the following transactions show.

In Michaelmas Term, 1601, a fine was levied between Richard Hutton, esq., and Agnes his wife, plaintiffs, and Edmund Kighley, gentleman, deforciant, of the Manor of Goldsborough and 40 messuages, 12 tofts, a mill, 2 dove-cotes, 40 gardens, 40 orchards, 300 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, and 100 acres of moor, in Goldsborough, Newton, Flasby, and Boroughbridge, and the Advowson of Goldsborough Church, to hold to Richard and Agnes and the heirs of Agnes for ever; general warranty.[2]

Edmund Kighley died at Pool, June 7th, 1602. Laurence was his son and heir, and was aged 16 and more at the time of his father's death.[3] On his coming of age in 1606, Laurence sold whatever right and title he may have had by inheritance from his mother Anne Kighley, to Richard Hutton, Sergeant-at-Law, and Agnes his wife. They, as plaintiffs, levied a fine with him exactly similar to the foregoing, to hold the estates to them and the heirs of Agnes for ever, with warranty against himself and his heirs.[1] Laurence Kighley married Clare, daughter of Sir Francis Baildon of Kippax. She and her child are mentioned by Sir Francis in his Will, dated 1615; also, "my son Kighley."

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[1] Feet of Fines, Yorkshire, Hilary, 39 Eliz.

[2] Ibid. Michaelmas, 43 & 44 Eliz.

[3] Chancery Inquisition, 44 Eliz., Pt. 1, No. 138.

The sale by Richard Goldesburgh, then of Walton Head, to Richard Hutton is set out in a deed poll dated April 16th, 1602. It recites that by an Indenture dated April 18th, 1599, in consideration of £200, he had conveyed to Thomas Pickeringe of Staple Inn, gentleman, all his messuages, lands, &c., in Goldsborough, Newton, and Flasby, "and also all the title interest estate righte clayme and demaunde which I the said Richard Gouldesbroughe or anye to my vse then had of in or vuto the Manor or lordship of Gouldesbroughe"; with a proviso for redemption on repayment of the said £200 on the feast of the Annunciation last past "at Gouldesbroughe Halle in Gouldesbroughe aforesaid," and a fine was levied thereupon.[2] In consideration of a certain sum of money paid by Richard Hutton of Goldsborough, esq., the said Richard Gouldesbroughe did thereby absolutely release and quit–claim unto Hutton and Pickeringe their heirs and assigns for ever," All the estate, interest, righte, title, challendge, clayme or demaunde which I, the said Richard Gouldesbroughe, now have or of right ought to have, or maye hereafter challendge, clayme, or pretende to have, of, in or to the aforesaid Mannor of Gouldesbroughe." Covenants to warrant against himself and his heirs, to hand over title deeds, &c.[3]

"This was the end of Richard Goldesburgh's claim to his paternal estates; but lest any claim should be set up by his heir, Hutton, as a prudent lawyer, obtained a release from Richard Goldesburgh the son in 1612, which may be considered to have finally settled the matter. Richard Goldesburgh the father, it will be noticed, was dead in that year."—W.P.B.

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[1] Feet of Fines, Yorkshire, Michaelmas, 4 James I.

[2] Ibid. 41 & 42 Eliz.

[3] Close Roll, 44 Eliz., Pt. 3.

Deed poll whereby Richard Goldesburgh of " Wawton Head," gentleman, released to Richard Hutton of Goldsborough, Sergeant-at-Law, and Agnes his wife, and to the heirs of Agnes and their assigns for ever, all his estate in or claim to the Manor of Goldsborough, whereof the Huttons were then in quiet possession, and also the Advowson of the church of Goldsborough ; warrant against himself and his heirs, and against the heirs of Richard Goldesburgh, his father, deceased. Dated, November 14th, 1612.[1]

In 1591, Henry Sapcote became the purchaser from Richard Goldesburghe of the Manor of Potter Hanworth and tenements therein, and thus the Lincolnshire portion of the family estates passed into other hands.[2]

On May 31st, 1609, a release was given by Lawrence Kighley to Michael Wentworth of Woolley and others of lands in Criskeld and Poole and the manor of Casteley, all of which manors and lands were part of the inheritance of Thomas Goldesburgh, great-grandfather of Lawrence Kighley, the suit having been determined by mediation.[3]

In 1605, Ralph Goldesburgh, gentleman, of Winestead, near Patrington, co. York, died. He was the third son of Thomas Goldesburgh and brother of William and Richard. In his Will, made and proved in the year of his death,[4] he directs that he may be buried in the Collegiate Church of Beverley. He makes mention of his nephew Richard, the younger, son of Richard Goldesburgh of Waltonhill, esquire. Also, of Thomas Emmote, his sister's son, his nephew William Aldborough's children, and his nephew William Malleverey of Arncliffe, esquire.

Richard Goldesburgh, the elder, seems to have been living at the time of his brother Ralph's death. At the Herald's Visitation of co. York in 1584–5,[5] he gives the names of his four children, then living, Susan his eldest daughter (nine years old in 1585), Jane, Elizabeth, and Joane. A marriage licence dated 1602,[6] shows that Robert Mitford, gentleman, was about to marry Susan daughter of Richard Goldesburgh, esquire, of the parish of Kirby-Overblow, co. York. Richard Goldesburgh, the younger, was doubtless born after the Visitation. Another marriage licence[1] informs us that Richard Goldesburgh of Stainburn in the parish of Kirby-Overblow was about to be married in 1618 to Mary Cooke of Middlesmore in the parish of Kirby-Malzeard, co. York. What afterwards became of him does not transpire. The facsimile signature of the father, Richard Goldesburgh, is given below and with it the story of the chequered career of a knightly family in its main line must come to a close. That it should have had so sordid, contentious, and bitter an end, breathing out a spirit of hatred and revenge, and, in its death throes, fighting for its own hand, is a cause for regret and shame in those minor branches to whom family honour is dear and the family motto—*Non Sibi*—more than a label or a name.

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[1] Close Roll, 10 James I., Pt. 5.
[2] Feet of Fines, Lincolnshire, Trinity, 33 Eliz.
[3] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXIII, p. 71.
[4] York Probate Register, 1603–5, Vol. 29, page 727.
[5] Glover's *Visitation of Co. York*, p. 369.
[6] Marriage Licences, Ecclesiastical Court of York, 1567–1714.

Ric. Goldesburghe

One note more. In a Catalogue of Yorkshire Gentry together with the Coat Armour, collected 1638,[2] the simple Goldesburgh Arms are described, and under *Claroe*, the name William Goldsbrough of Goldsbrough, Esq. is given.

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1 Marriage Licences, Ecclesiastical Court of York, 1567-1714.
2 Lansdown MS. 865, fols. 70 and 107.

CHAPTER VIII

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBURGH:

Yorkshire Members

Scattered over the county are to be found a number of persons bearing the family name but having no proved connection with the original stock. It is impossible to trace their full pedigrees or to give an historic account of their organic life, but no family history would be complete without some mention of them, with an indication of the places in which they resided.

Earliest amongst these was William de Goldesburghe of Barnby in the parish of Lythe, near Whitby, who in 1301–2 was charged 3s. 7d. for Subsidy Tax.[1] In 1332 William de Goldeburgh of the same place was taxed at 12d. In the immediate vicinity of Lythe is the hamlet of Goldsborough, which may or may not have connection with the village in the West Riding so closely associated with the family for centuries. The North Riding hamlet is mentioned in the Book of Domesday, 1086, along with several small villages still existing :—[2]

> "Mortain has Lythe, Hutton Mulgrave, Egton, Mulgrave, Ellerby, Mickleby, Goldeburg, Aislaby."

The foregoing Goldeburgh doubtless had some connection with the hamlet whose name he bore, as also would John de Goldeburghe of Danby in the same neighbourhood who in 1301–2 was assessed at 17d.[3] Indeed, it is quite possible that all the scattered members of the family in the North Riding and in County Durham, of whom there were and are a good many, would find their original home in the northern hamlet whatever might be its connection with the Goldsborough village of the West Riding of Yorks.

In 1419, there was litigation between William Goldesburgh and Robert Grene concerning an apprentice of the said William at Whitby.[4] Further, in 1434, a Fine was levied between Alice, who was the wife of William Goldesburgh, on her purchase of a house at Whitby, and Thomas Conyers and Alice his wife.[1] William Goldesburgh of Whitby had previously died, probate of his Will being granted at the York Registry, April, 1432.[2]

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[1] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 21, p. 33.

[2] *Yorkshire Domesday Place Names*, by J. H. Turner, p. 132.

[3] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 21, p. 26.

[4] De Banco Roll, Easter, 7 Henry V, Ebor. m. 62.

Various early records give evidence that members of the family were also settled at Scarborough or its immediate vicinity. In 1353 Richard de Goldesburgh of Scardeburgh and others were sued by Adam de Semer.[3] In 1461 William Goldburgh of Scalby near Scarborough, husbandman, was sued by William Batyson for depasturing cattle at Scalby.[4] Damage 10 marks. In 1465 William Goldburgh of Scalby by Scarburgh, co. York, husbandman, received pardon of outlawry for not appearing to answer William Batyson touching a trespass.[5] The Will of William Goldesburgh of Scalby was proved at York, May, 1480.[6] He mentions his son Robert Goldesburgh.

In 1489 a lease was granted by the Duchy of Lancaster to Robert Goldesburgh to farm for seven years an agistment of a piece of land called Scalby-hay in the soke of Scalby; a briery and two stone quarries; and a close, at a total rental of £10 16s. 8d.[7]

In 1494 Robert Goldesburgh sued Thomas Hynderwell of Scalby for trespass.[8] Robert Goldesburgh of Scarborough and Agnes his wife were sued by John Hutton in 1501 for detaining chattels value 5 marks.[9]

The Will of Robert Goldesburgh was proved at York, July, 1504, He wishes to be buried at the Church of Scarborough. He leaves all his property to his son William Goldesburgh.[10]

In 1505, William Goldesburgh, Merchant and Burgess, was summoned to answer in a plea of debt for £40.[11]

From this date it is a ' far cry ' to 1807 when W. Goldsbrough of Scarborough, yeoman, voted for William Wilberforce and Viscount Milton in the Wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, at the General Election.[12]

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[1] Fines at Westminster, 2 Nov., 1434. Ebor. No. 20.
[2] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 6, p. 71.
[3] De Banco Roll, Ebor. Michaelmas, 27 Edward III, m. 198.
[4] Ibid. 1 Edward IV, m. 225.
[5] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward IV., p. 412.
[6] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 6, p. 71.
[7] *Materials for a History of the reign of Henry VII*, by William Campbell, Vol. II, p. 412.
[8] De Banco Roll, Ebor. Michaelmas, 10 Henry VII, m. 215.
[9] Ibid. 17 Henry VII, m. 62.
[10] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. 6, p. 71.
[11] De Banco Roll, Ebor. Hilary, 20 Henry VII, m. 403.
[12] *Yorkshire Poll Book* for 1807.

About this time or earlier one William Goldsbrough of Scarborough was a maker of clocks, as appears from the dial-plate of certain grandfather's clocks still in existence.

Here must end a very brief and imperfect account of the Goldesburghs resident in the Scarborough District.

In a westerly direction from Whitby lies the District of Cleveland, Yorks., with it hills, moors, and mines, stretching up to the River Tees. In 1425 Thomas Goldesburgh lived at Stainton-in-Cleveland, his Will being proved at York, May, 1427.[1] Two centuries later in 1638, the Will of William Goldsbrough of Ayresome was likewise proved.[2]

In Aug. 1642–3, probate of the Will of Peter Goldsbrough of Ayresome-in-Cleveland, yeoman, was granted at the York Registry.[3] He wished to be buried in the Churchyard of Middlesbrough. He made the following Bequests :—Son Richard Goldsbrough, all husbandry and half the farm. Grandchild John Burden, a hog. Son William Goldsbrough, a ewe and lamb. Son Peter Goldsbrough a ewe and lamb. Nieces Margaret and Thomison Goldsbrough 4d. each. Wife, half the farm during her widowhood. Reversion of farm to son Richard. Sons William and Peter, the residue. They to be sole executors.

Administration of the goods and chattels of Peter Goldsbrough of Ayresome, co. York, was granted to Alice Goldsbrough, relict of the said Peter, Nov. 1658.[4]

Peter Gouldsbrough was amongst those who were present at a Meeting of Quakers (in early times) held at Darlington on a Sunday. With others he was convicted for holding a Conventicle and fined 10s.[5] Doubtless, in the same connection Peter Goldsbrough and others were summoned for refusing to come to the Church, 28 March, 1675, and for not frequenting their Parish Church on Sundays and Holydays in time of Divine Service, 2 Sept. 1677.[6]

Not only Quakers but Popish Recusants figured amongst the members of the family in the North Riding of Yorks. At Kirkleavington, near Yarm, John Goldesborough, yeoman (fined £140), and John Gibson his servant were returned as Papists in Yorkshire in 1604.[7] Also, as a " Yorkshire Recusant," John Goldsbrough of Cowburne in 1670.[8]

On the information of one of the Constables for Richmondshire reported to Sir George Bowes, Knt., Provost Marshall of the Northern parts, in 1567, ten of the inhabitants of Yafford, near Northallerton, were out in " The Rising of the

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[1] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. VI, p. 71.
[2] Ibid. Vol. XXXV, p. 162.
[3] York Probate Registry, Cleveland Deanery, 1642.
[4] P.C.C. London., Administration Act Book, 1658, folio 288.
[5] *History of Darlington*, by W. H. D. Longstaffe, p. 251.
[6] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 47, pp. 222–3.
[7] Ibid. Vol. 40, p. 183.
[8] *Papists in Yorkshire in* 1604, by Edward Peacock.

North," having joined themselves with the Rebels during the Rebellion. Amongst these was Richard Goldesburghe. Two of the number were ordered for execution. —Extracted from the Bowes Roll, Gilling East Wapentake, 1567.

Other members had their residences at Leven Bridge, Maltby, Crathorne, Northallerton, Hutton Rudby, Middleton Tyas, Middlesbrough, Kilburn, Cold Kirby, Hurworth (co. Durham), and other places in the North Riding. Amongst these were William Goldsbrough, gent, of Kilburn, John Goldsbrough of Barton, schoolmaster, Richard Goldsbrough, gent, of Barmby Moor, and Ralph Goldsbrough of Leven Bridge, farmer, all of whom voted in the Election of Parliament in 1807.[1] Others of the name served in humbler occupations in various towns and villages.

Some reference must here be made to a "Yorkshire Cause Célèbre" of which the story is told in "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1842, and afterwards reprinted in "Miscellanies" . . . . . by Samuel Warren, D.C.L. 1855. It recounts the trial for murder of one Robert Goldsborough of Hutton Rudby, Yorks.

In 1830 there lived at Eaglescliffe, near Yarm, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a man named William Huntley. He was heir to some little property, but then in reduced circumstances. On July 22nd, a solicitor had paid him a sum of over £85. Huntley was in the habit of going over to Hutton Rudby, a village near Yarm, to see a friend named Robert Goldsborough. The latter, with a gun in hand, Huntley and another friend were all seen bending their steps towards Crathorne Wood on July 30th. From that moment Huntley was never afterwards seen or heard of. One thing must be specially noted ; he had a long projecting tooth on the left side of the lower jaw. Many articles belonging to him were found in the possession of Goldsborough, who spread reports that Huntley had emigrated to America. Many of his stories varied and were inconsistent, and it was usually supposed that Huntley had been murdered by Goldsborough. However, it was only surmised. There was missing what lawyers call the 'corpus delicti.'

Eleven years passed by, and in 1841 some workmen making alterations in the sides of a brook dividing Stokesley from Seymour, found in the curve a complete skeleton, thrust in and doubled up, save for the feet, and the owner noticed particularly a long projecting tooth on the left side of the lower jaw. All believed the skeleton to be that of Huntley. Goldsborough was committed to York Castle and charged with the murder. The trial took place on March 9th, 1842, The Judge was Baron Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth, one specially skilled in disentangling the web of evidence.

The trial lasted for a long time, many witnesses being examined and much circumstantial evidence elicited. But it was not sufficient to justify conviction, to which the Judge himself seemed averse. The jury retired and returned a verdict of "Not guilty" as against Goldsborough, and the prisoner was ordered to be removed from the bar. Before leaving the dock, he whispered in the ear of the officer, "Can they try me again, lad?" "No, thou's clear of it now altogether," was the reply. Within half an hour, Goldsborough had quitted York Castle a free man.—Extracted by Rev. John Pickford, M.A.[1]

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[1] Yorkshire Poll Book for 1807.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbrough *versus* Hawdon—dated 20 April, 1843,[2] the Complainants were William Goldsbrough of Grayson in the parish of Heighington, co. Durham, Silvester Summerbell of Whorlton, co. Durham, and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Goldsbrough, Charles Goldsbrough of Whorlton, Elizabeth Goldsbrough of Langton, co. Durham, spinster, Ralph Hixon Goldsbrough, Jane Goldsbrough, and Susannah Sarah Goldsbrough, all infants, by their brother William Goldsbrough—all of them being children of George and Sarah Goldsbrough, save Silvester Summerbell. The suit was against a trustee or trustees who, it was alleged, had appropriated the monies derivable from the estate of Charles Hixon, of Ingleton, co. Durham, yeoman, whose sister, the said Sarah, wife of George Goldsbrough, of Ingleton, yeoman, claimed to be his sole heiress-at-law.

In his Answer, John Hawdon says that after the payment of all charges on the estate of Charles Hixon, there only remained £600 which he had invested in the three per cent Consolidated Funds and denies having used any of the money himself.

An old inhabitant of Barningham passed away when Ralph Hixon Goldsbrough, formerly of Hutton Rudby, died in 1901.[3] At his funeral a large number of relatives and friends assembled to pay a last token of respect, the Rector of the parish impressively rendering the burial service. The coffin bore the following inscription:—Ralph Hixon Goldsbrough, born February 15th, 1825: died December 5th, 1901. "He giveth His beloved sleep." The deceased was borne to the grave by six old friends, and was followed by his children, grandchildren, and other relatives and friends. Beautiful wreaths were laid on his tomb, including several from the Milbank family, with Sir Powlett and Lady Milbank at their head. Mr. Goldsbrough's individuality had been a feature of the social life of Barningham for half a century. He associated himself in every undertaking for the general good, and his gentle, unobtrusive disposition and venerable appearance endeared him to all who knew him. He was a staunch churchman and for many years one of the churchwardens of the parish. In politics he was a Conservative.

Eight months later the remains of his widow were likewise laid in the churchyard amid marks of esteem and affection as for a good mother and beloved friend.

A partial Pedigree of the Goldsbroughs of the Hutton Rudby Branch, co. York,[4] may here be given.

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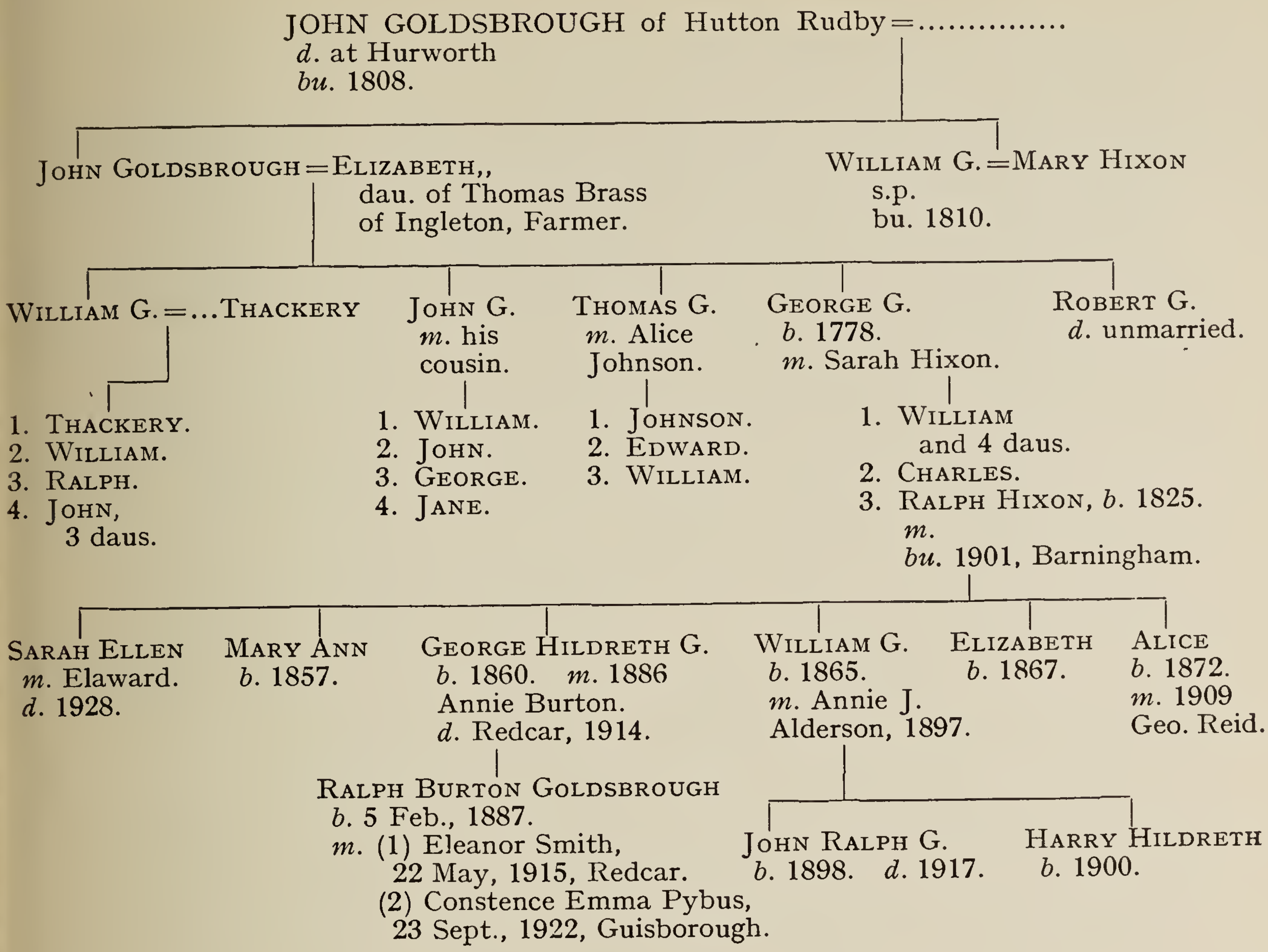
[1] *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*, Sept. 2, 1893.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, 1843, No. 39.

[3] *The Teesdale Mercury*, Dec. 18, 1901.

[4] Supplied by the late George Hildreth Goldsbrough, and his son, R.B.G.



An academically distinguished member, apparently of the North Riding Branch, is Dr. G. R. Goldsbrough, whose record is as follows :—[1]

GOLSDBROUGH, George Ridsdale, D.Sc. (Dunelm), F.R.A.S., Professor of Mathematics, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the University of Durham, since 1928 ; born 19 May, 1881, son of the late George Ridsdale Goldsbrough ; married Jennie, daughter of the late William Shotten, by whom he has three daughters. Educated at Bede School, Sunderland, and Armstrong College, Newcastle. Senior Mathematical Master, Co. School, Jarrow-on-Tyne, 1905. Reader and Lecturer on Applied Mathematics and on Dynamical Astronomy, Armstrong College.

An early settlement of one or more members of the family appears to have been made in the ancient city of Ripon, co. York, probably from the West Riding village of the name.

In 1427, William Girlington, citizen and draper of York, sued Ralph Goldburgh of Rypon, gent., and others for £7 16s. debt.[2]

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[1] *Who's Who,* 1929.

[2] De Banco Roll, Easter, 5 Henry VI, Ebor. City, m. 58.

In 1467, Richard Goldesburgh, esquire, sued John Coke of Rypon, Mercer, for setting fire to his house at Rypon.[1]

In 1470, Katerine Walworth, widow, of Ripon, in her Will[2] mentions her son Richard Goldesburgh and two daughters, all of them living. Probably she was the daughter of Richard Ledes, as the following brief pedigree indicates.

In 1476, it was shown that Richard Ledes had been seized of lands, &c. at Ripon. Katherine, his daughter, was seized of the said lands in fee tail. She married—Goldesburgh, and they had a son, Richard Goldesburgh of Ripon, son and heir, who was living in 1476.[3]

In 1474, in the Roll of the Tenth, when King Edward IV. was about to invade France, Richard Goldesbrough was assessed for property in Bondgate, juxta Ripon, in Westgate, Crossgate, Over Skelgate, and All Hallowgate, all in Ripon.[4]

In 1479, in the City of York, Richard Goldesburgh of Ripon, esquire, sued William Wakefield and others for £10 debt.[5]

On Jan. 24. 1482–3, a licence was granted[6] for the marriage of Richard Goldesburgh, esquire, and Agnes Taylor of Ripon, in the Chapel of St. Mary, Ripon. Without banns.

From a list of Wakemen (who answer to the modern Mayor, the last Wakeman being appointed the first Mayor) of Ripon, we find under date 1502, Richard Goldsborough, Wakeman for that year.[7]

In 1546, a payment of 4s. 10d. was paid by "Heirs of Goldsburg" to the Prebendary of Skelton in the Church of Ripon. Also, in 1609 the heirs of Goldsbrough are stated to have paid 4s. 10d. per annum to the prebendary of Givendale.[8]

In the fourteenth century one stray member of the family was evidently a highwayman and associated with others of a similar character, for, in 1333, John, son of John de Goldesburgh, and others were indicted at York for robbing John le Mercer of London, who stole a horse price four marks and goods and chattels value forty marks in the plain or field of Plomton, on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Wilfrid, 16 Edward II (1322 or 23). The said John was again indicted in 1334 for committing other robberies at Lyndeleybrigge, Staynburne, Dunkeswyk, Otteley, Wotton, Colyngham, Wyk, and Monkbretton in the said county. For all these crimes he was outlawed.[9]

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[1] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 7 Edward IV, Ebor. m. 396.

[2] Additional MS. (Paver) 29,677, folios 131*b* 193, Br. Mus.

[3] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 16 Edward IV, Ebor. m. 118.

[4] Ripon Millenary Record. p. 16.

[5] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 18 Edward IV, Ebor. City, m. 251.

[6] Surtees Society Publications, Vol 26, p. 347. (Testamenta Ebor., Pt. III).

[7] Note from an old History of Ripon.

[8] *Memorials of Ripon*, Vol. III.

[9] Coram Rege Rolls, Ebor. Trinity, 7 Edward III, m. 11, 2nd pt.;
Ibid. , Ebor. Easter, 8 Edward III, No. 29, m. 10.

It was only natural that some of the junior members of the family should be attracted to the City of York and should settle there and have families of their own. In a List of "THE FREEMEN OF YORK," we find the following names,[1]

1318–19.	John de Goldesburgh	taillour
1324–25.	Elena de Goldesburgh	
1351.	Robertus de Goldesburgh	mercer
1352.	Robert de Goldesburgh	herberer
1364.	Joh. de Goldesburgh	webster
1399.	Petrus de Goldesburgh	webster
1401.	Tho. de Goldesburgh	chapman
1489–90.	Henricus Goldesburgh	wever
1506–07.	Tho. Goldesburgh	haberdasher
1533–34.	Robertus Goldesboro	fisher
1654.	John Goldsbrough	vintner
1681.	Charles Goldsbrough son of Joh. Goldsbrough vintner	goldsmyth

One member, at least, was engaged as a workman in the erection of the stately Minster at York, for we find in the Fabric Rolls of York Minster,[2] in an Account belonging to the year 1371, that amongst the sums paid to the "Communes Operarii" was one to William de Goldesburgh, operative, for 52 weeks at the rate of 16d. per week, and to the same for his workman's dress, 3s.–4.d Total 72s.–8d.

In 1373, William de Skipwith, Junior, impleaded Robert de Goldesburgh of York, for cutting down trees &c. at Skipwith, value £10, and depasturing cattle &c.[3]

In 1377, Cecilia who was the wife of Robert de Goldesburgh, and John de Sadyngton, executors of the Will of Robert de Goldesburgh, sued Richard Meke and Agnes his wife, and others on a Plea of debt.[4] His Will was proved at York in May of that year,[5] when he is described as 'merchant.'

In Oct., 1398, Probate was granted at the York Registry[6] of the Will of Richard Goldesburgh, of St. Marygate, York.

In 1412, John Clifton of York impleaded Peter de Goldesburgh for 61s.–4d. debt.[7]

The Guild of Corpus Christi was established at York in 1408. Its object was to promote the decorous observance of the Religious Festival of Corpus Christi, and to provide for the due performance of the ceremonies of the day. In Lists of members for various years, the following were admitted to membership in the years accompanying their names :—[1]

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[1] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 96.
[2] Ibid. Vol. 35, p. 5.
[3] De Banco Roll, Easter, 47 Edward III, Ebor. m. 31. Also Hilary, 49 Edward III.
[4] Ibid. Michaelmas, 1 Richard II, Ebor. m. 159.
[5] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 27.
[6] Ibid. Vol. VI, p. 71.
[7] De Banco Roll, Easter, 13 Henry IV, City of York, m. 372.

1484. Domp. Johanna Goldesburgh
1490. Ric. Goldesburght
1493. Rob. Goldsburght
1500. Ric. Goldisbroght, *arm.* et Eliz.
1516. Domp. Tho. Goldisburghe
1517. Domp. Johanna Goldesburgh.

In 1509, Thomas Goldesburgh of York, haberdasher, was a defendant in a suit brought by Thomas Kyng for a debt of 40s.[2]

Administration of the Goods &c. of John Goldsbrough of York, Gent., was granted in May, 1677, in the York Registry.[3]

In Jan., 1893, there passed to his rest in the City of York, a member of the Salvation Army, William Goldsbrough, in his seventieth year. His wife told the ministering officers when they called that " he had seen Jesus during the night." And when assured that " Jesus would help him now," he looked up and said, " Praise God from whom all blessings flow." His end was peace, and two of his favourite hymns were sung by his comrades at the graveside.[4]

Various entries in the Leeds Parish Registers testify to persons bearing the family name being resident in or near that city.

The following are extracts from the Church Registers of Leeds :—[5]

Marriage, Jan. 26, 1573–4. John Goodael and Roisemond Goldsburgh.
Baptism, Jan. 10, 1640–1. Ellin, child of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Baptism, July 6, 1642. Elizabeth, child of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Baptism, July 9, 1642. John, child of Richard Gouldsbrough of Kirkgait.
Marriage, Feb. 15, 1639–40. Richard Gouldsbrough & Grace Langton of this parish.
Marriage, May 15, 1641. Richard Gouldsborough of New Chappell and Grace Hargrave of Vicar laine.
Marriage, Oct. 25, 1645. Richard Gouldsbrough and Ann Butler of Kirkgait.
Burial, Sept. 17, 1641. Ellin, daughter of Richard Gouldsbrough or Wortley.
Burial, Aug. 6, 1647. Sarah, daughter of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Burial, May 29, 1651. Richard Gouldsbrough of Vicar Lane.
Burial, Oct. 15, 1655. An infant of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Burial, Jan. 17, 1660–1. Joseph, son of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Burial, July 26, 1666. Grace, wife of Richard Gouldsbrough of Wortley.
Marriage, May 1, 1667. Richard Gouldsbrough and Jane Windresse of Wortley.
Marriage, Apl. 2, 1711. Jeremiah Goldsbrough of Bramley & Sarah Burn.

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[1] Surtees Society Publications, Vol. 57.

[2] De Banco Roll, Trinity, 1 Henry VIII, City of York, m. 209.

[3] Yorks. Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. LXVIII, p. 164.

[4] The Salvation Army *War Cry*, Feb. 18, 1893.

[5] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 1, p. 68, Vol. VII ; Vol. X, p. 81 ; Vol. XIII, p. 121 ; Vol. XX, p. 113 ; Vol. XXV, p. 168.

Marriage, April 28, 1734. James Goldsborough and Sarah Sewell, Leeds.
Marriage, Jan. 19, 1756–7. Robert Pollard of the parish of Batley and Ann Goldsbrough of this parish.
Marriage, June 23, 1766. X Richard Goldsbrough and X Elizabeth Wilkins.
Marriage, Jan. 26, 1767. X Thomas Goldsbrough and X Mary Collison.

Leaving Leeds and travelling in the direction of Bradford, Yorks., we find there were connections at Calverley. In the Parish Registers there are two or three entries as follows :—[1]

Baptism, Feb. 28, 1702. Thomas, son of Jeremiah Gouldsborough of Windhill.
Baptism, May 28, 1708. Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Gouldsborough of Windhill.
Burial, June 17, 1705. An infant of Jer. Gouldsbrough of Idle.

Passing on to Bradford and its immediate vicinity, we note in the Parish Registers there :—

Burial, Nov. 8, 1659. Hester, wife of Thomas Goldsbrough, Manningham.
Burial, Dec. 7, 1660. Sara, daughter of Thomas Goldsbrough, Manningham.
Burial, Oct, 8, 1663. John, the child of John Goldsbrough, Shipley.

In the churchyard of the Parish Church, Bradford,[2] is a stone bearing the following inscription on Joseph Goldsborough of Bradford, died Dec. 22nd, 1835, aged 31 years :—

Sickness and pain were long my portion here,
Sighs were my food, my drink the briny tear ;
Reader, be wise, that day of grace to know,
And seek in Christ the only rest below.

THE GOLDSBROUGHS OF BROTHERTON, SUTTON, and BAILDON, Co. York.

A question of natural interest to the Family is whether there are any traces in other towns or villages of the last representatives of the original stock reared in the parish of Goldsborough. The nearest conjecture based on evidence so far discovered would link them on to Brotherton, Sutton, and finally Baildon, all in the County of York. We left the last Richard, son of Richard Goldesburgh, as of Walton Head, Kirby-Overblow, in 1612, or of Stainburn in the same parish in 1618, when he was about to be married.

The next reference to any likely connection is in 1674.

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[1] *The Calverley Parish Church Registers*, by Samuel Margerison, Vol. III, pp. 45, 58, 165.

[2] *The Churches of Yorkshire*, by W. H. Hatton and W. E. Fox, Vol. I, p. 131.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbrough *versus* Tindall—dated 13 Nov. 1674,[1] the Complainant, William Goldsbrough of Sutton [near Brotherton] Co. York, gent. steward of Defendant's brother, [Bradwardine] Tindall, at Defendant's recommendation had taken one Mr. George Frampton as a boarder in his house. After remaining more than a year, Frampton left, being in debt to Complainant for £9–13s.–7d. giving him a bond for £19 odd which he had not redeemed, and Complainant could not find him. He had sent the bond to Tindall who had promised to make himself chargeable for the amount of Frampton's maintenance but who now refuses to pay or to deliver up the bond.

In his Answer, William Tindall, Draper of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, says that he did not promise to pay for Frampton, that he had tried to discover his whereabouts and that he had received the bond which with other more valuable bonds had been consumed in the great Fire of London.

In another Plea in Chancery—Balew *versus* Goldsborough—dated *circa* 1691,[2] the Complainants were Stephen Ballew, Gent., and Katherine his wife. It appeared that Bradwardine Tindall was seized of the Manor of Brotherton and Sutton, Co. York, and died having made his Will, and having an income of about £500 from the Manor, &c. though owing considerable debts to Complainant. Lucy, wife of Edward Thompson, was the sole daughter and heir-at-law of Tindall. In his last letter written to Sir William Lowther, Knt. Bradwardine Tindall said :—"You will have occasion for a servant to act in the estate. I desire Richard Goldsbrough may be imployed." He further added that he would have him to have his old clothes and ten guineas for a legacy.

Sir William Lowther in his Answer, dated 23 November, 1691, says that Defendants James Greenwood and Richard Goldsbrough had had the receiving and paying out of all accounts concerning the management of the estate except what he the Defendant had scheduled. He speaks also of suits-at-law one of which was in his name as executor to Lady Elizabeth Hutton against the administratrix of Richard Hutton, Esquire.

In his Answer, dated 1 December, 1691, Richard Goldsbrough says that he was one of the witnesses to Bradwardine Tindall's Will and that he was requested to receive the rents &c. of the real estate at Brotherton and Sutton as he formerly had done in Mr. Tindall's lifetime and he had taken them accordingly for four years ending Martinmas, 1690. He had given a strict account of the same to Sir William Lowther and James Greenwood who had approved thereof.

Answers to the Bill were also given by James Greenwood, Robert Byerley, esquire, of Midderidge Grange, co. Durham, and Hutton Byerley, esquire, of the Middle Temple, London, the last two being executors of the Will. Mention is made of Leonard Tindall and William Tindall to whom sums of money were owed or paid.

It is not without significance that there were intimate relationships between Bradwardine Tindall, Sir William Lowther, Richard Hutton and Lady Elizabeth Hutton, and Anthony

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[1] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 202.
[2] Ibid. No. 412.

Byerley—two of these having been owners of Goldsborough Hall and estate—and that Richard Goldsbrough was estate agent to Tindall to the time of his death in 1687. It further happens that Bradwardine Tindall of Brotherton, esquire, married (1) Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Francis Baildon of Baildon, esquire, and (2) Margaret, daughter of Anthony Byerley of Midridge Grange, Co. Durham.[1] Tindall's sole daughter and heiress, Lucy, became the wife of Edward Thompson of Marston, near York, and brought with her the Manors of Baildon (from her grandfather) and Brotherton and Sutton (from her father). Richard Goldsbrough, who was steward of the last two properties, most likely removed to Baildon after 1690, becoming the progenitor of the numerous family, whose descendants still flourish in the town. It is highly probable, therefore, that the Baildon Goldsbroughs are the modern representatives of the last owners of the Manor of Goldsborough bearing the family name.[2] Further research might lead to full proof of this descent.

The Poll Books for the West Riding of Yorks give us the following information:—

1734. Francis Goldsbrough of Baildon.
1741. Francis Goldsbrough of Baildon: Freehold property at Baildon and Idle.
1807. Francis Goldsbrough of Baildon, Butcher.
1807. William Goldsbrough of Baildon, Stuffmaker.
1835. William Goldsbrough, Senior, of Baildon.
1835. William Goldsbrough, Junior, of Baildon.
1835. Francis Goldsbrough of Baildon.

Very numerous are the entries in the Parish Registers for Baildon, but unfortunately the Registers for the important period from 1708 to 1722 are lost, and the Baptisms of not a few whose names appear later are missing. One John Goldsbrough is described as of Baildon Bridge, clothier. Francis Goldsbrough who was buried in 1776, was a yeoman, innkeeper, and brewer. William Goldsbrough, buried 1771, is termed a worsted-weaver. They were doubtless all related, but discrimination between members of the same name belonging to the different families is well-nigh impossible. The inscriptions on the tombstones in the Baildon Churchyard are numerous and link members together. The Registers at Shipley and Idle should also give important information.

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[1] See Inscription on Memorial tablet in Brotherton Parish Church.
[2] *The Baildons of Baildon*, by Wm. Paley Baildon.

The most notable member of the Baildon Goldsbroughs was the late

RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH of MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Richard Goldsbrough was a native of Shipley, Yorks.[1] and the son of Joshua Goldsbrough, formerly of Baildon and then of Apsley House, Shipley. He was born in October, 1821, and died in April, 1886, in the 65th year of his age. When 14 years old he was apprenticed for seven years to the Woollen Industry in the firm of John and Lupton Dawson, of Bradford, Yorks., and there gained a thorough insight into the business of a woolstapler. In 1842 he set up on his own account in a small way in Bradford, purchasing the clips of farmers and sorting the wool for the manufacturers. His attention was then drawn to the wool-growing capabilities of Australia. After satisfactory enquiries as to the prospects of the industry in the Southern Continent, he embarked in 1847 for Adelaide, but later determined to settle in the City of Melbourne. Here he began business in 1848. He struggled hard to gain a footing, and eventually succeeded. He also made some profitable speculations in land, but finally determined to devote himself to wool. In 1852 his only sister's husband, Mr. Hugh Parker, arrived in Melbourne and ably assisted his brother-in-law, becoming a partner in the business in 1857. It was then carried on under the style of R. Goldsbrough & Co. and vastly increased. The partners launched out in a large way, obtaining land and buildings that cost over £150,000, the area of the floors exceeding five acres. In 1873 another partner —Mr. J. S. Horsfall—was taken into the firm, and later, two of Mr. Parker's sons were admitted into the business. In 1881 an amalgamation was effected with the Australian Banking Corporation, and the business was turned into a limited liability Company with a capital of £3,000,000, Mr. Goldsbrough being one of the directors. Operations were carried on in Sydney and reached, as in Melbourne, enormous proportions. Extensions were made in the grain, hides, and tallow trade, the total annual sales amounting to over £2,000,000 sterling. Richard Goldsbrough took no part in public life, being essentially a man of business. It was said of him that his friends would as soon dream of his making a bad bargain as of his delivering a platform speech. He was, however, generous with his substance, assisting projects for the advancement of the country, and dispensing charity with an open hand, sending a considerable sum, also, annually for the poor of his native place. In the mercantile community of Australia he was held in universal esteem. He married in England a Miss Hodgson of Halifax, and had some children who died young and were buried at Shipley, the children of his brother-in-law being his nearest relatives at the time of his death, his wife having predeceased him. In a letter to his old friend, Mr. E. Brumfitt of Shipley, he wrote from Melbourne, Jan. 1886, the year of his death :—

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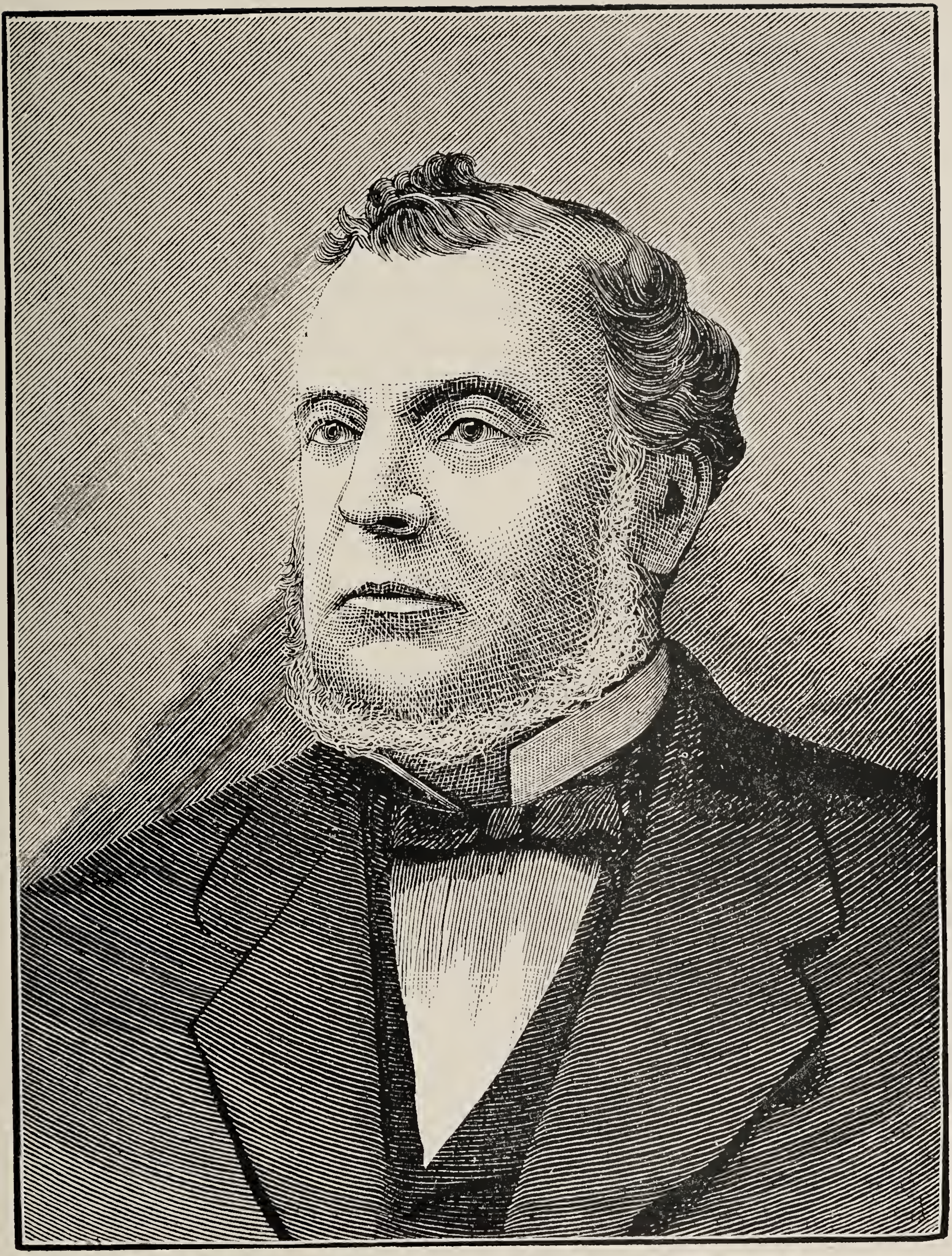
[1] *The Bradford Observer*, May, 1886. Also *The Melbourne Argus*.



RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH
of Melbourne, Australia.

Reproduced from *The Illustrated Sydney News*, 1886.

My dear Sir,—It is now some time since I wrote you, and as I am very unwell I thought I would drop you a line before I got worse . . . . . as I have scarcely any hopes of getting well again, although the end may not be so near as anticipated . . . . . . I have been confined to the house for nearly two months, and do not expect to be at business again, for I am gradually but surely sinking and wearing away . . . . I must not complain at being called upon at the present time. I have had a fairly long life, and hope I have done a little good in my time, but am I prepared for the last great change ? I hope so, and look forward to join those who have gone before in a brighter and happier world . . . . . . And now good bye, old friend. It may be farewell in this world, but let us hope to meet in the next at the right hand of our Father in heaven. With kindest wishes for your welfare, I remain, yours very truly,

Richard Goldsbrough.

Mr. Goldsbrough was a victim of cancer,[1] from which he suffered but very little pain, and retained full possession of his mental powers to the last.

The following are brief extracts from a long Will made by RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH, late of MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, Gentleman, deceased.[2]

Will made, Aug. 2, 1881. Proved with Codicil, dated Nov. 5, 1885, in the Probate Jurisdiction of Melbourne, 1886, or thereabouts.

BEQUESTS :—Melbourne Hospital, £1000 to be invested and income applied. Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, £1000, ditto. Building Committee of the [Anglican] Cathedral in course of erection in Melbourne, £1000. His groom, George Clayton, £1000. Annie Laurie Billson of Beechworth, £2500. Jeannie Kirk, dau. of Ellen Kirk of Kyneton, £2500. Emma Row, dau. of Edward Row of Melbourne, £500. These three last legacies in trust for themselves and their children. Susannah Parker, widow of Hugh Parker of Melbourne, Wool Broker, an annuity of £500. Edward Row as above, an annuity of £250. Josiah Pickersgill of Melbourne, an annuity of £250. Annie Eliza Wadsworth of Holdsworth, Ovenden, Yorkshire, an annuity of £100. Martha Firth of Halifax, Yorkshire, Aunt of his late wife, an annuity of £50. Hannah Hodgson of Halifax, widow of Edwin Hodgson, an annuity of £150. Annie Mast of South Yarra, Vict. an annuity of £50. Frederick Row and his wife Elizabeth Selina Row of Collingwood, an annuity of £1000 equally, and to the survivor wholly. The said Frederick Row and his wife, all furniture, plate, linen, pictures, books, &c. wines, liquors, carriages, saddlery, &c. in testator's home called " The Rest," for their joint lives and then to the survivor, after whose death, the same furniture and effects for the use of Richard Goldsbrough Row of Melbourne, esquire. After his death to return to the residue. The real and residuary personal estate upon trust to Salathiel Booth of Kyneton, squatter, Arthur Parker of Melbourne, wool broker, David Millor Parker of Melbourne, wool broker and Richard Goldsbrough Row, their heirs &c. to sell, collect, convert into money at their discretion all such estate, and to carry on any grazing sheep or cattle farming or other business engaged in at testator's death, and to employ at their discretion agents &c. for the purpose. Out of the monies realized either as capital or income, to pay funeral and testamentary expenses, debts, legacies, and annuities and all expenses. After making such payments, to invest the residue and out of the income to pay old pensioners for their life the sums they respectively receive, and on three successive Christmases after his death to pay £50 a year for the poor of Shipley, Yorkshire, such donation to go to his agent Edward Brumfit. After such payments to set apart £500 a year for the use of Richard Goldsbrough Row till he attains the age of twenty-five or marries, and after that up to the age of thirty One thousand five hundred pounds a year, and to accumulate the residue, and upon Richard Goldsbrough Row (who was then upwards of 21) attaining the age of thirty years, the whole of the residuary income to be paid to him annually for the rest of his life. At his death the trustees at their discretion may pay any portion of the sum to his widow, if any, and subject to such payment, the trust funds shall be for all his children who attain the age of 21 in equal shares. If there shall be no such children, then in trust for such of the children of Susannah Parker and such of the children of the brothers and sisters of testator's father as shall be living at the death of Richard Goldsbrough Row. The foregoing trustees to be also testator's executors and each of the first three to receive £250 for his trouble.

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[1] *The Illustrated Sydney News*, May 15, 1886.

[2] By courtesy of Mr. E. Swindley Walker, of Baildon.

In a Codicil to his Will, dated 5 Sept. 1884, Testator bequeaths in lieu of annuities previously granted, to Susannah Parker an annuity of £750. Josiah Pickersgill an annuity of £100. Martha Firth an annuity of £52. Hannah Hodgson an annuity of £156. Frederick Row and Selina Row his wife, an annuity of £1500 in equal shares. Richard Goldsbrough Row an annuity of £750 till he attains the age of thirty and thereafter for life £1500 a year. He still to have the use of "The Rest," as provided in the Will. After the death of all the life annuitants, the trustees to hold the residuary estate in trust for such children of Susannah Parker and such children of the brothers and sisters and half brothers and half sisters of testator's late father in equal shares as may be living at testator's death, the children or issue of his father's brothers and sisters to receive double the share of the children or issue of the half brothers and half sisters.

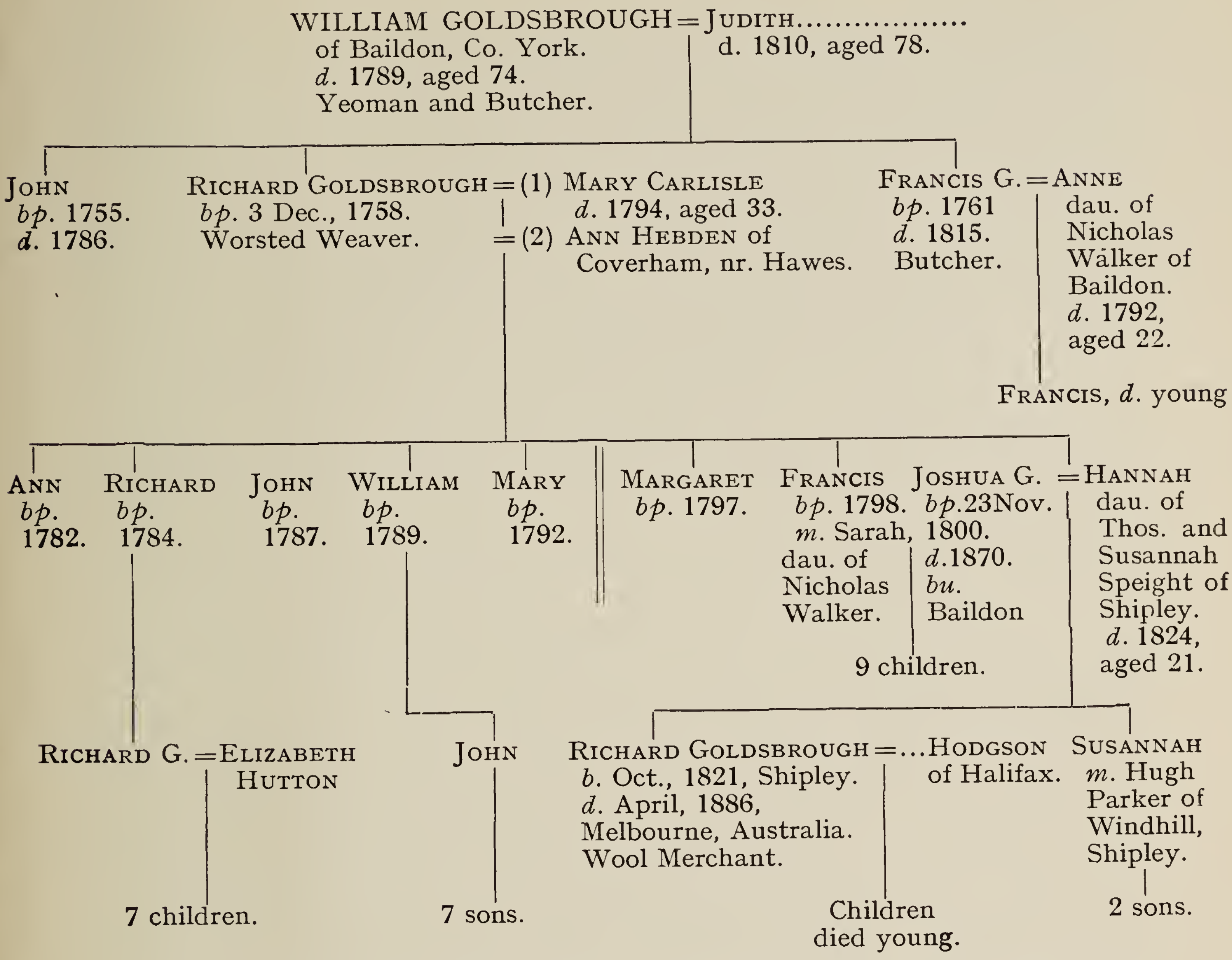
In a Memorandum, dated 5 Nov. 1885, at "The Rest," South Audley Street, East Collingwood, Melbourne, the testator authorises his executors to pay Mr. Edward Brumfit, Maltster, Shipley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, £100 per annum as long as he shall live. Nor need the executors pay any of the legacies for five years, but may pay interest at 5 per cent upon them for that time.

Not far from Baildon lie the villages of Haworth, Denholme and Wilsden. Early in the 19th century there lived in the two latter places one Joshua Goldsbrough. He was the son of John Goldsbrough of Haworth or Denholme, who came under the influence of the early Methodist Preachers. Leaving the Church of England, the father became a 'member of Society' in the Methodist Circuit styled by John Wesley "The Haworth Round." He took an active part in leading the open-air singing of his day—the glad triumphant songs of the Methodist people—and he played a stringed instrument at the Chapel Services. His son Joshua, a weaving overlooker, lost an arm through a loom, afterwards becoming a shopkeeper in Wilsden and a prominent worker in the Wesleyan Chapel. It is related that once in a Service the preacher called to "Brother Goldsbrough" to waken up! Whereupon he replied he was neither sleeping nor sleepy! This man made a piano with his one arm! He was of sterling character and devoted to Methodism. John Goldsbrough, his son, was a member of the Wesleyan Church and a successful man of business in Bradford. The same must be said of John's son, Joshua, who held nearly every office open to a layman in his church. He died in 1922 leaving a son John, born at Bradford in 1888.

Rev. John Goldsbrough, as he afterwards became, gave up a good position and prospects to respond to the call to the Ministry. Entering Headingley Wesleyan College, Leeds, in 1911, after the usual three years' training, he 'travelled' as a Preacher in Kirbymoorside, Selby, Shipley, Ilkley and Leeds where he is still 'stationed' as a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

(For pedigree, see page 133.)

Goldsbrough of Baildon, Co. York


WILLIAM GOLDSBROUGH = JUDITH..................
of Baildon, Co. York.
d. 1789, aged 74.
Yeoman and Butcher.
d. 1810, aged 78.
JOHN *bp.* 1755. *d.* 1786.
RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH *bp.* 3 Dec., 1758. Worsted Weaver.
= (1) MARY CARLISLE *d.* 1794, aged 33.
= (2) ANN HEBDEN of Coverham, nr. Hawes.
FRANCIS G. *bp.* 1761 *d.* 1815. Butcher.
= ANNE dau. of Nicholas Walker of Baildon. *d.* 1792, aged 22.
FRANCIS, *d.* young
ANN *bp.* 1782.
RICHARD *bp.* 1784.
JOHN *bp.* 1787.
WILLIAM *bp.* 1789.
MARY *bp.* 1792.
MARGARET *bp.* 1797.
FRANCIS *bp.* 1798. *m.* Sarah, dau. of Nicholas Walker.
JOSHUA G. *bp.* 23Nov. 1800. *d.* 1870. *bu.* Baildon
= HANNAH dau. of Thos. and Susannah Speight of Shipley. *d.* 1824, aged 21.
9 children.
RICHARD G. = ELIZABETH HUTTON
7 children.
JOHN
7 sons.
RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH *b.* Oct., 1821, Shipley. *d.* April, 1886, Melbourne, Australia. Wool Merchant.
= ...HODGSON of Halifax.
Children died young.
SUSANNAH *m.* Hugh Parker of Windhill, Shipley.
2 sons.

Just outside Bradford lies the village of Tong, where the Tempest Family have been for centuries lords of the Manor. In 1516 Percival Thornton, gent. sued Thomas Goldesburgh of Tonge, husbandman, in a plea of debt.[1] In 1538, John Goldisburghe was a witness to the Will of John Morvell of Tong;[2] and, likewise, in 1552 Thomas Goldysburgh to the Will of George Goodale of Tong. In the Will (proved 1591) of Henry Tempest, esquire, of Tong, mention is made of John Gouldsbrough or Goldesburghe, then living.[3] Amongst the Wills dated from 1594–97 is that of John Gouldsbrough, who wishes to be buried in the churchyard at Tong. He mentions his sister, Elizabeth, his brother, Henry, his sons, Richard, John, and Francis, his daughter, Ellin Gouldsbrough, and his master, Mr. Tempest.

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[1] De Banco Roll, Ebor, Hilary, 7 Henry VIII, m. 24.

[2] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 15, p. 23,Vol. 19, p. 313.

[3] Additional MSS., 29,677–86. Paver, Vol. IV, fols. 125 and 163. Br. Mus.

A few members are found scattered about in isolated places not far from Selby on the one side and Pontefract on the other.

In 1435 John Marshall, clerk, sued Thomas Goldesburghe of Hemyngburgh, co. York, labourer for 20 marks debt.[1]

In 1454[2] William Goldesburgh of Hemyngburgh, yeoman, was sued for 8 mar debt, and again in 1456 for 53s. 4d. debt,[3] and in 1476 for 100s. arrears of rent.[4]ks

In 1470[5] William Goldesburgh sued John Blankhorne of Hemyngburgh, husbandman, for depasturing cattle on plaintiff's land at Hemyngburgh. Damage 10 marks. He also sued Robert Thomson for a similar offence in 1492.[6]

In 1525 Thomas Flower sued Robert Goldesburgh and William Goldesburgh, both of Hemyngburgh, co. York, yeomen, for 100s. debt.[7]

In 1535 John Gascoigne, esquire, sued William Goldesburgh of Hemyngburgh, co. York, Fysher, for 66s. 8d. debt.[8]

A few modern representatives of the family appear at Selby, co. York. How far back they can trace their forbears does not appear. It is on record that Thomas Gouldsbrough, born 1765, died 1840, resided at Selby.[9] His only son, George Buttle Gouldsbrough, born 1792, died 1871, was married in the Parish Church, Oct. 1818, to Elizabeth Snarr. Besides some daughters, he had a son, Thomas Gouldsbrough, born 1823, died 1891, who lived unmarried. He bequeathed £2,000 to found a "Gouldsbrough Mission" in Selby, the interest of which is now applied to a curacy in the Parish Church, and the residue of his estate (about £850) to Brooke's Dispensary. He was buried in Selby cemetery. Several members are commemorated on a monument —a square, upright, pinnacled tomb—as follows:—George Buttle Gouldsbrough; Jane, his third daughter; Elizabeth and Ann, eldest and second daughters, respectively. All aged under 70. In 1897 there was no inscription to Thomas Gouldsbrough, he having left all his money to Charity, and no one coming forward to pay for his commemoration. In all probability a thorough search in the Parish Registers would reveal a fuller account than can here be given, of the residence of members in Selby.

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[1] De Banco Roll, Ebor, Trinity, 13 Henry VI, m. 36.
[2] Ibid. Hilary, 32 Henry VI, m. 170.
[3] Ibid. Hilary, 34 Henry VI, m. 425.
[4] Ibid. Michaelmas, 16 Edward IV, m. 20.
[5] Ibid. Michaelmas, 10 Edward IV, m. 148.
[6] Ibid. Michaelmas, 8 Henry VII, m. 176.
[7] Ibid. Hilary, 16 Henry VIII, m. 466.
[8] Ibid. Trinity, 27 Henry VIII, m. 207.
[9] Recorded in an old Family Bible, in possession of Mr. John Green of Selby, 1897.

Not far from Selby is the village of Drax. Here, at an Inquisition[1] taken after the death of John Suthill, esquire, in 1494–5, a rent of 23d. is stated to be due from William Goldesburgh for land and a tenement in the Manor of Drax, co. York.

Between Leeds and Selby lies Kippax. Here in 1315, Thomas de Corbrigge, parson of the Church at Kippax, sued Adam de Goldesburgh for an account regarding his bailiff at Kippax.[2] In 1326–7, in the Subsidy Rolls for Skyrack, Adam de Goldesburgh of Kippax, pays or is due to pay 4s. 8d.[3]

In 1344, a case was tried in which the following were respondents :—at York, for breach of the peace and apparent burglary at Barnebowe ;[4]—John, son of Adam de Goldesburgh of Kippax, Thomas, also son of the said Adam, Thomas, brother of the said Adam, and John Bacon, servant of the said Adam of Kippax.

In 1348, Adam de Goldesburgh was sued as an executor of the Will of Henry de Kippax, concerning 10 marks which he unjustly detained.[5]

Early settlers with later followers are to be found in the ancient town of Pontefract. In 1340, Adam de Goldesburgh sued Stephen, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Pontefract.[6] In 1473, an order was addressed to the Sheriff to distrain the lands, &c. of Richard Goldesburgh, lately of Pontefract, gentleman, and another, for the abduction of the son and heir of Carstofe Dronsfield, a ward under age.[7] In 1541, a garden and orchard in Pontefract belonging in remainder to Robert Goldesburgh and his wife, Isabel, were sold to one John Jackson.[8] In 1556, Robert Goldisbrough bought a messuage and five cottages of Christopher Rishworth, &c.[9]

In 1552, Henry Austwick of Pontefract, tanner, made his Will[10] and left to "Anne Goldsburghe an ew lambe, and to Katheryne Goldesburghe an ewe lambe. Also I give to Jane Goldesburghe a quarter of malte at the day of hir mryayge."

Looking farther afield, beyond the borders of Yorkshire, we find there are numerous family representatives in the County of Lincoln. There was William de Goldburgh of Grysby (1335), Thomas de Goldesburgh of Halton (1403), Senerinus Goldesburgh of ? Boston (1420), William Goldesburgh of Benyngton (1465), Robert Goldesburgh and his wife Elizabeth (1515), all of whom were involved in Lawsuits as plaintiffs or defendants. In the town of Spilsby there was quite a tribe,[1] beginning in 1620 and ending in 1770, as appears from the Parish Registers containing entries of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. In all probability, the Lincolnshire members sprung from the families settled in or round the Manor of Potter Hanworth, so long in the possession of the Goldesburghs of Goldsborough.

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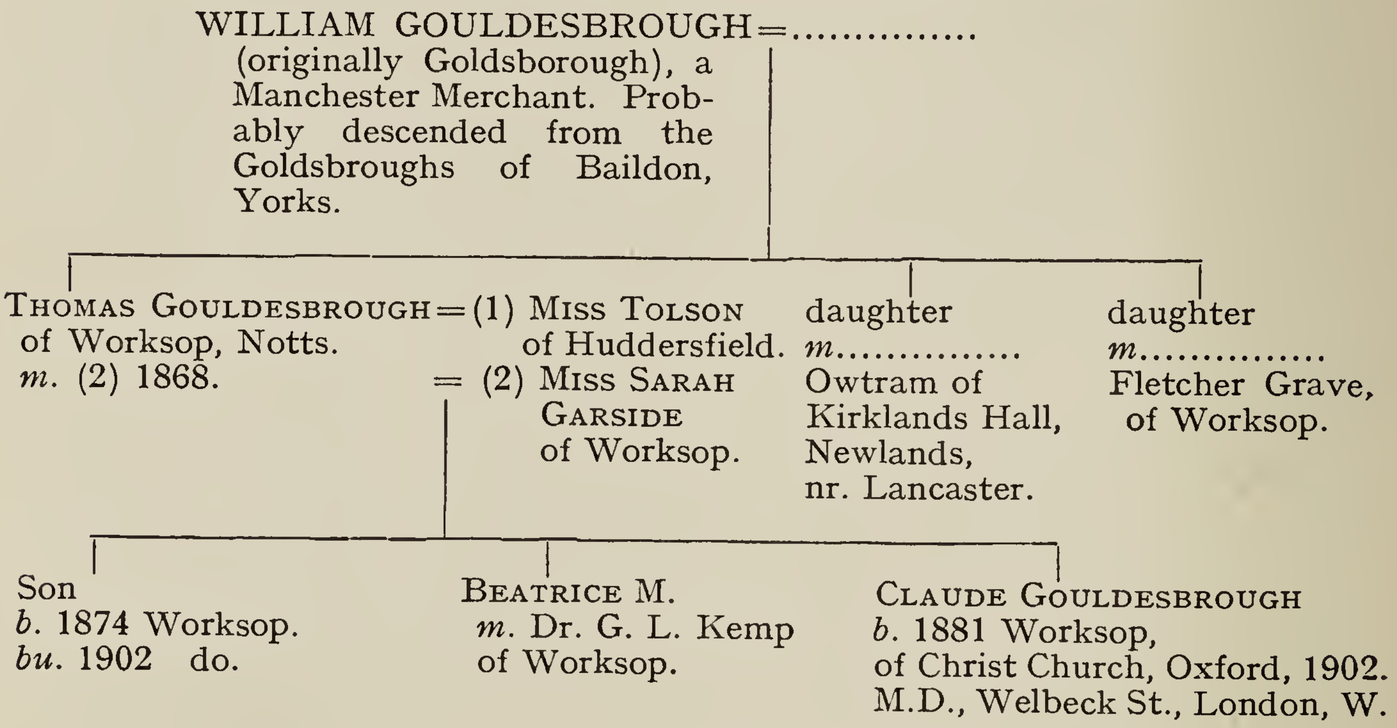
[1] Inquisitions, Henry VII, Vol. I, No. 1145.
[2] De Banco Roll, Ebor., Michaelmas, 9 Edward II, Roll 42.
[3] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol II, p. 86.
[4] Quo Warranto Roll, 18 Edward III, No. 103, Roll 15.
[5] De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 22 Edward III.
[6] De Banco Roll, Ebor., Hilary, 14 Edward III, m. 139.
[7] Ibid. Trinity, 13 Edward IV, m. 184.
[8] Yorkshire Archaeological Association, Record Series, Vol. II, p. 94.
[9] Ibid. Vol. II, p. 196.
[10] Thoresby Society Publications, Vol. 19, p. 319.

There was evidently a settlement of one member of the family at Newark-on-Trent as far back as 1447, when the Will of Emma Goldesburgh, wife of Thomas Goldesburgh, was proved in the York Registry.[2]

Gouldesbrough of Worksop, Notts.



WILLIAM GOULDESBROUGH = ...
(originally Goldsborough), a Manchester Merchant. Probably descended from the Goldsbroughs of Baildon, Yorks.

THOMAS GOULDESBROUGH = (1) MISS TOLSON of Huddersfield.
of Worksop, Notts.
m. (2) 1868. = (2) MISS SARAH GARSIDE of Worksop.

daughter
m...............
Owtram of Kirklands Hall, Newlands, nr. Lancaster.

daughter
m...............
Fletcher Grave, of Worksop.

Son
b. 1874 Worksop.
bu. 1902 do.

BEATRICE M.
m. Dr. G. L. Kemp of Worksop.

CLAUDE GOULDESBROUGH
b. 1881 Worksop,
of Christ Church, Oxford, 1902.
M.D., Welbeck St., London, W.

Apparently connected with Richard Goldsbrough of R. Goldsbrough & Co., of Melbourne, Australia, and therefore, with the Goldsbrough's of Baildon, Yorks, was William Goldsborough or Gouldesbrough of Manchester, a prosperous merchant there. At one time possessed of considerable wealth, he seems to have lost a good deal of it in helping to promote the Manchester Ship

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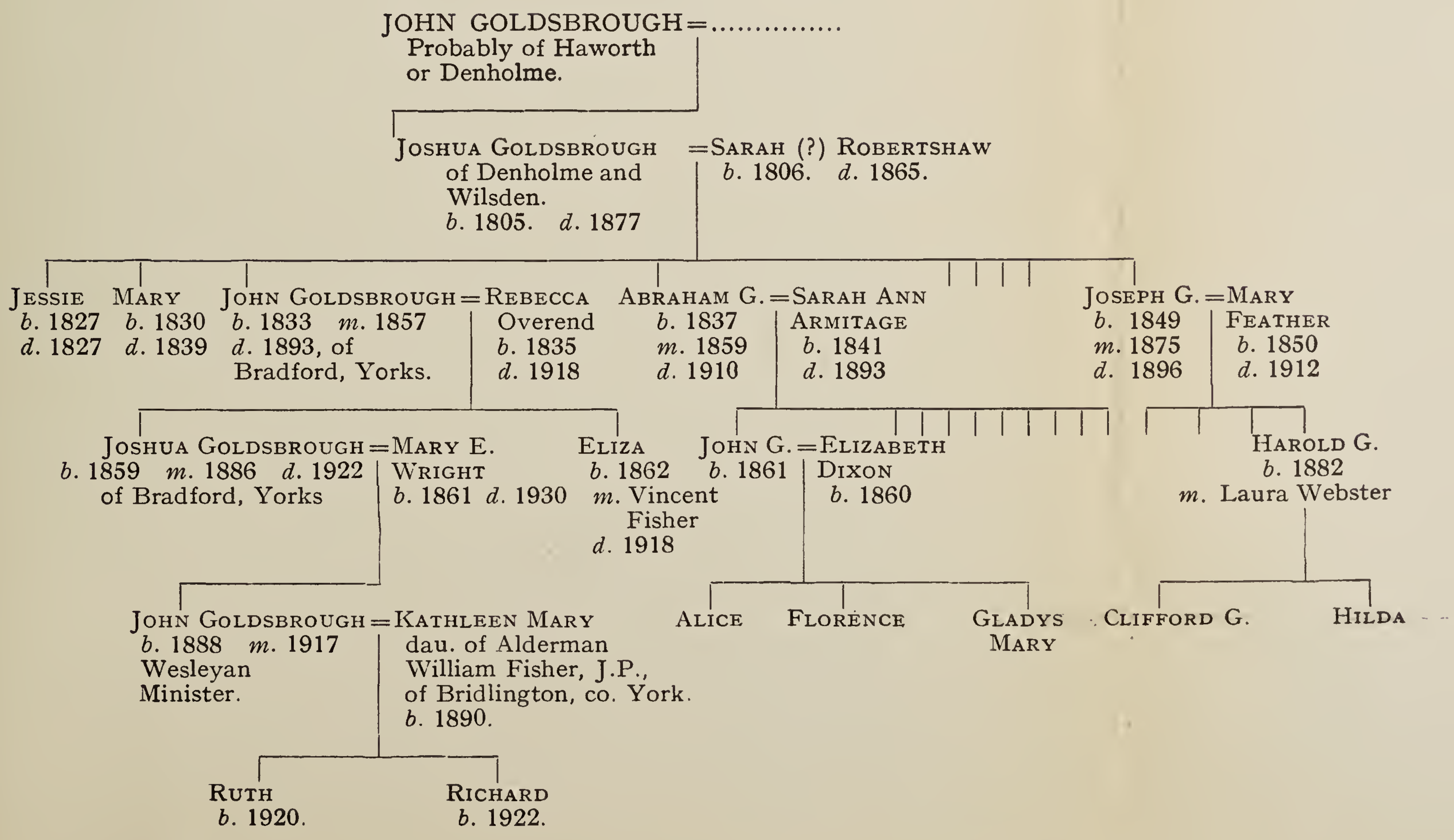
[1] Spilsby Parish Registers, Co. Lincoln. Examined by Rev. W. C. Piercy, M.A.

[2] Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. VI, p. 71.

Goldsbrough of Denholme and Wilsden, Co. York.



JOHN GOLDSBROUGH = ...
Probably of Haworth
or Denholme.

JOSHUA GOLDSBROUGH
of Denholme and
Wilsden.
b. 1805. *d.* 1877
= SARAH (?) ROBERTSHAW
b. 1806. *d.* 1865.

JESSIE
b. 1827
d. 1827

MARY
b. 1830
d. 1839

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH
b. 1833 *m.* 1857
d. 1893, of
Bradford, Yorks.
= REBECCA
Overend
b. 1835
d. 1918

ABRAHAM G.
b. 1837
m. 1859
d. 1910
= SARAH ANN
ARMITAGE
b. 1841
d. 1893

JOSEPH G.
b. 1849
m. 1875
d. 1896
= MARY
FEATHER
b. 1850
d. 1912

JOSHUA GOLDSBROUGH
b. 1859 *m.* 1886 *d.* 1922
of Bradford, Yorks
= MARY E.
WRIGHT
b. 1861 *d.* 1930

ELIZA
b. 1862
m. Vincent
Fisher
d. 1918

JOHN G.
b. 1861
= ELIZABETH
DIXON
b. 1860

HAROLD G.
b. 1882
m. Laura Webster

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH
b. 1888 *m.* 1917
Wesleyan
Minister.
= KATHLEEN MARY
dau. of Alderman
William Fisher, J.P.,
of Bridlington, co. York.
b. 1890.

ALICE

FLORENCE

GLADYS
MARY

CLIFFORD G.

HILDA

RUTH
b. 1920.

RICHARD
b. 1922.

Canal, and also in Railway shares. He was succeeded in business by his son Thomas Gouldesbrough, who subsequently retired to Worksop, Notts., to enjoy the fox-hunting in that beautiful district. He had previously married a Miss Tolson of Huddersfield, who died leaving no family. At Worksop, he married Miss Sarah Garside of that town, who bore him three children. The elder son died of consumption in 1902 at the age of 28. The daughter, Miss Beatrice M. Gouldesbrough, married Dr. G. L. Kemp of Worksop and still resides there. The younger son, Dr. Claude Gouldesbrough[1], born at Worksop, 12 April, 1881, was educated at Rugby, 1895–99, and at Christ Church, Oxford, 1900–04. Here he received the degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Surgery. He subsequently qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. and was registered as a Medical practioner in 1909. He is a specialist in Radiology at Welbeck St., London, W. He served in the Great War, holding the rank of Captain in the R.A.M.C. and obtaining the Mons Medal, 1914. He is the author of various contributions on Radiology.

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[1] *The Medical Who's Who,* 1927.

CHAPTER IX

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBURGH:

Cambridge Branch

We now have to deal with a vigorous and fruitful tree from the original Yorkshire stock, which took root in the town and county of Cambridge. The details regarding the life of Edward Goldesburgh, Baron of the King's Exchequer, who died 1494–5, have already been recorded and his connection with the ancient Yorkshire family duly established. Of his eldest son, Edward, but little is known. At the time of his mother's (Joan Goldesburgh's) death in 1496, he was living under age. In Oct., 1563, Administration of the estate of Edward Goldesborow was granted to Alice Goldesborough, Relict of deceased, Parish of St. Sepulchre, London.[1] The principal evidence for Edward Goldesburgh's claim to be the progenitor of the Cambridge branch of the family is supplied by the Herald's Visitation of Co. York, 1584–5.[2] Here, however, only one Edward is given,—presumably the Baron of the Exchequer—the son of Richard and Elizabeth Goldesburgh. Then follows Edward's son, John, who was undoubtedly a Cambridge man. But another Edward, eldest son of the Baron Edward, must be deemed the father of John Goldisburghe of Cambridge, of whom more is known. This John is described in his Will, dated 1573, proved 1578, as John Goldisburghe, the elder, Burgess of Cambridge.[3]

He desires to be buried in St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, by the side of his two wives, Mary and Margaret. [According to the Herald's Visitation, Mary was the daughter of — Atkinson. See *Arms*, Goldesbrough–Atkinson.] He leaves his eldest son, Thomas, £5 &c., his son, Godfrey, £10 &c., his son, John, the lease of his house, while his tuition was to be in the care of Thomas who was to pay £5 a year to Godfrey to keep John at learning. He mentions his daughters, Johan Chapman, Prudence Metcalfe, and Mary Paske. To his daughter, Susan, he gives 20 marks, &c. To his daughter, Elizabeth Damporte, £10 &c. To his daughter,

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[1] Wills and Admons. Commissary Court of London. Admon. Act Book. 1560–1563, fol. 97.

[2] Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. by Jos. Foster, p. 369.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. *Langley*, folio 27.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH
M.A. Cambridge : incorporated at Oxford, 1577 ;
B.D. 1597. Sacrist. C.C. Coll., Oxford.

	JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH =	ELIZABETH	FLOWER
	b. 18 Oct., 1568.	dau. of	*m.* Thomas
f	Student at Oxford,	Robert Hall	Henshaw,
dge,	1584. *m.* Sept., 1594.	(Ore,co.Sussex)	Merchant
ard's	*d.* 9 Oct., 1618.	of Waltham	Taylor
	2nd Prothonotary of	Abbey,	of London,
dge,	the Common Pleas,	co. Essex.	after 1573.
	1613. Founder of		
	Huntingdon Offshoots.		

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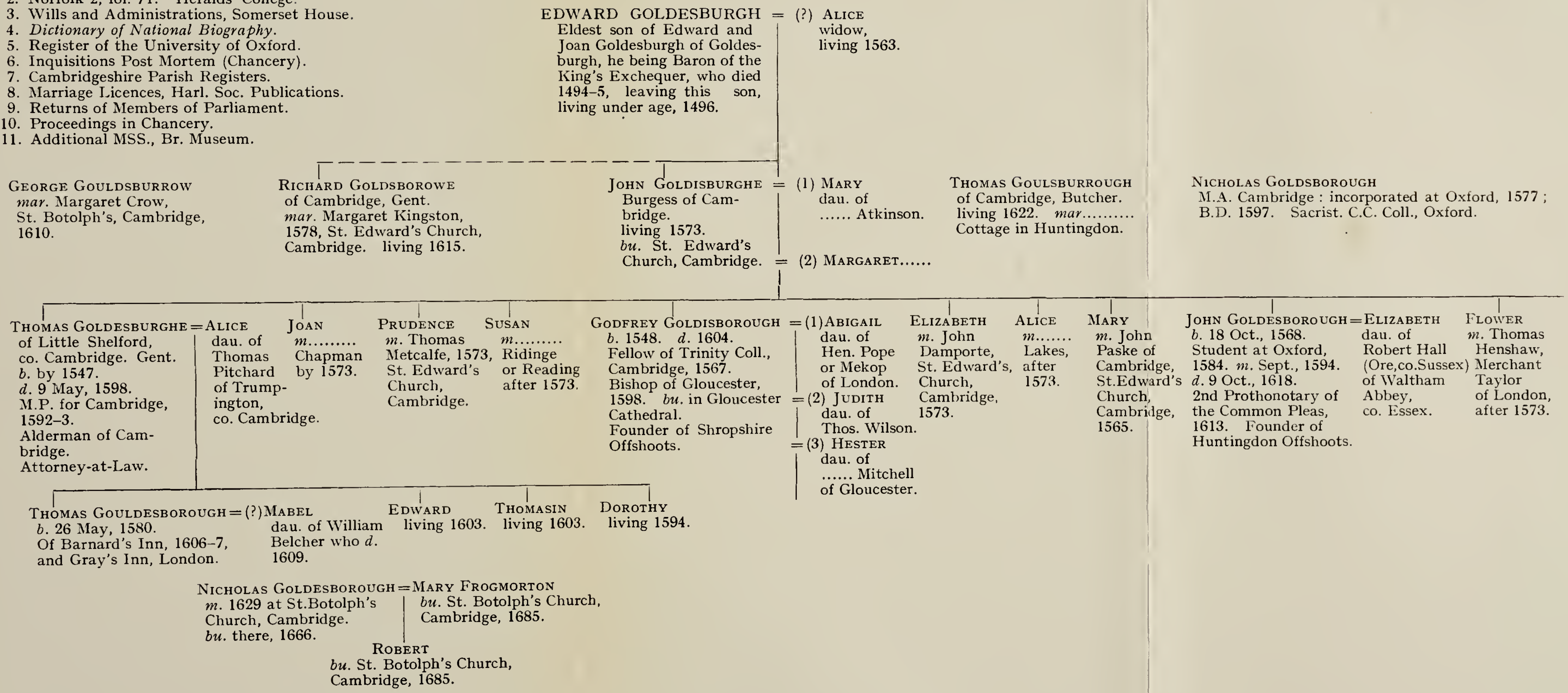
[1] Wills and Admons. Commissary Court of London. Admon. Act Book. 1560-1563, fol. 97.

[2] Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. by Jos. Foster, p. 369.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. *Langley*, folio 27.

Goldesburgh of Cambridge

Sources of Information :
1. *Visitation of Yorks*, by Glover.
2. Norfolk 2, fol. 71. Heralds' College.
3. Wills and Administrations, Somerset House.
4. *Dictionary of National Biography*.
5. Register of the University of Oxford.
6. Inquisitions Post Mortem (Chancery).
7. Cambridgeshire Parish Registers.
8. Marriage Licences, Harl. Soc. Publications.
9. Returns of Members of Parliament.
10. Proceedings in Chancery.
11. Additional MSS., Br. Museum.



EDWARD GOLDESBURGH = (?) ALICE
Eldest son of Edward and Joan Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, he being Baron of the King's Exchequer, who died 1494–5, leaving this son, living under age, 1496.
(?) ALICE widow, living 1563.

GEORGE GOULDSBURROW
mar. Margaret Crow, St. Botolph's, Cambridge, 1610.

RICHARD GOLDSBOROWE
of Cambridge, Gent. *mar.* Margaret Kingston, 1578, St. Edward's Church, Cambridge. living 1615.

JOHN GOLDISBURGHE = (1) MARY = (2) MARGARET......
Burgess of Cambridge. living 1573. *bu.* St. Edward's Church, Cambridge.
(1) MARY dau. of ...... Atkinson.

THOMAS GOULSBURROUGH
of Cambridge, Butcher. living 1622. *mar*.......... Cottage in Huntingdon.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH
M.A. Cambridge : incorporated at Oxford, 1577 ; B.D. 1597. Sacrist. C.C. Coll., Oxford.

THOMAS GOLDESBURGHE = ALICE
of Little Shelford, co. Cambridge. Gent. *b.* by 1547. *d.* 9 May, 1598. M.P. for Cambridge, 1592–3. Alderman of Cambridge. Attorney-at-Law.
ALICE dau. of Thomas Pitchard of Trumpington, co. Cambridge.

JOAN
m......... Chapman by 1573.

PRUDENCE
m. Thomas Metcalfe, 1573, St. Edward's Church, Cambridge.

SUSAN
m......... Ridinge or Reading after 1573.

GODFREY GOLDISBOROUGH = (1) ABIGAIL = (2) JUDITH = (3) HESTER
b. 1548. *d.* 1604. Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1567. Bishop of Gloucester, 1598. *bu.* in Gloucester Cathedral. Founder of Shropshire Offshoots.
(1) ABIGAIL dau. of Hen. Pope or Mekop of London.
(2) JUDITH dau. of Thos. Wilson.
(3) HESTER dau. of ...... Mitchell of Gloucester.

ELIZABETH
m. John Damporte, St. Edward's, Church, Cambridge, 1573.

ALICE
m....... Lakes, after 1573.

MARY
m. John Paske of Cambridge, St.Edward's Church, Cambridge, 1565.

JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH = ELIZABETH
b. 18 Oct., 1568. Student at Oxford, 1584. *m.* Sept., 1594. *d.* 9 Oct., 1618. 2nd Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, 1613. Founder of Huntingdon Offshoots.
ELIZABETH dau. of Robert Hall (Ore,co.Sussex) of Waltham Abbey, co. Essex.

FLOWER
m. Thomas Henshaw, Merchant Taylor of London, after 1573.

THOMAS GOULDESBOROUGH = (?) MABEL
b. 26 May, 1580. Of Barnard's Inn, 1606–7, and Gray's Inn, London.
(?) MABEL dau. of William Belcher who *d.* 1609.

EDWARD
living 1603.

THOMASIN
living 1603.

DOROTHY
living 1594.

NICHOLAS GOLDESBOROUGH = MARY FROGMORTON
m. 1629 at St.Botolph's Church, Cambridge. *bu.* there, 1666.
MARY FROGMORTON *bu.* St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, 1685.

ROBERT
bu. St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, 1685.

Alice, £10 &c., and to his daughter, Flower, £10, and £5 to be paid for her bringing up. Various sums are left to his servants, and Thomas Goldisburgh is appointed his sole executor.

Some particulars of John Goldisburgh's numerous and distinguished family must be given, after a passing reference to Richard Goldsborowe, Thomas Goulsburrough, and George Gouldsburrow.

Richard Gowldisburghe was a student of Queen's College, Oxford, 1564–5.[1]

Richard Goldsborough was a student of Staple Inn, 1570.[2]

Richard Goldsborrowe married Margret Kingston, 12th Oct., 1578, at St. Edward's Church, Cambridge.[3]

Richard Goldsborowe of Cambridge, gentleman, was the defendant in a Chancery suit,[4] dated 1615, in which John Webb was the complainant in a dispute concerning a bond of £40 to secure payment of a debt of £20 to defendant, who, twenty years previously, had become bound to one Adams in a like bond. About two years prior to the suit, defendant had delivered the bond to his kinsman, Thomas Goldsborowe, deceased, an attorney, and it was now missing. Both complainant and defendant had been imprisoned on the bond.

In another Chancery suit,[5] dated 1622, complainant Robert Lawe of Huntingdon Clerk, seeks redress from Thomas Goulsburrough of Cambridge, butcher, defendant, who in 1621 had sold a cottage in Huntingdon to complainant for £30 (defendant's wife also being a party thereto), and he had likewise leased the premises to one Thomas Oliver of Cambridge.

George Gouldsburrow and Margaret Crow were married Nov. 1st, 1610, at St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge.[6]

The eldest son of John Goldisburghe of Cambridge was Thomas Goldesburghe of Little Shelford, co. Cambridge, Gent. Along with Christopher Hodson, he had the honour of representing the Borough of Cambridge in the Parliament of 35 Elizabeth, 1592–3, and in the list of Members he is described as an Alderman of Cambridge.[7] He appears to have been an Attorney-at-law or Solicitor. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Pitchard of Trumpington, co. Cambridge. [See *Arms*, Goldesbrough–Pitchard.] The following is an abstract of his Will.[8]

Thomas Gouldesburghe of Little Chelforde, Cambridge, Gentleman. Will made Aug. 1st, 1594, proved 1598. Body to be buried in the Parish Church of Little Chelforde. Bequests :—Wife Alice, dwelling-house and land belonging thereto, and all other lands for 40 years. She to pay £70 yearly to his heir when 21 years of age. Eldest son, Thomas Gouldesburghe, £40 to be paid at 21 years of age; also, various household effects. Son, Edward Goldesburgh, £150 at 21 years of age and £5 yearly for nine years. Daughter, Tomasin, £200 at 21 years of age or upon marriage. Daughter, Dorothie, £200 at 21 years of age or upon marriage. Brother Godfrey Goldesburge, Doctor in Divinite, a 'gold ring which hath the marke T. G. ingraven upon it.' Sisters, Johan Chapman and Susan Ridinge, 20s. Sisters, Prudence Medcalfe, Elizabeth Damporte, Flower Henshaw, and Alice Lakes, a gold ring worth 7s. 6d. Supervisors:—'William Picher, gentleman, my loving nephew, and Robert Spicer, my faithful servant.' Executors, Wife, Alice, and Son, Thomas.

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[1] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II, pt. II, p. 23.
[2] *Gray's Inn Admission Registers*, by Jos. Foster, p. 40.
[3] Cambridgeshire Parish Registers, Vol. I, p. 3.
[4] Chancery Proceedings, James I, W. 12, No. 7.
[5] Ibid. Charles I, L. 58, No. 30.
[6] Cambridgeshire Parish Registers, Vol. III, p. 92.
[7] Returns of Members of Parliament, Pt. I, p. 427.
[8] Wills. P.C.C. *Lewyn,* folio 52.

In an Inquisition[1] taken at Cambridge on June 9th, 1598, after the death of Thomas Goldesburghe, the jurors say that he was seized as of fee of 6 messuages, 2 gardens, 110 acres land, 25 acres meadow, 30 acres pasture, and 2 acres wood in Shelford, Wittlesford, Harston, Hauxton, and Newton, in co. Cambridge. The said Thomas Goldesburghe held his lands from the Queen *in capite* by knight's service. The lands were of the yearly value of £40. Thomas Goldesburghe is the son and heir, and was of the age of 17 years, 11 months, 14 days, at the time of his father's death which took place May 9th last past, 1598, at Little Shelford, Alice his wife, surviving him.

Thomas Goldesborough, the younger, son of the above-mentioned, was born in 1580; he was admitted a member of Barnard's Inn, March 21st, 1606, and was described as late of Little Shelford, co. Cambridge.[2] He probably married Mabel, daughter of William Belcher who died 1609.[3] He himself appears to have died about 1614 if he is the Thomas mentioned in the Chancery suit of Richard Goldsborowe in 1615, as above given. But see Will of John Goldisburgh of co. Salop, 1620, page 134.

A brief biography must here be given of the most distinguished member of the Cambridge Branch of the Goldisburgh family. This member was Godfrey Goldisburgh, Bishop of Gloucester, 1598–1604.[4] Godfrey was the second son of John and Mary Goldisburghe of Cambridge, in which town he was born in 1548. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which in Dec., 1560, he became a scholar. In 1565–6 he proceeded B.A. On 8th Sept., 1567, he was admitted a minor fellow, and on 27th March, 1569, a major fellow, of his college.[5] In the latter year he commenced M.A. He was one of the subscribers against the new statutes of the University in May, 1572.[6] He proceeded to the degree of B.D. in 1577.

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[1] Inquisition Post Mortem (Chancery), 40 Elizabeth, Pt. II, No. 47, folio 38.

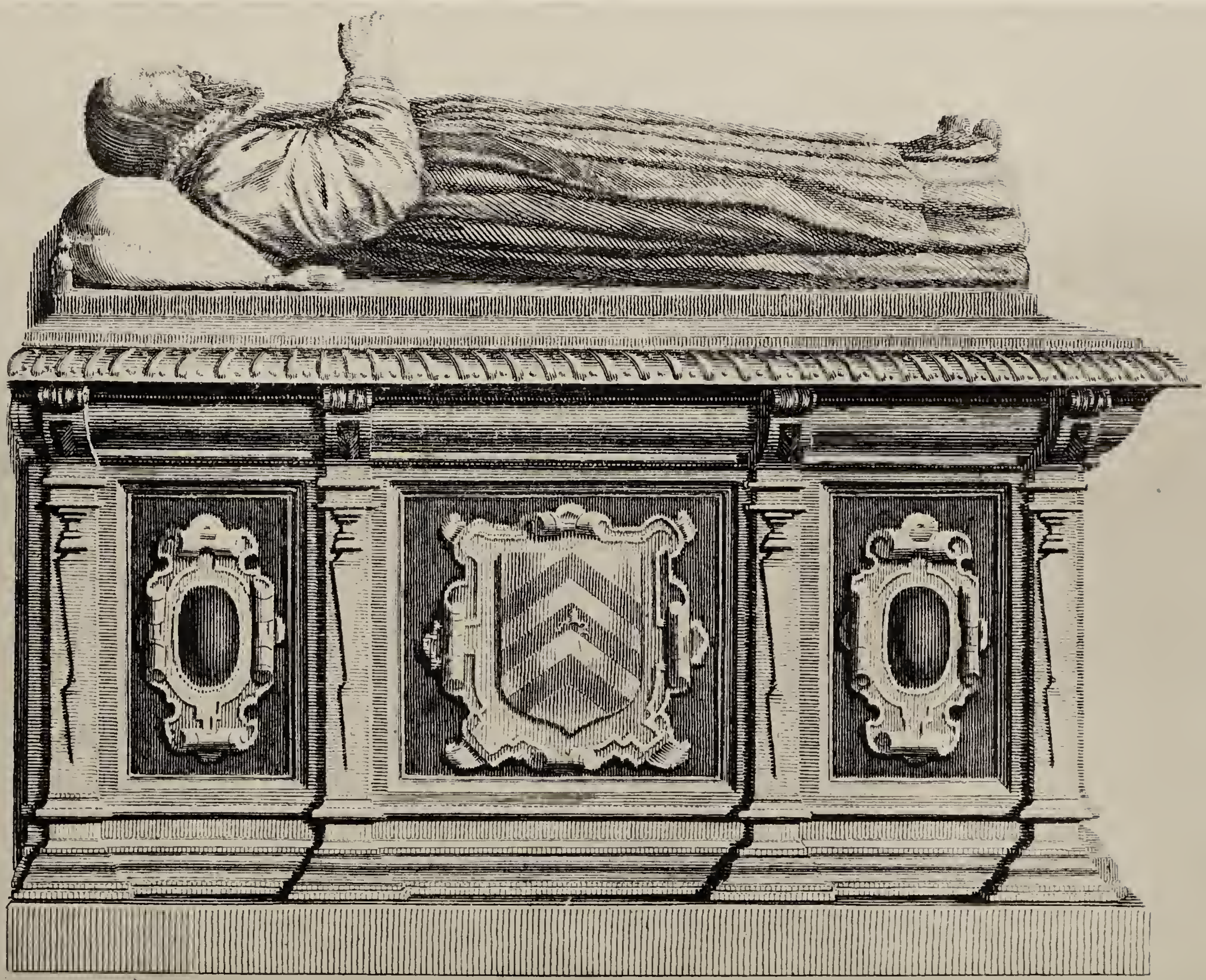
[2] *Gray's Inn Admission Registers*, by Jos. Foster, p. 113.

[3] Visitation of Warwickshire, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XII, p. 65.

[4] *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, Vol. XXII, p. 79.

[5] Additional MS. 5870, fol. 85.

[6] Cambridge University *Transactions*, Heywood & Wright, i. 62.



BISHOP GOLDESBOROUGH

in Glocester Cathedral.

T.Bonnor: del: et ſculpt.

On 14th July, 1579, he was incorporated in that degree at Oxford, and on the following day he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Worcester. On 23rd Feb., 1579–80, he was collated to the prebend of Gorwell in the Church of Hereford. On 1st Sept., 1581, he was installed a Canon of Worcester, and on 13th Dec. following, prebendary of Caddington Minor in the Church of St. Paul's, London. He was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1583. On 30th Dec., 1585, he was installed in the prebend called *Episcopi sive Poenitentiarii* or the golden prebend in the Church of Hereford, for which he exchanged the prebend of Gorwell. In or before 1589 he became Archdeacon of Salop in the diocese of Litchfield. He also held the rectory of Stockton—probably the benefice of that name in Shropshire. On 28th August, 1598, he was elected Bishop of Gloucester, by the Dean and Chapter. The royal assent was given on Sept. 30th,[1] and he was consecrated at Lambeth on Nov. 12th.[2] The Queen licensed him to hold his canonry of Worcester *in commendam.* On Dec. 12th Restitution of temporalities was made to him from the death of the last bishop.[3] Godfrey Goldisburgh died on May 26th, 1604, aged 56 years. He was buried in a small chapel within the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral at Gloucester where there is a handsome altar-tomb, under a richly carved canopy, with his recumbent effigy attired in a scarlet rochet, and a Latin inscription as follows :—[4]

IN OBITVM REVERENDI PRÆSVLIS, GODFRIDI QVŌ
—DAM GLOCESTRENSIS EPISCOPI, QVI 26 MAIJ 1604
EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT.
MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

AVREVS & FVLVO NOMEN SORTITVS AB AVRO,
HAC GOLDISBVRGVS NVNC REQVIESCIT HVMO.
SCILICIT ORTA SOLO PRETIOSA METALLA PARĒTE
IN MATREM REDEVNT INVETERATA SVAM,
SEDIT ANNOS SEX.

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[1] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1598–1601, p. 100.

[2] Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 88.

[3] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1598–1601, p. 132.

[4] *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (1500–1609), by C. H. Cooper, Vol. II, p. 388.

The inscription may be literally translated thus :—

> " On the death of the Reverend Prelate, Godfrey,
> sometime Bishop of Gloucester,
> who departed this life May 26th, 1604.
> Sacred to his memory."

> " Goldisburgh, golden and having obtained his name from tawny gold, in this earth now lies at rest. Doubtless, the precious metals sprung from their parent soil, when worn by time, into their mother's bosom return. Six years he held his See."

The poetical portion of the inscription has been neatly and tersely turned into English verse by the Rev. Chas. J. Shebbeare, M.A., thus :—

> " Here he whose name the tawny gold supplies,
> Of golden worth, the learned Goldisburgh lies :
> Thus minerals rich, which from the soil have birth,
> Reseek, when worn with age, their mother earth."

Arms are emblazoned at the head and likewise at the foot of the tomb—Gloucester Bishopric impaled with Goldisburgh [see Illustration facing p. 137]—and in addition the Arms of the Bishopric alone are delineated on either side of the tomb as they appear in the illustration of it here given.[1]

It is said that during his episcopate Bishop Godfrey rarely resided in his diocese and that his palace was much delapidated. He left or gave 100 marks to Trinity College.[2] The historian, Fuller, says of him :—" He was one of the *second set* of Protestant Bishops, which were after those famous for their sufferings in the Marian days, and before those who fall under the cognizance of our generation ; the true reason that so little can be recovered of their character."[3] A modern biographer of the Elizabethan bishops speaks of Godfrey Goldisburgh with caustic wit and perhaps with but scant justice when he says :—" So far as is known his benefices were in inverse proportion to his merits. He seldom visited his diocese, and if the expression may be allowed, only commenced residence when he was interred in its cathedral."[4]

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[1] *History of the City of Gloucester*, by T. D. Fosbrooke, 1819. Illustration opp. p. 127.

[2] *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (1500–1609), by C. H. Cooper, Vol. II, p. 388.

[3] Fuller's *History of the Worthies of England*, new ed. 1811, Vol. I, p. 159.

[4] *Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops*, by F. O. White, pp. 390–1.

GODFREY GOLDISBURGHE, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, made his WILL,[1] 1st Aug., 1603. It was proved June, 1604. He desired his body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester. He bequeathed to his wife Hester, £400 in money according to marriage agreement, and the lease of the brewhouse in Gloucester wherein she dwelt "with all myne of late therein." Also, £200 extra as a gift, 14 months after the first payment, and some plate. He appointed as Trustees for his manor or farm of Gossington, *alias* Gossington Hall, in the parish of Slymbridge, co. Gloucester:—Robert Hill, parson of Tredington, Edward Archbold of Worcester—these to be executors—Brother-in-Law, Walter Jones of Worcester, Thomas Ferryman, Prebendary of Worcester, and Walter Nichols. These to serve as Trustees for his son and heir, John Goldisburgh, till he reach the age of 21, and for his heirs male; or in default, for his son Henry and his heirs; or in default, for his son Godfrey and his heirs; or in default, for his right heirs for ever. To his son John Goldisburgh he left some plate including "my guilt standing bowle with his cover, being the first New yere's guift which our late sovraigne Queen Elizabeth gave mee." Also, his Great Signet or seal ring. To his son Henry and his heirs male he gave three fatts and a half of salt or bulleries of salt water in Droytwich. Also, garden and chapel in D   and some plate including a 'guilt bowle which Aunt Elizabeth gave me.' Also, a seal ring and £400. To his son Godfrey he gave three fatts and a half of salt or bulleries of salt water in Droytwich. Also, £400 and a third seal ring. The testator's books were to be equally divided between his three sons if all took University degrees, or, if not, to two or one of such sons who should take a degree. To his brother John Goldisburghe he gave £20 and to his wife 20s. 8d. to make her a ring. To his sister Goldisburghe of Shelforde and her daughter Thomisin 20s. each, and to her sons, Thomas and Edward 40s. To Edward also, 40s. when he becomes M.A. To his niece Alice Hearne 20s. and Richard Hearne her husband enough to make them rings. To his sister Alice Lakes 26s. 8d. to make her a ring; to James her son and Susan Cole her daughter 20s. each. To his brother Damporte five marks and John his son 40s. To his sister Jone 40s. and Marmaduke Chapman her son 20s. To his sister Reading £3 of plate and 40s. To his sisters Prudence Medcalfe and Flower Henshaw 20s. each. To John Brown, his wife's eldest son, four marks, and to Maurice and Henry his brethren £10 each. To Hester Browne, his wife's daughter, £10 or the childbed hymen at her choice. To his brother-in-law Walter Jones of Worcester five marks. Also, legacies to a number of servants.

Item. "I give to Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge (desiring God that He will always bless the Masters, Fellowes, and students therein), my best standing cupp with his cover of silver gilt and inameled, to be delivered within two monthes next after my decease if I shall not send the same to them in my life-time."

"My funerall I would have performed without any vain or sumptuous pomp."

To Edward Archbold he left a 'guilt standing bowle and cover,' being one of Queen Elizabeth's New Year's gifts. The whole residue of land, houses, goods, &c. he left to his eldest son John Goldisburgh, half at the age of 25 and half at the age of 30. His sons Henry and Godfrey to be under the care and tuition of Mr.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. *Harte,* folio 65.

Robert Hill during their minority. His son John to remain under Mr. Hill's care and to be guided by his executors' advice till he is 25 years of age.

"In witness of all which I have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seale the daie and yere first above written."

"GODFR. GLOCESTER."

In a Codicil to the Will, dated March 8th, 1604, he reduces his legacy to his wife Hester to £150 and cancels the legacies to her children.

An Inquisition[1] was held at Cirencester in the second year of King James I. upon the death of Godfrid Goldsborowe, lately Bishop of Gloucester. The jurors say that Godfridus Goldsborowe on the day on which he died held his manor, lands, and hereditaments in co. Gloucester of the Lord King for life. No reference to his family.

On the west side of the Market Hill at Cambridge there is a statuette of Bishop Godfrey Goldisburgh in a niche of the Market Cross, along with several others on different sides, commemorative of Cambridge worthies. The Arms of the Bishopric are depicted—*Or.* 3 chevronels, *Gules.*

Godfrey Goldisburgh was thrice married:[2] (1) to Abigail, daughter of Henry Pope *alias* Mekop of London; (2) to Judith, daughter of Thomas Wilson, Dean of Rochester and of Dorothy, daughter of — Bannister; (3) to Hester, daughter of — Mitchell of Gloucester, widow of (*a*) John Browne (*b*) John Webbe. The Bishop had three sons, two, if not all of them, by his first wife. They were John, Henry, and Godfrey, an account of whom will be given in the chapter on the Shropshire Branch. On the North side of the Altar in the Cathedral of Worcester was placed the following monumental inscription:—[3]

PERPETUA PIETATE SACRUM

In Reverende and Pious remembrance of his deare
Mother ABIGAIL, sometime Wife to the Reverende Father
in God, GODFREYE, late Bishop of Glocester,—
their seconde sonne HENRY GOLDISBURGHE hathe
ordayned this Monument: Who, bequeathing
his Soule by his Mediator to God, his Bodye
by his Mother to this place, Departed this life
IVLII XXX Anno Salut. MDCXIII.

The next notable member of the family was the Bishop's younger brother, John Goldisburgh, who attained distinction in Law not less honourable than that of the dignitary of the Church. John Goldisburgh, the third son of John Goldisburgh of Cambridge, was born in 1568. He studied at Oxford (1584), entered the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar by that Society. A licence was granted in London,[1] 1 Sept., 1594, for the marriage of John Gowldesborough of London, Gent., and Elizabeth Hall of Waltham Abbey, Essex, spinster, daughter of — Hall of same, Gent. [See Arms: Goldesbrough–Hall of Essex.] John Goldisburgh enjoyed a good reputation as a lawyer and in or about 1613 was constituted second Protonotary of the Common Pleas, which office he held till his death in 1618. He was buried near the high altar in the Temple Church, where there was formerly a monumental brass to his memory bearing his own and his wife's effigies[2] with the following inscription,[3] and the Arms above:—

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[1] Inquisitions Post Mortem (Chancery), 2 James I, Gloucester, Vol. 672, No. 184.
[2] Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. by Jos. Foster, p. 369.
[3] Copied from Family Records.

> "Here lieth buried the body of
> JOHN GOLDESBURGH, of the Middle Temple, Esq.,
> one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas:
> who had by his first wife Elizabeth, the daughter of
> Robert Haule, of Waltham Abbey, in the County of Essex,
> Esq., four children; two sons and two daughters. He was
> born on the 18th day of October in the yeare of our Lord,
> 1568, and died the 9th day of October in the yeare of our
> Lord, 1618."

After his death there were published:[4] (1) "Reports of Divers Choice Cases in Law taken by those late and most judicious Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, Richard Brownlow and John Goldesborough, Esquires." (2) "Reports of that learned and Judicious Clerk, J. Gouldsborough, Esq., sometime one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, or his collection of choice cases . . . . . . in the latter years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth," &c.

JOHN GOLDESBURGH, the elder, left Instructions for his last Will and Testament on 12th Sept. 1618. They were proved as his Will, 15th Oct. 1618. He appointed his son, John, sole executor and left him all goods in the house at Godmanchester or elsewhere in co. Huntingdon. To his wife Elizabeth he gave his household goods and £200. The residue to be equally divided between the two. The instructions were signed JOH. GOULDSBURROUGHE, and registered in the Probate Act Book, St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London.[1]

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[1] Marriage Licences: London, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 25, p. 218.

[2] *Notes and Queries*, Vol. V. (1852), p. 332.

[3] *Origines Juridiciales*, by Wm. Dugdale, 1680, p. 178. Landsdowne MS. 878, Br. Mus.

[4] *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Leslie Stephens and Sidney Lee, Vol. XXII, p. 73.

An Inquisition[2] was taken at Huntingdon, 20th May, 1619 after the death of John Goldesburghe, senior, Esq. It was stated that he held property in the forest and park of Sapley, Weston, Ellington, Brampton, Stewkley Magna, Stewkley Parva, Hunt Hartford *alias* Herforth Auconbury, Ripton Abbot, in co. Hunts ; and in Churchhall in Packlesham, co. Essex. The said John Goldesburgh died 9th Oct. 1618, and John Goldesburghe, junior, was his son and heir, and at the time of his father's death was of the age of 21 years and more.

The three distinguished brothers, Thomas, Godfrey, and John Goldisburghe, had no less than seven sisters :—Joan, Prudence, Susan, Elizabeth, Alice, Mary, and Flower. The last two of these are the best known from their marriages. In the pedigree of Paske, co. Norfolk,[3] whit blazon of Arms, Mary, daughter of John Goldsborow and sister of Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester, is given as the wife of John Paske of Cambridge. They were married 22nd Oct., 1565, at St. Edward's Church, Cambridge. In the pedigree of Henshaw, co Essex,[4] Flora, daughter of — Gouldesborough is given as the wife of Thomas Henshaw, of London, silkman and servant to King James ; died 11th Feb., 1611–12. They were married 23rd July, 1581, at Allhallows Church, London, E.C.[5]

One or more members of the family were still living at Cambridge in 1685. In St. Botolph's Church,[6] at the end of the South Chapel, is a sort of mural monument of stone, under the window to face the South, with this inscription :—

"Here lyeth the Body of
Nicholas Gouldsborough & Marye his Wife.
He was buried May 13, 1666.
She was buried May 29. 1685.
Here also there lies the Body of
Robert the son of Nicholas and Marye Goldsbrough
& two of his children, who was buried Sept. 30. 1689.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. *Meade*, folio 94.
[2] Inquisitions Post Mortem (Court of Wards), 16 James I, Hunts : Bundle 28, No. 36.
[3] Herald's Visitation, Norfolk 2, fol. 71, Herald's College.
[4] Visitation of Essex, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XIII, p. 417.
[5] Harleian Society Publications. Registers, Vol. 45, p. 419.
[6] Additional MS. 5809 (Cole MS.), fol. 35.

The Family of Goldisburgh:

Cambridge Branch—Shropshire Offshoots

The members of the Shropshire Branch of the family were all descendants of Godfrey Goldisburgh, Bishop of Gloucester (1598–1604). The Bishop had three sons—John, Henry, and Godfrey. As the two latter appear to have had no issue they may be mentioned first.

Henry Gouldisbroughe of co. Worcester, son of a Bishop, matriculated as a student at Queen's College, Oxford, 1 July, 1608, aged 18.[1] He died in 1613, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral.[2]

His brother, Godfrey Gouldisbrough, of co. Worcester, son of a bishop, likewise matriculated at the same College, 3 May, 1611, aged 18.[3] His after career is unknown except that he appears to have owed his elder brother, John, £120 in 1619 when the latter made his Will.

John Goldisburgh, eldest son of the Bishop, was born after 1582 [see his father, Godfrey's, Will]. He apparently did not attend the University, but settled at Wem, co. Salop, in 1606. Here he took to wife, Rebecca, daughter of Rowland Bannister, Esq., of Lacon Lodge, co. Salop,[4] and lived the life of a country gentleman. He died Feb., 1619, and was buried at Edstaston in the parish of Wem. 3 March, 1619.[5] The following is an abstract of his Will,[6] made 20 February, 1619–20, proved 1620—probably the same year.

Bequests :—To his son Rowland he gave 10s. To his daughter Mary, a feather-bed, &c. To his wife Rebecca, household goods, &c. and half the residue. To his daughters Mary, and Judith and his son Richard, half the residue, to be divided equally between them. Debts were owing to him by Thomas Gouldisburghe, £30 ; Godfrey Gouldisburghe, £120 ; Mary Banaster, £8–18s. Richard Banaster £80–16s. Mention is also made of a debt of £30 owing to Sir Francis Lacon, knight.

The son Rowland died without issue in 1638.[7]

In a Chancery case entitled *Gouldesboroughe versus Barnes*,[8] the Complainant is Rebecca Gouldesboroughe, widow, of Wem, co. Salop, late wife of John Gouldesboroughe of Edstaston, co. Salop, who had had granted to her 16 years

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[1] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 302.

[2] See Monumental Inscription, p. 140.

[3] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 322.

[4] The Visitation of Co. Salop, C. 35, fol. 23, Herald's College.

[5] Extract from Family Records of Thos. Chambre of Whettall, co. Salop. Add. MS. 5809, fol. 35. See also Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. II, p. 241.

[6] Wills. P.C.C. *Soame*, folio 48.

[7] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Hamilton, No. 458.

[8] Ibid. Chas. I, G.15, No. 10. Also G.38, No. 24.

Goldisburgh of Gloucester and Co. Salop

Sources of Information:
Register of the University of Oxford.
Visitation of Co. Salop. Heralds' Coll.
Additional MSS. Br. Museum.
Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. II.
Wills. P.C.C. London, Somerset House.
Proceedings in Chancery.

GODFREY GOLDISBURGH
2nd son of John Goldisburgh,
Burgess of Cambridge.
b. 1548. *d.* 26 May, 1604.
B.A. 1565–6; M.A. 1569;
B.D. 1577; D.D. 1583.
Fellow of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1567.
Archdeacon of Worcester, 1579; Canon ditto 1581.
Prebendary of Hereford, 1580.
Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1581.
Archdeacon of Salop, 1589.
Bishop of Gloucester, 1598.
Bu. in the Cathedral of Gloucester, 1604.

=(1) ABIGAIL
dau. of Henry Pope or Mekop of London.

=(2) JUDITH
dau. of Thomas Wilson,
Dean of Rochester.

=(3) HESTER
dau. of ...... Mitchell of Gloucester,
who was the widow of (1) John Browne,
and (2) John Webbe.

JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH
of Wem, co. Salop,
1606. Gent. *b.* after
1582. *d.* 1620. *bu.* at
Edstaston, co. Salop.

=REBECCA
dau. of Rowland
Bannister of Lacon Lodge,
co. Salop, Esquire.

HENRY
b. 1590.
Student at
Queen's Coll., Oxford,
1608. *d.* 1613.
bu. in Worcester Cathedral.

GODFREY
b. 1593.
Student at
Queen's Coll., Oxford,
1611.

RICHARD
d. young.

ROWLAND
living 1620.
d. 1638.
No issue.

RICHARD
d. young.

MARY
living 1619.
Under age.

JUDITH
living 1619.
Under age.

RICHARD GOLDESBOROUGH
of Edstaston, co. Salop.
b. 1617. *m.* 2nd wife by
1651. *d.* by 1687.

=(1) ELIZABETH
dau. of William Basnet
of Eaton, co. Denbigh.

=(2) FRANCES, dau. of Vincent Rodenhurst
of High Ercall, co. Salop.

ELIZABETH

SARAH

MARY

JOSEPH GOLDESBOROUGH
b. 1651. *m.* 1674 or 5.
No male issue.

=ANNE
dau. of
Richard and
Susan Atcherley.

BENJAMIN GOLDESBOROUGH
b. 1654. *d.* 1729–30.
bu. at Loppington,
co. Salop.

=ANNE GARLAND
of Sleap, co. Salop.

RUTH

RICHARD
d. young.

ELIZABETH
d. young.

ELIZABETH
m. Thomas
Chambre of
Wheathill,
co. Salop.

RICHARD GOLDESBOROUGH
b. 1688. *d.* 17 July, 1762.
bu. at Edstaston, co. Salop.
No issue.

=ELIZABETH
dau. of Thomas Sandford,
of Sandford, (?) co. Devon.

previously by Henry Harper, certain lands—the property of Rowland Lacon, Esq., of Edstaston, deceased—for a term of years as security for a mortgage of £255. There are two suits bearing dates June 9. 1632, and June 28. 1639. They have no further family interest.

In the succeeding generation we only need to deal with the heir of the family, Richard Gouldisbrough. He was born in 1617, and was twice married (1) to Elizabeth, daughter of William Basnet of Eaton, co. Denbigh, and (2) to Frances, daughter of Vincent Rodenhurst of High Ercall, co. Salop.[1] Of his six children—four daughters and two sons—only one was surviving at the father's decease in 1692, viz. Benjamin, by his second wife.[2]

In a Chancery suit—*Wycherley versus Gouldesbrough*[3]—dated 7 May, 1679, Daniel Wycherley, the complainant, asks by what title Richard Gouldesbrough of Edstaston in the parish of Wem, co. Salop holds the 30 acres of Common enclosed and adjoining his premises in Edstaston. The defendant, Richard Gouldesbrough, in his Answer says that his late brother, Rowland Gouldesbrough, deceased, claimed common of pasture in Northwood in the lordship of Wem as belonging to several houses and tenements of which Rowland was then the owner being in the township of Edstaston, which he and his predecessors held without paying any rent to the lord of the Manor of Wem. Defendant's eldest brother, Rowland died without issue and defendant was his heir and had entered upon the residue at the death of his mother Rebecca Gouldesbrough. Complainant had interrupted the freeholders (including Francis Chambre and defendant) in their enjoyment of the common enclosed, and defendant prays that he may continue to hold his portion at the rent of 30s. or until a sum of £100 or £120 is paid to him for surrender.

In another suit in Chancery, dated 5 July, 1679,—*Atcherley versus Gouldsborough*[4]—the Complainants, Susan Atcherley and others state that one of Susan's daughters was in Dec. 1674 seized of a copyhold messuage and lands in the Manor of Loppington, co. Salop, and one Richard Gouldsbrough proposed that his son and heir, Joseph, might be accepted as a husband for Anne Atcherley. A bond was entered into that within six months of the marriage a surrender of half the messuage &c. should be made to Defendant, Richard Gouldsbrough, and in 1676 another bond for £340 was entered into for the surrender of the other half within four months. Complainants had offered to make the surrender but were desired by Richard Gouldsbrough to delay, and so it had not been made. Now Richard Gouldsbrough had put the bonds in suit, and complainants pray for relief.

In his Answer, the defendant, Richard Gouldsborough says that there were proposals between him and Susan Atcherley touching the matching of Anne Atcherley with defendant's son Joseph, his heir apparent. It was agreed that the marriage should be solemnized and that Susan Atcherley should pay £230 to the defendant as part of a marriage portion for the said Anne, and that for the residue, within six months of the wedding, surrender should be made of half the copyhold tenement with lands belonging thereto, which half was valued at £170, and that Defendant should settle his lands upon Joseph and Anne and their heirs which he did by Indenture dated 30 Dec. 1674. And it was agreed that for security complainants should enter into a bond, and the marriage was soon after consummated. Defendant had paid Susan Atcherley £170 for the surrender of the other half of the tenement, and the complainants became bound to defendant, but they did not offer before 28 March last to fulfil the conditions of the bonds. Owing to the long delay defendant holds he is not obliged to accept the old conditions, and the surrender is not sufficient to pass the estate to defendant because complainants have issue living which were born since the time when surrender should have been made. Defendant had intended to convey the estate to his second son upon procuring his marriage and had been prevented by the delays and so at length he had put the bonds in suit against the complainants.

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[1] The Visitation of Co. Salop, C. 35, fol. 23, Herald's College.

[2] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. II, p. 241.

[3] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 196.

[4] Ibid. Collins, 368, No. 9.

Richard Gouldisbrough

From the following Chancery suit it would appear that Richard Gouldisbrough and his second wife Frances were both dead by the year 1687, and that at that time, Benjamin was not the eldest surviving son, Joseph Gouldisbrough, born 1651, holding that position.[1]

Chancery suit—*Goldesborough versus Rodenhurst*[2]—dated 12 April, 1687, Complainant Benjamine Goldesborough of Loppington, co. Salop, gentleman, second son of Richard Goldesborough, late of Edstaston, and Frances his wife, both deceased, claims possession of certain moorlands and pasture lands in the Manor of Wem, which had been the copyhold property of Vincent Rodenhurst, yeoman, of High Ercall, co. Salop, under whose Will, dated 1664, he makes the claim, Frances, wife of Richard Goldesborough, being Vincent's daughter. The defendants, William Rodenhurst, Thomas Rodenhurst, and Richard Astley, deny this claim and hold that the property belongs to William Rodenhurst as the heir of Richard Rodenhurst, who was the heir of Vincent Rodenhurst.

Joseph Gouldesbrough, dying without issue,[3] Benjamin his brother became the heir. He married Ann Garland of Sleap, co. Salop, and had a son Richard and a daughter Elizabeth,[4] with two, also Richard and Elizabeth, who seem to have predeceased them.

In a Chancery suit, entitled *Wright versus Goldesbrorugh*,[5] dated 3 Feb. 1692, Complainants Charles Wright of Wem, co. Salop, and Rachel his wife, say that they were possessed of some houses and lands and that the deeds of the same were in the custody of Richard Gouldesborough, late of Rye Bank in the parish of Wem, father of Benjamin Gouldesborough now of Loppington, co. Salop, in trust for complainant Rachel; and Benjamin Gouldesborough refuses to deliver up the deeds on pretence that Richard Gouldesborough had lent money and taken a mortgage on some part of the premises, Benjamin Gouldesborough, who was the heir-at-law of his father, having come by the deeds, &c. upon his father's death, had entered on the premises and was defeating complainants of their rights.

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[1] Extract from Family Records of Thomas Chambre of Whettal, co. Salop. Add. MS. 5809, fol. 35.

[2] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Collins, 291 and 530, No. 90.

[3] Extract from Family Records of Thomas Chambre of Whettal, co. Salop. Add. MS. 5809, fol. 35.

[4] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. II. p. 241.

[5] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 438, No. 86.

In his Answer, dated 3 May, 1693, Benjamin Gouldesborough, gentleman, denies that the deeds in question were ever in the hands of his father or of himself in trust for complainants. It was true, however, that one Hugh Bate and Elizabeth his wife, by deed of feofment dated 11 March, 28 Charles II. (1675–6), conveyed certain houses to Richard Gouldesborough, defendant's father, absolutely. And he sold other properties to Richard Gouldesborough who had entered upon and enjoyed them for some years until, upon the marriage of defendant with Anne his wife, he conveyed to them and their heirs the said properties which they had enjoyed ever since.

Benjamin Gouldisbrough

The wife Anne appears to have died in 1716 and her husband Benjamin, followed her in 1729, aged 75, both of them being buried in Loppington Church, co. Salop, where there is an inscription to the wife and two children who had died in their lifetime. Richard Gouldisbrough survived them as son and heir.[1] The daughter, Elizabeth Gouldisbrough, married Thomas Chambre of Whittal (or Wheathill), co. Salop, and brought the small estate of Woodgate into his family which was afterwards represented by the Vaughan family of Burlton Hall. Richard Gouldisbrough married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sandford of Sandford, probably co. Devon, but died without children.[2] He seems to have been the last of the male descendants of Bishop Godfrey Goldesborough, as the following inscription in the Edstaston Church, co. Salop, indicates:—

D. O. M.
Juxta situs est
RICHARDUS GOLDISBURGH,
De Rye Bank, Gen:
E stirpe illustri et antiqua ultimus:
obiit 17 Julii, A.D. 1762, Ætat 74.

Translation:—"To God the Best and the Greatest. Near by is
buried Richard Goldisbrough, of Rye Bank, Gentleman,
The last of an illustrious and ancient stock.
He died 17th July, A.D. 1762. Aged 74."

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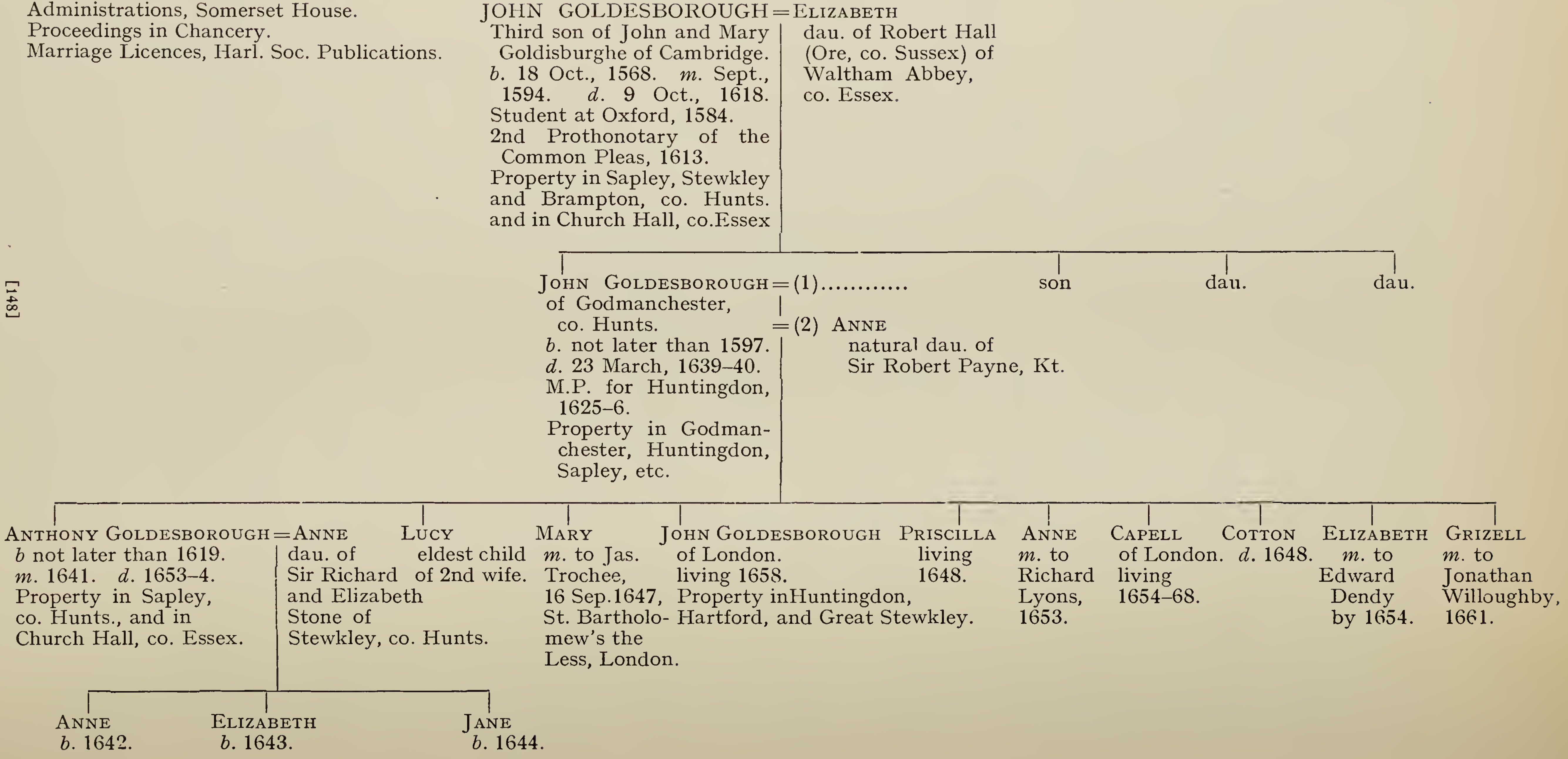
[1] Extract from Family Records of Thomas Chambre of Whettal, co. Salop. Add. MS. 5809, fol. 35.

[2] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. II, p. 241.

Goldesburgh *or* Goldesborough of Huntingdon, &c.

Sources of Information :
Inquisitions Post Mortem.
Administrations, Somerset House.
Proceedings in Chancery.
Marriage Licences, Harl. Soc. Publications.



JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH = ELIZABETH
Third son of John and Mary Goldisburghe of Cambridge. *b.* 18 Oct., 1568. *m.* Sept., 1594. *d.* 9 Oct., 1618.
Student at Oxford, 1584.
2nd Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, 1613.
Property in Sapley, Stewkley and Brampton, co. Hunts. and in Church Hall, co.Essex

ELIZABETH
dau. of Robert Hall (Ore, co. Sussex) of Waltham Abbey, co. Essex.

JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH = (1)...........
of Godmanchester, co. Hunts.
b. not later than 1597.
d. 23 March, 1639–40.
M.P. for Huntingdon, 1625–6.
Property in Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Sapley, etc.

= (2) ANNE
natural dau. of Sir Robert Payne, Kt.

son

dau.

dau.

ANTHONY GOLDESBOROUGH = ANNE
b not later than 1619.
m. 1641. *d.* 1653–4.
Property in Sapley, co. Hunts., and in Church Hall, co. Essex.

ANNE
dau. of Sir Richard and Elizabeth Stone of Stewkley, co. Hunts.

LUCY
eldest child of 2nd wife.

MARY
m. to Jas. Trochee, 16 Sep.1647, St. Bartholomew's the Less, London.

JOHN GOLDESBOROUGH
of London.
living 1658.
Property in Huntingdon, Hartford, and Great Stewkley.

PRISCILLA
living 1648.

ANNE
m. to Richard Lyons, 1653.

CAPELL
of London.
living 1654–68.

COTTON
d. 1648.

ELIZABETH
m. to Edward Dendy by 1654.

GRIZELL
m. to Jonathan Willoughby, 1661.

ANNE
b. 1642.

ELIZABETH
b. 1643.

JANE
b. 1644.

The Family of Goldesburgh:

Cambridge Branch—Huntingdon Offshoots

The members of the Huntingdon Branch of the Family were all descendants of John Goldesborough, third son of John Goldisburgh of Cambridge, and previously described as one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in the year 1618. He was succeeded by his son John Goldesborough of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., who was born not later than 1597, as the Inquisition after his father's death shows. In the first Parliament of Charles I (1625–6), he represented the Borough of Huntingdon, along with Sir Arthur Mayneweringe, Knt., being one of the two members of Parliament and described as John Goldsburgh, Esq.[1] He does not appear to have kept his seat in any subsequent election.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Ravenscroft—dated 14 April, 1630,[2] the Complainant John Goldesbrough of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., Esq., states that in 1628–9 he borrowed of Thomas Ravenscroft of London, Esq. £3,000 for one year, bearing £240 interest, and for security, Complainant and Samuel Paske, citizen and Merchant Tailor of London, being seized of the Priory of Huntingdon and other lands and tenements in Huntingdon, Harford, and Great Stewkley (the said Samuel Paske being seized in Trust for the benefit of Complainant), they together mortgaged and sold to Thomas Ravenscroft the said Priory and lands in the event of loan and interest not being paid by Complainant in the succeeding year. Complainant then became bound to Ravenscroft for £4,000 recognizances to perform all the covenants and agreements entered into. Richard Perman, gent., and Emmanuel Bradley were seized in fee in Trust for Complainant of the George Inn, Huntingdon, of four closes of pasture in Co. Hunts. and of 100 acres of land in Huntingdon, Harford, and Stewkley, now or late in the tenure of Mrs. Cromwell, in all worth £60 a year at least. Complainant caused the said lands to be assigned to Ravenscroft for 99 years on condition of the non-payment of loan. And whereas Ravenscroft agreed last Michaelmas to forbear the said monies and to give another year for payment without foreclosing on the lands, &c., affirming he would rather have his money than the land, and desired Complainant and his wife Anne to assign the land as security for the payment and the further interest for another year at 8 per cent. And Thomas Ravenscroft wrote several letters to Sir Robert Payne, Knt. (the natural father of Complainant's wife) to that effect. And Complainant and his wife were prepared to assign the properties and did not provide the monies on the appointed day and so suffered the forfeiture of Complainant's lands not doubting but that Ravenscroft would have conveyed the lands to persons appointed by Complainant on condition of payment at the proper time. Ravenscroft, however, now refuses to make the assignment and intends to take advantage of the forfeiture and has made entries into all the said lands and tenements and has taken an execution of the recognizance and by virtue of it has extended Complainant's house at Godmanchester and all his lands and tenements contrary to agreement intending thereby to discredit and disgrace Complainant in his country and utterly undo him and ruin his estate unless Complainant will absolutely sell the said Priory lands to Ravenscroft at his own price. Complainant desires Ravenscroft to show why he should not forbear to take advantage of the forfeiture and assign the said lands to Complainant as by the agreement made.

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[1] Returns of Members of Parliament, Pt. I, p. 469.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, G.20, No. 59.

To the foregoing Plea a Demurrer was put in by Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq. and James Ravenscroft, Gent. The Defendants while not acknowledging the truth of Complainant's Bill affirm that Complainant is a person disabled in Law to sue for relief in that Court for a writ returnable in the Court of Common Pleas had been obtained against him in two actions for debt—one for £200 and another for £600 so that he was outlawed in London in 1628 by the name of John Goldesbrough of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., Esquire. Defendants therefore demur in law and ask that the outlawry may remain in force and that Defendants may not be compelled to make any further answer to the Bill.

John Goldesbrough, late of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., died March 23rd, 1639–40, Administration of his goods and chattels, &c. being granted to his relict, Anne Goldsburge, May 1640.[1] It is clear that the whole of his landed estates had not been alienated from him as the Inquisition taken after his death shows.

Inquisition taken at St. Neots, Co. Hunts. 22 Oct., 1641, after the death of John Goldesburgh of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts, Armiger (Esquire).[2] The said John Goldesburgh died 23 March, 1639–40 seized of lands and houses at Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Forest of Sapley, and Churchhall in Packlesham, Co. Essex, He left Anne Goldesburgh as his widow and Anthony Goldesburgh is his son and heir, and at the time of his father's death was of the age of 21 and more.

John Goldesbrough left ten children of whom the sons were Anthony, John, Capell and Cotton. Four of the six daughters were duly married.

Cotton Goldsburgh, late of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., died a few years after his father, Administration of his goods and chattels being granted to John Goldsburgh, May, 1648.[3]

The unhappy state of the country at this time called or drove the head of the Family to take part in the Civil War, and we find Anthony Goldesbrough in the Army of the King. In 1641 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard and Elizabeth Stone,[4] his father-in-law being involved in the same great struggle and on the same side. Through being engaged with the Forces that were defeated he had to pay the penalty of the vanquished, suffering at the hands of the victors, as the following references to him as a ‘ delinquent ’ set forth. In March, 1648, in a List of Sequestered Persons in Co. Hunts.[1] are the names in the Hurstingston Hundred of Anthony Goldsborough, Delinquent, and Sir Richard Stone, Delinquent. In a previous entry the reference is to Anthony Goldsborough and Ann his wife of Stukeley Magna, Hunts. and reads as follows :—[2]

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[1] Administrations, P.C.C. London, Admon. Act Book, 1639–40, fol. 123.
[2] Inquisitions Post Mortem (Chancery), 17 Charles I, Pt. II, No. 115.
[3] Administrations, P.C.C. London, Admon. Act Book, 1648, fol. 58.
[4] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. III, p. 260.

6 Oct. 1646. Compounds for delinquency in going into Newark garrison. Never bore arms against Parliament. Has been prevented by the falling sickness from earlier composition.

10 Dec. 1647. His wife complains that by reason of arrest when prosecuting his composition, her husband was unable to perfect it, and begs the Committee for Compounding to impose a fine so that upon sale of his lands, he may pay it, and satisfy his creditors. Begs that a mortgage executed since his petition may be taken into consideration.

20 Dec. Fine at one tenth, £440, allowance being made for £1500 due to brothers and sisters, and £1500 to others.

It will be seen in how deep financial waters Anthony Goldesbrough had fallen, and from subsequent Pleas in Chancery, how impossible extrication became save by mortgages and the ultimate loss of houses and lands.

In a Plea in Chancery—Mason *versus* Goldesburgh—dated November, 1653,[3] the Complainants William Mason, citizen and haberdasher of London, and Margaret his wife executors of Thomas Hallam, citizen and salter of London, her late husband. Anthony Goldesburgh of Sapley, Co. Hunts., Esquire, borrowed of Hallam £780 with interest and afterwards refused to pay it when due. Shortly after, that is in December, 1643, Thomas Hallam died leaving behind his wife Margaret as his sole executrix. She endeavoured to recover the sum in a friendly way but without success. In 1647, Complainant William Mason married Margaret Hallam so that he became entitled to the money which Anthony Goldesburgh still declined to pay. Complainant therefore entered upon a suit and recovered £783–3s. in all and had writs issued against him in 1649 in pursuance of which there was an Inquisition taken at Huntingdon, Sept., 1649, by the Sheriff of the County in which it was found that Anthony Goldesburgh was seized in one messuage called Sapley House and land of the value of £30 yearly. Of this the whole was alienated to Complainants until two of the sums for which Anthony

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[1] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. Proceedings......for Compounding, 1643–60, p. 90.

[2] Ibid. p. 1538.

[3] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Bridges, No. 24.

Goldesburgh stood indebted had been paid and other lands of the yearly value of £20 were delivered to Complainant until the third debt was paid—in all £783-3s., Complainant thus becoming lawfully entitled to the premises after certain charges were first paid. Complainant let the said land at £34 annual rent and received it regularly until 1652 at which time Anne Goldesburgh, widow of Anthony Goldesburgh tried to defeat Complainants of the residue, professing she had a jointure upon the said lands and stopped the rents by reason thereof and had taken them herself, she and the tenants combining to defeat Complainants of their rights. They ask for an investigation.

To the foregoing Bill, Anne Goldesburgh and other enter a demurrer, holding it was insufficient in law, &c. Apparently the demurrer was over-ruled.

In her Answer, dated Nov., 1654, the Defendant Anne Goldesburgh denies any intent to defraud Complainant as alleged. She had acted upon a Deed indented 1 Sept., 1641, made between the said Anthony Goldesburgh of Godmanchester, Esquire, of the one part and the Defendant Anne Stone, eldest daughter of Richard Stone of Stewkley, Co. Hunts., then Esquire, Edward Chester of Cockney Hatch co. Herts., then Esquire, and Walter Westcott of London, Gent., of the other part, whereby Anthony Goldesburgh in consideration of a marriage then agreed upon and shortly after to be solemnized betwixt the said Anthony and the Defendant (which was shortly after solemnized) for a competent jointure in case she should survive Anthony and for a sufficient maintenance for such issue as he should beget by the body of the Defendant for the consideration of £1,000 paid to Anthony being the portion of the marriage money of Defendant, the said Anthony granted for him and his heirs to Edward Chester and Walter Westcott, he being seized of the property following, viz., the Manor of Church Hall in Packlesham, Co. Essex, and all messuages, lands &c. belonging thereto and of other hereditaments including the capital messuage or Lodge of Sapley Park and many other lands, woods &c. for the use of Anthony during his life and after his decease to the use of Defendant Anne Goldesburgh for her life in full recompence for the dower, and after her decease for the use of the eldest son of Anthony and Defendant and of the heirs males of the eldest son, and with like limitations to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th &c. and 10th sons of Anthony and Defendant, or in default to Anthony's heirs for ever. Anthony Goldesburgh died in Jan. or Feb., 1653-4 and left three daughters then and yet living, viz. Anne, 11½ years old, Elizabeth, 10½ years old, and Jane, 9½ years old. And in virtue of the Deed Defendant has claimed the rents since her husband's death and has forbidden her tenants to pay them to anyone else.

We now revert to the previous generation as represented by Anne, widow of John Goldesborough of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., and her numerous children.

In a Plea in Chancery—Lyons *versus* Goldesborough—dated 18 November, 1654,[1] the Complainants were Richard Lyons of the parish of Stepney, co. Middlesex, esquire, and Anne his wife. The Complainants state that by an Order in Chancery made July, 1648, as between Anne Goldesborough, widow of John Goldesborough, deceased, Lucy Goldesborough, James Trochee and Mary his wife,

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[1] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 37.

John Goldesborough, administrator of Cotton Goldesborough, deceased, Priscilla Goldesborough, Capell Goldesborough, Griscill Goldesborough, and Complainant Anne Goldesborough, infants by the aforesaid Anne, widow, their mother and guardian, who were the Plaintiffs, And Anthony Goldesborough and Anne his wife, Sir Richard Stone, Knt., Adam Hill, esquire, Edward Dendy, gent., and John Anstey, gent. who were the Defendants, it appears that the said John Goldesborough, deceased, (having issue by his first wife, the said defendant Anthony Goldesborough only, and by his second wife Anne, widow, still living, the other plaintiffs, Lucy, Mary, wife of James Trochee, John, Priscilla, Capell, Griscill. Complainant Anne, Cotton, deceased, and Elizabeth wife of Edward Dendy) did in his lifetime settle lands upon his son Anthony in consideration of which Anthony promised to pay £1,500 for the benefit of the eight younger children by his father. On 20 March, 1639 or 40, he became bound in a sum of £4,000 to Sir Richard Stone, Knt., and Adam Hill, esq. to pay after John Goldesborough's death £500—his father's debts—and £1,500 to be equally divided amongst the eight younger children. The father having died, Anthony by indenture dated 1646 conveyed the Manor of Church Hall, Co. Essex with lands &c. to Edward Dendy and John Anstey in Trust to dispose thereof and with the money raised to pay the Composition or Fine set upon Anthony for his Delinquency and with the residue to pay Sir Richard Stone and Adam Hill £1,500 to be equally divided amongst the eight younger children and the surplus, if any, to Anthony himself. It was decreed that the four children who were 21 years of age should receive their several portions and that Anne Goldesborough, the mother, should receive the portions of the other four then under age. Complainant Anne (being one of the four children under age at the time of the Chancery Decree) married Complainant Richard Lyons in 1653 whereby £188 became due from the mother to the Complainants Richard Lyons and his wife. Now the said Anne Goldesborough, intending to defraud her daughter of her share refused to educate and maintain her so that she was forced to engage herself and become burdensome to very many of her friends for her necessary support, and since her marriage she had not received her portion due. Complainants ask that Anne Goldesborough be ordered to make payment of £188 or in default that her lands and goods may be sold in order that the debt may be paid.

In her Answer, dated 6 Feb., 1654–5, Anne Goldesburgh says that ever since the death of her late husband John Goldesburgh she had provided for the nine children she had by him of whom Complainant Anne was one. Not long after the Decree she received about £750 for the four children of whom Anne was one. Defendant denies that at any time she intended to defraud Anne of her share or that she refused to educate or maintain her. If Anne did become burdensome to others it was her own fault or the fault of those that ill-advised her to depart from her mother. Defendant had several times offered to pay if Complainants would allow a reasonable sum for Anne's diet and apparel while she remained with her mother, who would pay to Anne her share of the principal sum when the money came into her hands.

In a similar Plea—dated 1 July, 1657[1]—Capell Goldesburgh of London, gent., youngest son of John Goldesburgh, esquire, deceased, and Grisell Goldesburgh, youngest daughter of the said John Goldesburgh, sue their mother Anne Goldesburgh, widow, for their respective shares of their late father's estate, viz. £187–10s. each, which they allege she refuses to pay.

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[1] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Collins, No. 137.

In her Answer Anne Goldesburgh denies any attempt to defraud Complainants and states that she had several times offered them their shares if they would allow her such monies as she gave for binding Capell apprentice and for apparel, &c., viz. £100 and upwards and £30 for the apparel &c. of Grizell and such monies as were necessary for their maintenance &c. at the rate of £6 per annum. Defendant is now willing to pay the shares subject to these deductions.

In a Plea in Chancery—Weaver *versus* Goldesburgh—dated 22 May, 1658,[1] relating to property in Huntington, Hartford, and Great Stewkley, the Complainant Richard Weaver says that having money in hand and knowing that John Gouldsborough had a fair repute for an honest man came into treaty with him and found his lands &c. mortgaged to Robert Peppys of Brampton, esquire, for £300. John Gouldsborough promised to release the same and to assign the lands &c. to Complainant. So Complainant relying on this promise gave John Gouldsborough £700 for the purchase, and by indenture dated 1655 had assigned to him a house, four closes of pasture and 100 acres of arable land. And by another indenture John Gouldsborough gave a good inheritance to Complainant after the death of Anne Gouldsborough. And Robert Peppys had entered upon the mortgaged premises and received the rents for several years whereby he is satisfied of the £300 with all charges and had been desired to assign the reversion to Complainant, but he refused saying that the premises were forfeited to him and that he lawfully held them. He also combined with Anne Gouldsborough, mother of the said John, and the said John Gouldsborough, to deprive Complainant of his purchase and divide the rents among themselves suffering the house to fall out of repair. He holds that he ought to enter into the premises immediately after the death of Anne Gouldsborough and all the deeds should be delivered to him as security.

In his Answer, John Goldesburgh speaks of his possessing the "George" in Huntingdon and of his desiring to raise £700 and assigning his house, lands, &c. to Complainant and of Peppys refusing to deliver up the property as he ought to have done. But Defendant had not combined with Peppys or Anne Goldesburgh his mother, and agrees that the house and lands ought to be conveyed to Complainant. He is willing to settle the reversion according to the purchase as the Court may think fit.

In her Answer, Anne Goldesburgh says that John Goldesburgh is a young man of tender years and that Complainant in a subtle manner got him to sell his reversion for £700, a sum much less than it was worth, it being in her estimation worth £1200, the rent having been £104 per annum. She hopes the Court will not compel Peppys to deliver the property to Complainant but that it may in equity be conveyed to her.

In another Plea in Chancery—Goldesburgh *versus* Pepis—dated Sept., 1658,[2] the Complainant Anne Goldesburgh, late wife of John Goldesburgh of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., esquire, deceased, says that after the death of her husband she was seized for her life and John Goldesburgh, second son of John Goldesburgh and Complainant, in the remainder of the " George " in Huntingdon and of lands and tenements in the towns of Huntingdon, Hartford and Great Stewkley, Co. Hunts. containing 100 acres in the tenure of Elizabeth Cromwell, widow, and they together in 1645 mortgaged the house, lands, &c. to Robert Pepis of Brampton, Co. Hunts., gent. for £200. In 1647 a further sum of £100 was lent by Pepis to Complainant, But owing to Complainant having failed to pay an amount due on the proper day, Pepis had entered upon the premises and taken the rents &c. Complainant prays for restitution.

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[1] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 47.

[2] Ibid. Collins, 140, — ; 604, No. 137.

Robert Pepys and Mary Chambers make Answer to the Bill.

In a further Plea in Chancery—Weaver *versus* Goldesburgh—with no date,[1] Complainant Jane Weaver of Huntingdon, relict of Richard Weaver, says that John Goldesburgh of London, esquire, being seized in reversion after the death of his mother, relict of John Goldesburgh of Godmanchester, Co. Hunts., esquire, of the " George " Inn in Huntingdon and 8½ acres of land let with the same, and of 100 acres of land in Huntingdon, Hertford, and Great Stewkley in the said county sold the reversion to Richard Weaver for £700. But shortly after, Robert Pepis declared he had a mortgage of £300 upon the estate and when that was paid he would assign the inheritance to Weaver. But Robert Pepis had entered upon the estate and received the rents &c. though he had been repaid the £300, and he died before the assignment had been made leaving the estate to Pepis his next heir. And now Anne Goldesburgh and John Goldesburgh and Samuel Pepis combine to prevent Complainant obtaining her rights. She prays that she may be vested in them and have all deeds conveyed to her, she being willing to secure Ann Goldesburgh in possession of the estate during her lifetime. No Answer attached.

In a final Plea concerning the principal litigant—Bowes *versus* Goldesburgh—dated 10 June, 1665,[2] Henry Bowes of Huntingdon, innkeeper, had a dispute concerning a lease of the George Inn in the parish of St. John, Huntingdon, the property of Anne Goldesburgh of London, widow.

Doubtless connected with these lawsuits are the reminiscences in the Diary of the famous Samuel Pepys. The extracts are as follows :—[3]

Oct. 15th, 1661. At the office all the morning, and in the afternoon to Paul's Churchyard to a blind place, where Mrs. Goldsborough was to meet me (who dare not be known where she lives) to treat about the difference which remains between my uncle and her. But, Lord ! to hear how she talks and how she rails against my uncle would make one mad. But I seemed not to be troubled at it, but would indeed gladly have an agreement with her. So I appoint Mr. Moore and she another against Friday to look into our papers and to see what can be done to conclude the matter.

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[1] Proceedings in Chancery. Before 1714. Collins, No. 593.

[2] Ibid. Collins, No. 23.

[3] *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, Braybrooke & Wheatley, Vol. II, pp. 120, 122, 202, 370 ; Vol. III, pp. 185, 327 ; Vol. VIII, p. 231.

18th. In the afternoon . . . . . Mr. Moore and I to Mrs. Goldsborough, who sent for a friend to meet with us, and so we were talking about the difference between us till 10 at night. I find it very troublesome, and have brought it into some hopes of agreement, I offering to forgive her £10 that is yet due according to my uncle's accounts to us. So we left her friend to advise about it, and I hope to hear of her, for I would not by any means go to law with a woman of so devilish a tongue as she has.

March 12th, 1661–62. Dined at home, and there came Mrs. Goldsborough about her old business, but I did give her a short answer and sent away.

Oct. 21st, 1662. Thence to see Mr. Moore, who is pretty well again, and we read over and discoursed about Mrs. Goldsborough's business, and her son coming by my appointment thither, I did tell him our resolution as to her having her estate reconveyed to her.

June 29th, 1663. I to the Temple with my cozen Roger and Mr. Goldsborough to Gray's Inn to his counsel . . . . where it being the question whether I as executor should give a warrant to Gouldsborough in my reconveying her estate back again, the mortgage being performed against all acts of the testator, but only my own . . . . . they agreed to refer it to Serjeant Maynard.

Nov. 3rd, 1663, I home, and there Mr. Moore coming by my appointment dined with me, and after dinner came Mr. Goldsborough and we discussed about the business of his mother, but could come to no agreement in it but parted dissatisfied.

Feb. 17th, 1668–69. Up . . . . . to Lincoln's Inn, by appointment, to have spoke with Mr. Pedley about Mr. Goldsborough's business . . . . but he was gone out.

How this troublesome affair ended is not known, but there are no further references to it in the celebrated Diary.

On Dec. 3rd, 1661, a Licence was granted by the Bishop of London[1] for the marriage of Jonathan Willoughby, of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, Gent., Bachelor, about 25, and Grizell Goldisborough, of St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, Spinster, about 25 ; consent of Anne Goldisborough, her mother, a widow, being given. The marriage to take place at St. Edmund the King, Lombard St., London.

Jonathan Willoughby,[2] born in England about 1635, was partly educated at Harvard College, New England, 1651–4, but did not graduate. He returned to New England and preached at Weathersfield and Haddam, Connecticut, U.S.A.

In a last Plea in Chancery—Marden *versus* Goldesbrough—dated 3 Nov., 1668,[3] the remaining item of information concerning this branch of the Family is set forth. The Complainants Thomas and Gabriel Marden say that one Capell Goldesbrough of London, Linen-Draper, about six years ago was indebted to their late father Gabriel Marden for £12 and entered into a bond for £24 to secure payment. The bond was lost or mislaid and Defendant now declines to pay.

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[1] Marriage Licences, London. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 26, p. 288.

[2] *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,* Second Series, Vol. 3.

[3] Proceedings in Chancery Before 1714. Mitford, 264, No. 29.

In his Answer, Defendant Capill Goldesbrough, Gent., says that one Mrs. Anne Goldesbrough, about six years previously, being employed in keeping a brewhouse, furnished herself with coal from the stores of Gabriel Marden, and she along with the Defendant gave a bond for the payment of a sum not exceeding £8. Defendant believes the money was paid during the lifetime of the deceased by the principal debtor, for that Mrs. Grizell Goldesbrough, Defendant's sister being employed in paying monies for Anne Goldesbrough said she had paid the money due to Marden who declared himself so well satisfied that he told her if he were so well paid as that, he would trust Anne Goldesbrough for all the coals in his yard. The said Grizell was since married and had gone to New England. Defendant believed the money to have been so paid and the bond delivered up to be cancelled. Signed

Capell Gouldesburgh

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS OF FAMILIES who have intermarried with the GOLDESBROUGH FAMILY, co. WILTS.

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1. TURBERVILLE, Co. Dorset.—*Ermine.* A lion rampant, *gules*, crowned, *or.*
Harleian MSS. 1451, fol. 103. 1539, fol. 16. 1166, fol. 63.

2. TICHBORNE, Co. Wilts.—*Vair.* A chief, *or.*
Harleian MSS. 1544, fol. 119. 1165. 1443, fol. 79b.

3. MARVIN, Co. Wilts.—*Argent.* A demi-lion rampant, *sable*, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis, *or.* Tongue and tips of claws, *gules.*
Harleian MSS. 1110, fol. 85. 1111, fol. 31. 1443, fol. 28. 1565, fol. 50.

4. HALES, Co. Somerset.—*Sable.* A chevron, *argent*, between three lions rampant, *argent.*
Harleian MSS. 1445, fol. 135b. 1559, fols. 22b & 75.

5. MUSSELL, Co. Wilts.—*Sable.* A fesse, *or*, between five plates, 3. 2. *argent.*
Harleian MS. 1443, fol. 142.

6. BENNETT, Co. Wilts.—Per cross, *argent* and *or.* An eagle displayed, bicapited, *gules.*
Harleian MSS. 1111, fol. 48. 1443, fol. 237b. 1565, fol. 41b.

7. BINGHAM, Co. Dorset.—*Azure.* A bend cotized between six crosses patee, *or.*
Harleian MSS. 1046, fol. 242. 1166, fol. 77b.

8. BARON, Co. Wilts.—*Sable.* Three estoiles, *argent*, within a bordure engrailed, *or.*
Stowe MS. 611, fol. 77. Harleian MS. 1542, fol. 77.

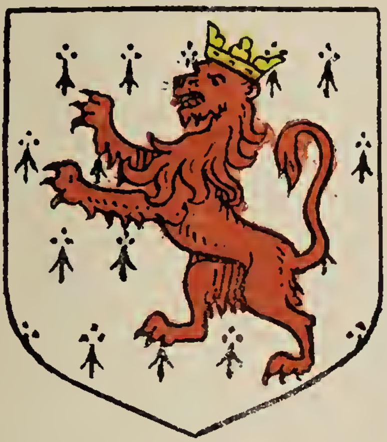
9. GODDARD, Co. Wilts.—*Gules.* A chevron, *vair*, between three crescents, *argent.*
Harleian MS. 1443, fol. 85. See also, Burke's Heraldic Illustrations, Vol. I. plate lxxxviii., Vol. III. plate xvi. Also, Wiltshire Notes & Queries, No. 36. Dec., 1901.

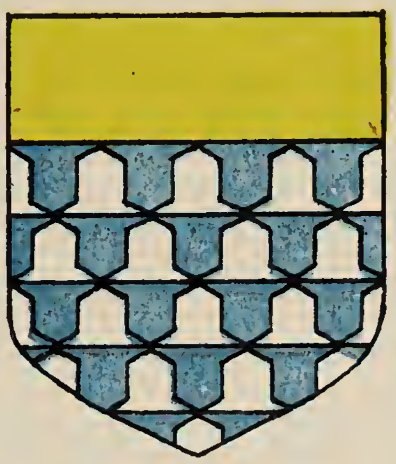
10. DAMPIER, Co. Somerset.—*Or.* A lion rampant, *sable.* On a chief, *gules*, a label of five points, *argent.*
From a Genealogical Chart, late in possession of Miss Mary Bowyer Dampier, of Bruton, Somerset.

11. SLANEY, Co. Essex.—*Gules.* A bend between three martlets, *or.*
Harleian MS. 1542, fol. 49b.

12. CREUZÉ, Co. Essex.—*Gules.* A dexter arm issuant from clouds from the sinister, the hand holding a sword erect; on its point three crescents interlaced in triangle, all *proper.*
Herald and Genealogist, Vol. I. pp. 261, 369. See also, Burke's Heraldic Illustrations, Vol. III. plate cxx (Mrs. Sarah West).

Arms of Families who have intermarried with the Goldesbrough Family co. Wilts.


Turberville, co. Dorset.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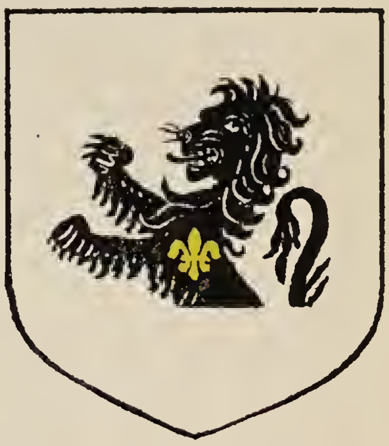
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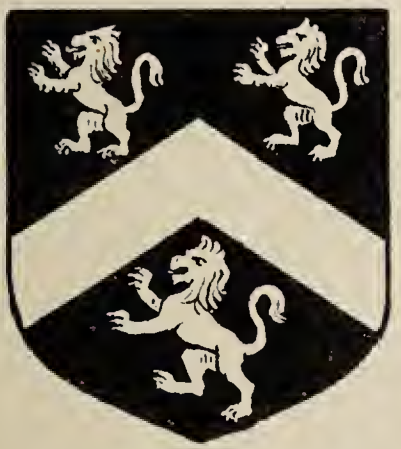
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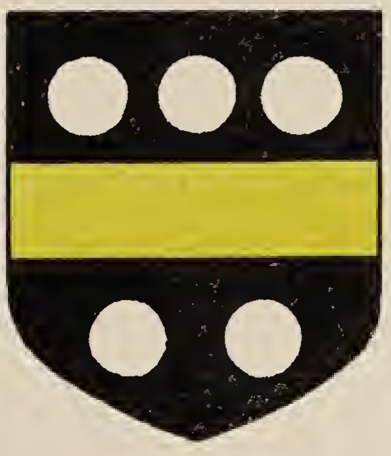
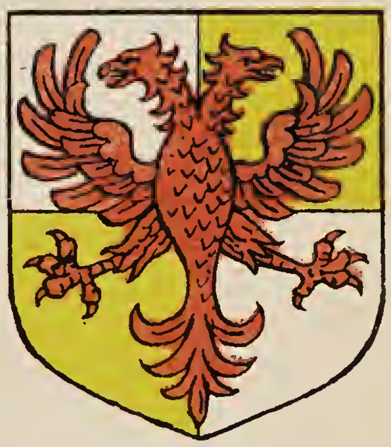

Mussell, co. Wilts.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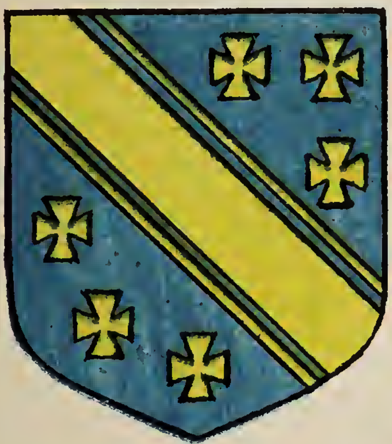
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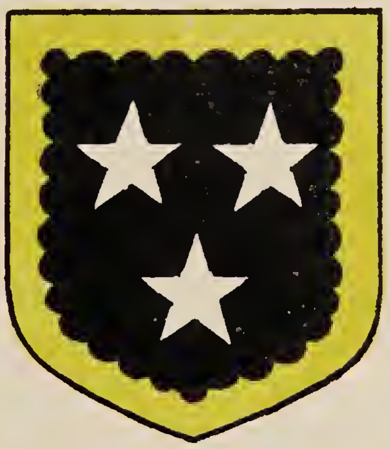
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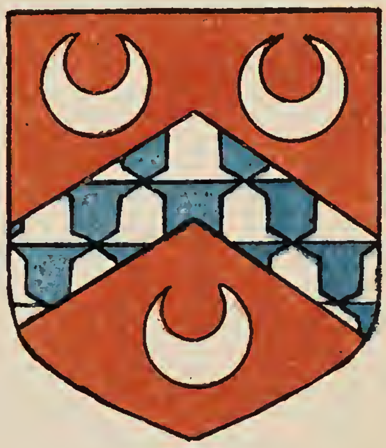
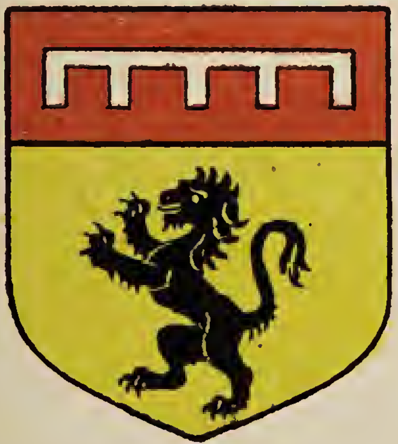

Goddard, co. Wilts.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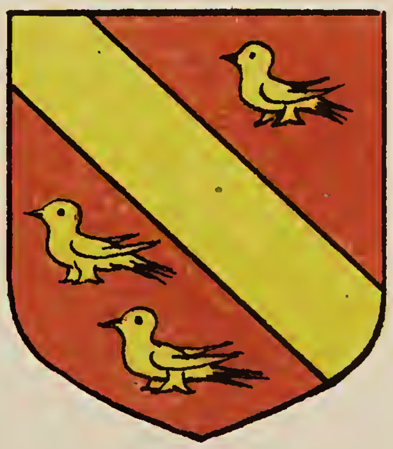
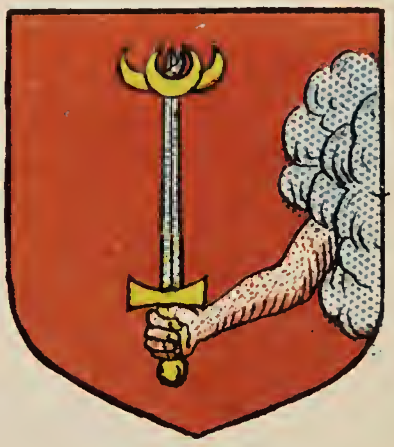

Slaney, co. Essex.


Creuzé, co. Essex.

References — Harleian MSS. 1043, 1110, 1111, 1165, 1166, 1443, 1445, 1451, 1539, 1542, 1544, 1559, 1565. Stowe MS. 611. Funeral Certificate (Baron, co. Essex). Herald and Genealogist, vol. 1.

Wilts.

K. denotes East Knoyle / Knoyle Magna / Knoyle Episcopi / Bishop's Knoyle — Co. Wilts., 5 miles from Tisbury, 6 miles from Mere.
T. denotes Tisbury, co. Wilts.
M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.

, Oxford, 1482.
rset, 1500.
1508.

THOMAS TURBERVILLE
of Woolbridge, co. Dorset.
m. about 1554 or earlier.

EDITH AMBROSE
Both died in
infancy, 1551–52.

MARY
bp. 1558, K.
m. Wm.
Aprice,
1582, K.

THOMAS
bp. 1561, K.
m. Margaret
Monke, 1582, K.
bu. 1638, T.
living 1584–1616, K.
Yeoman.
Founder of Ongar
Branch, co. Essex.

DOROTHY
m........ Clerk
by 1590.

06.

WILLIAM
living 1604–13, K.
Yeoman.
Probably of Exeter Coll.,
Oxon., 1583, aged 14.

AUGUSTINE
living 1606.

IAS
1613, K.

MARGARET
m. William
Baron of M.,
1625–6. *d.* 1658.

MARY
bp. 1623, M.

JOAN
m. ...... Hungerford
of Wellow, co. Somerset.
living 1674.

M.
licks.

MARY
bp. 1634, M.
m. Wm. Bell,
1655, M.

GRACE
bp. 1635 M,.
m. ...... Taylor.

KATHERINE
m. Samuel Lames.

NE
6, M.
t St. Mary's
xon, 1684–5.

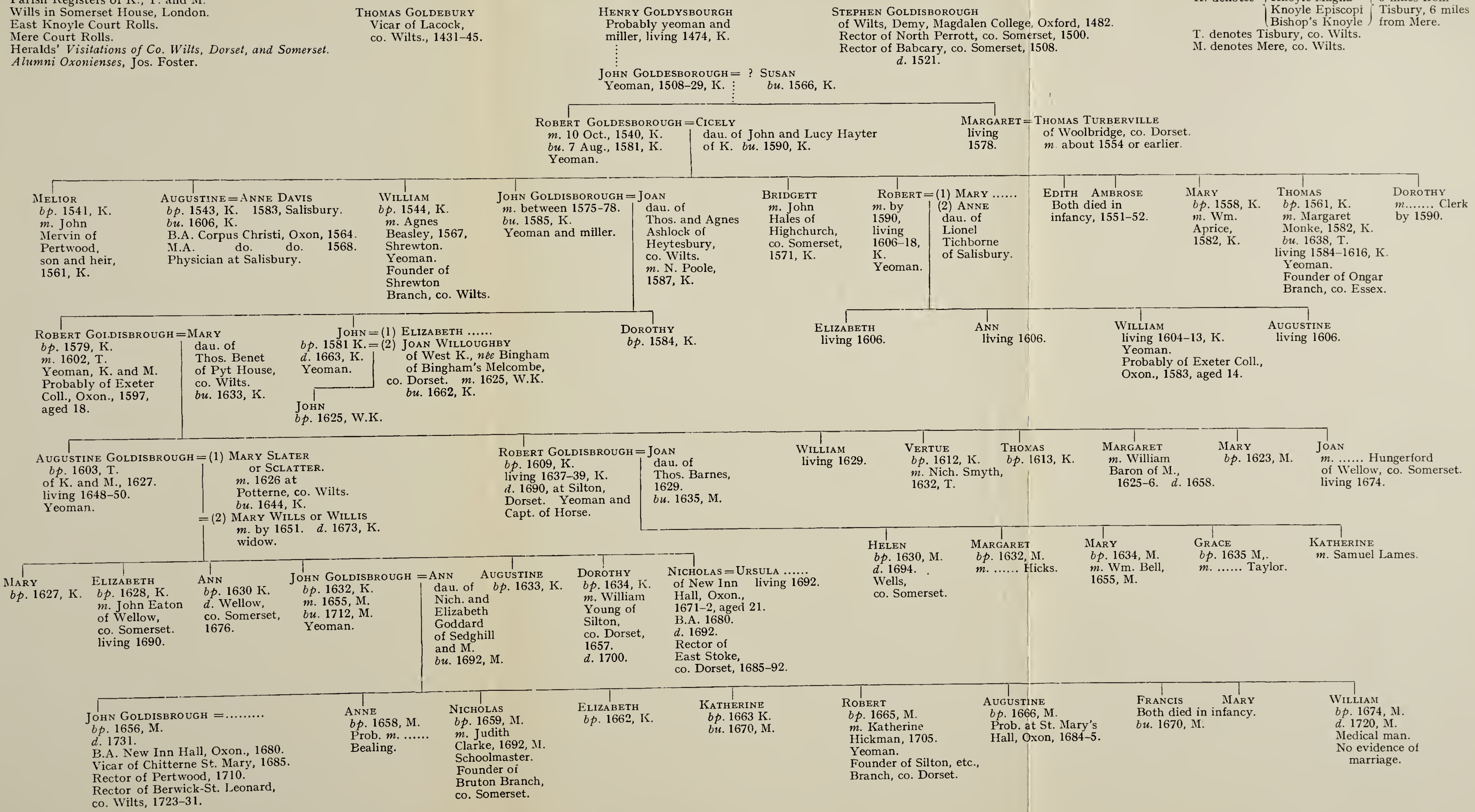
FRANCIS MARY
Both died in infancy.
bu. 1670, M.

WILLIAM
bp. 1674, M.
d. 1720, M.
Medical man.
No evidence of
marriage.

Goldisbrough or Goldesborough of East Knoyle, co. Wilts.

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of K., T. and M.
Wills in Somerset House, London.
East Knoyle Court Rolls.
Mere Court Rolls.
Heralds' *Visitations of Co. Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset.*
Alumni Oxonienses, Jos. Foster.

K. denotes East Knoyle, Knoyle Magna, Knoyle Episcopi, Bishop's Knoyle } Co. Wilts., 5 miles from Tisbury, 6 miles from Mere.
T. denotes Tisbury, co. Wilts.
M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.



Thomas Goldebury
Vicar of Lacock,
co. Wilts., 1431–45.

Henry Goldysbourgh
Probably yeoman and
miller, living 1474, K.

Stephen Goldisborough
of Wilts, Demy, Magdalen College, Oxford, 1482.
Rector of North Perrott, co. Somerset, 1500.
Rector of Babcary, co. Somerset, 1508.
d. 1521.

John Goldesborough = ? Susan
Yeoman, 1508–29, K.
bu. 1566, K.

Robert Goldesborough = Cicely
m. 10 Oct., 1540, K.
bu. 7 Aug., 1581, K.
Yeoman.
dau. of John and Lucy Hayter
of K. *bu.* 1590, K.

Margaret = Thomas Turberville
living
1578.
of Woolbridge, co. Dorset.
m. about 1554 or earlier.

Melior
bp. 1541, K.
m. John
Mervin of
Pertwood,
son and heir,
1561, K.

Augustine = Anne Davis
bp. 1543, K. 1583, Salisbury.
bu. 1606, K.
B.A. Corpus Christi, Oxon, 1564.
M.A. do. do. 1568.
Physician at Salisbury.

William
bp. 1544, K.
m. Agnes
Beasley, 1567,
Shrewton.
Yeoman.
Founder of
Shrewton
Branch, co. Wilts.

John Goldisborough = Joan
m. between 1575–78.
bu. 1585, K.
Yeoman and miller.
dau. of
Thos. and Agnes
Ashlock of
Heytesbury,
co. Wilts.
m. N. Poole,
1587, K.

Bridgett
m. John
Hales of
Highchurch,
co. Somerset,
1571, K.

Robert = (1) Mary ……
m. by
1590,
living
1606–18,
K.
Yeoman.
(2) Anne
dau. of
Lionel
Tichborne
of Salisbury.

Edith Ambrose
Both died in
infancy, 1551–52.

Mary
bp. 1558, K.
m. Wm.
Aprice,
1582, K.

Thomas
bp. 1561, K.
m. Margaret
Monke, 1582, K.
bu. 1638, T.
living 1584–1616, K.
Yeoman.
Founder of Ongar
Branch, co. Essex.

Dorothy
m.……. Clerk
by 1590.

Robert Goldisbrough = Mary
bp. 1579, K.
m. 1602, T.
Yeoman, K. and M.
Probably of Exeter
Coll., Oxon., 1597,
aged 18.
dau. of
Thos. Benet
of Pyt House,
co. Wilts.
bu. 1633, K.

John = (1) Elizabeth ……
bp. 1581 K. = (2) Joan Willoughby
d. 1663, K.
Yeoman.
of West K., *née* Bingham
of Bingham's Melcombe,
co. Dorset. *m.* 1625, W.K.
bu. 1662, K.

John
bp. 1625, W.K.

Dorothy
bp. 1584, K.

Elizabeth
living 1606.

Ann
living 1606.

William
living 1604–13, K.
Yeoman.
Probably of Exeter Coll.,
Oxon., 1583, aged 14.

Augustine
living 1606.

Augustine Goldisbrough = (1) Mary Slater
or Sclatter.
bp. 1603, T.
of K. and M., 1627.
living 1648–50.
Yeoman.
m. 1626 at
Potterne, co. Wilts.
bu. 1644, K.
= (2) Mary Wills or Willis
m. by 1651. *d.* 1673, K.
widow.

Robert Goldisbrough = Joan
bp. 1609, K.
living 1637–39, K.
d. 1690, at Silton,
Dorset. Yeoman and
Capt. of Horse.
dau. of
Thos. Barnes,
1629.
bu. 1635, M.

William
living 1629.

Vertue
bp. 1612, K.
m. Nich. Smyth,
1632, T.

Thomas
bp. 1613, K.

Margaret
m. William
Baron of M.,
1625–6. *d.* 1658.

Mary
bp. 1623, M.

Joan
m. …… Hungerford
of Wellow, co. Somerset.
living 1674.

Mary
bp. 1627, K.

Elizabeth
bp. 1628, K.
m. John Eaton
of Wellow,
co. Somerset.
living 1690.

Ann
bp. 1630 K.
d. Wellow,
co. Somerset,
1676.

John Goldisbrough = Ann
bp. 1632, K.
m. 1655, M.
bu. 1712, M.
Yeoman.
dau. of
Nich. and
Elizabeth
Goddard
of Sedghill
and M.
bu. 1692, M.

Augustine
bp. 1633, K.

Dorothy
bp. 1634, K.
m. William
Young of
Silton,
co. Dorset,
1657.
d. 1700.

Nicholas = Ursula ……
of New Inn
Hall, Oxon.,
1671–2, aged 21.
B.A. 1680.
d. 1692.
Rector of
East Stoke,
co. Dorset, 1685–92.
living 1692.

Helen
bp. 1630, M.
d. 1694.
Wells,
co. Somerset.

Margaret
bp. 1632, M.
m. …… Hicks.

Mary
bp. 1634, M.
m. Wm. Bell,
1655, M.

Grace
bp. 1635 M,.
m. …… Taylor.

Katherine
m. Samuel Lames.

John Goldisbrough = ………
bp. 1656, M.
d. 1731.
B.A. New Inn Hall, Oxon., 1680.
Vicar of Chitterne St. Mary, 1685.
Rector of Pertwood, 1710.
Rector of Berwick-St. Leonard,
co. Wilts, 1723–31.

Anne
bp. 1658, M.
Prob. *m.* ……
Bealing.

Nicholas
bp. 1659, M.
m. Judith
Clarke, 1692, M.
Schoolmaster.
Founder of
Bruton Branch,
co. Somerset.

Elizabeth
bp. 1662, K.

Katherine
bp. 1663 K.
bu. 1670, M.

Robert
bp. 1665, M.
m. Katherine
Hickman, 1705.
Yeoman.
Founder of Silton, etc.,
Branch, co. Dorset.

Augustine
bp. 1666, M.
Prob. at St. Mary's
Hall, Oxon, 1684–5.

Francis Mary
Both died in infancy.
bu. 1670, M.

William
bp. 1674, M.
d. 1720, M.
Medical man.
No evidence of
marriage.

CHAPTER X

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH:

Wiltshire Branch—East Knoyle Origins

Members of the Goldesbrough family begin to appear in the county of Wilts in the 15th century. Whence they immediately sprung has not yet been discovered, nor has their connection in the line of father and son been established with the ancient Yorkshire Stock. But from their early and occasional use of the family Arms, as at Bere Regis, Dorset; Chipping Ongar, Essex; East Knoyle Wilts; and Lincoln's Inn, London—all the users being members of, or descendants from, the Wiltshire branch—it is clear that widely distributed offshoots believed themselves to have sprung from the same common stock.

Strictly speaking, the Goldesbrough family in Wilts was not entitled to bear Arms, i.e., was not armigerous, not a county family, though allied with such in the county.

In the Heralds' Visitations for Wilts[1] no pedigree and no arms are given of any member bearing the family name amongst the lists of gentry entitled to use them. On the other hand, none was disclaimed by the Heralds for having usurped the arms to which he had no right, as being of plebian origin. e Further, as we shall see, quite a number of the family, as substantial yeomen or smaller gentry, married into arms-bearing families in Wilts and other counties, while Thomas Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar possessed both arms and pedigree, as given in the Visitation of Essex in 1664. He is there stated to be the grandson of Thomas Gouldesburgh of Gouldesburgh of co. York, though no proof of this descent is afforded beyond his own statement or the supposition of the Herald that his ancestors hailed from Yorkshire. On the contrary, there is positive evidence of his descent from Robert Goldesbrough of East Knoyle, who was his great-grandfather.

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[1] *Wilts Archaeological and Natural History Magazine,* Vol. II.

The early spelling of the name, though much varied, almost uniformly shows an *e* or *i* or *y* as the medial letter before *s*, giving the extra syllable found in the original forms commonly used in Yorkshire, but disappearing in the course of the centuries.

Apart from all investigation the tradition has been handed down in the Wiltshire branch that the family was ancient, military, genteel, and sprung from the North. This tradition, counting for what it is worth, evidently points to the descent of the Wiltshire members, though at a much earlier date than was supposed, from the original family settled at Goldsborough, co. York.

Whether the first representatives came down *via* Potter Hanworth from Lincolnshire, or left the city of London for the south country, or migrated from Cambridge where some of them were settled about 1500, or had some piece of land in Wiltshire allotted to them for military service in France or Flanders, or accompanied a clerical brother presented with a church living in the county, or for whatever other reason they appeared in the South-west of England, we may almost take it for granted, though without actual proof, that their home for centuries earlier was the village bearing the family name in the county of York.

The earliest trace of any member of the family yet discovered in co. Wilts is found in the appointment of Thomas Goldebury as vicar of Laycock in 1431 by the patroness, the Abbess of Laycock Abbey. This office he held till his resignation in 1445.[1]

In the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Winchester relating to the Manor of Knoyle, *alias* Bishop's Knoyle, Knoyle Magna, or East Knoyle—spelt Cnoyle in the early Rolls—co. Wilts.,[2] for 20 Oct. 14 Edward IV [1474] Henry Goldysbourgh, probably yeoman and miller, was 'presented' for having taken toll for grinding corn, and brewed contrary to the Assize. Fined 3d. with a number of others.

Stephen Goldisborough of Wilts is given as a *Demy*, *i.e.* a half-fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1482,[3] thus partaking as a 'Scholar' of the founder's benefaction, the founder being William of Waynflete, 1458, Bishop of Winchester, the same bishop as was lord of the manor of Knoyle in 1474. Stephen

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[1] *Institutions of the Clergy in the County of Wilts.* Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart. Vol. I, 1297-1596.

[2] Roll No. 159475½(2). Record Office.

[3] Magdalen College Register. J. R. Bloxam. Vol. IV, p. 1.

Goldesborough was instituted Rector of North Perrott, co. Somerset, on Oct. 27, 1500, and Rector of Babcary in the same county on Dec. 30, 1508. He died in 1521.[1]

Amongst other entries in the Court Roll as above[2] is one dated May 6, 1508, when John Haytor, William Burbage, Henry Oborne, John Goldesborough and others were charged with unjustly pasturing 50 sheep beyond the proper number on the Common land, and were ordered to amend the matter by the next Court day on pain of paying 11s. 4d. each.

On Sept. 25, 1519,[3] Richard Maynard sued John Goldysborough for a debt of 6s. 8d. The said John desired an agreement with the said Richard. Fined 3d.

Also, John Goldysborough was ' presented ' at the Court as a butcher who had sold meat outside [*i.e.* outside the proper market or limits of the Manor]. Fined 3d.

There are several more similar presentments of John Goldysborough with like penalties for like breaches of the customs of the Manor, the last in his case being dated April 9, 20 Henry VIII [1529].[4] In the Lay Subsidies for co. Wilts, 1523, John Gollysborough is stated to have goods to the value of £40. He is charged with a subsidy of 40s., being one of the highest of 28 persons assessed in East Knoyle.[5]

The village of Knoyle Episcopi, Knoyle Magna, or Parish of East Knoyle in Downton Hundred, co. Wilts is thus referred to by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. in his *History of Modern Wiltshire*, published 1822 ;—[6]

" This Parish derives its name from being appropriated to the Church of Winchester, of which the Bishop is the present patron, as well as the lord of the manor. It contains the tythings of Milton and Upton and comprehends 5466 acres of land. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Fonthill Gifford and Tisbury ; on the West by West Knoyle and Mere ; on the North by Monkton Deverill and Chicklade ; and on the South by Mere and Sedgehill."

It is situated in a hilly district, well-wooded and beautiful, with a view in the distance of the Blackmore Vale, co. Dorset. It is 6 miles from Mere, 5 from Tisbury, and 3½ from Semley Station on the London and South Western Railway. Elevated in position, close by the Wiltshire Downs, amongst which the old Parliamentary borough of Hindon forms a local centre 2 miles away, it was noted for its windmill on the top of Windmill Hill, its manor house at ' Clouds '—now a substantial and elegant mansion of the nobility—Knoyle House in the centre of the village—also a mansion—its narrow lanes, high-banked hedges, and picturesque cottages, along with its pleasantly situated and befitting parish church.

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[1] *Somerset Incumbents*, F. W. Weaver, pp. 12 and 164.

[2] Roll No. 159475½ (2). Record Office.

[3] Knoyle Court Roll, No. 159491(1). Record Office.

[4] Knoyle Court Roll, No. 159475½. Record Office.

[5] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts, $^{197}/_{167}$, Record Office.

[6] The Hundred of Mere, Vol. 1, p. 182.

Amidst these rural scenes there dwelt for some two centuries at least, the not unprolific nor unprosperous members and progenitors of the Wiltshire branch of the Goldisbrough family—a family that spread into the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Essex and Middlesex, and had distinguished offshoots in Maryland in the United States of America. They were of well-established yeoman stock, for the most part upholders of Church and State, Crown and Constitution; jurors of the Manorial Courts and not seldom defendants and defaulters therein; freeholders and copyholders of the Manor; occasionally clergy, schoolmasters, and medical men; and allied with some of the best families amongst the squirearchy and gentry in Wilts and adjoining counties. It was in the old rectory of East Knoyle—since demolished—that Sir Christopher Wren was born in Oct., 1632, his father, the Revd. Dr. Wren, afterwards Dean of Windsor, being then the rector of the parish. The precocious and studious boy, first trained by a private tutor at home and then in his fourteenth (or possibly his seventeenth) year at Wadham College, Oxford, becoming famous in after years as the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral and fifty other London churches (see Arthur Stratton's *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, also, Sir Lawrence Weaver's *Sir Christopher Wren*), must have been known to the farmer sons of all the parish, and amongst them the sons of Robert Goldisbrough of Knoyle and Mere.

"The first name that occurs in the Knoyle Parish Register," says Sir R. C. Hoare,[1] "is that of Brethers; next follows that of Hunton, and afterwards Goldisborough. Frequent mention is made of the name Goldisborough in this register and their residence appears not to have been confined to East Knoyle, for I find them at Mere, and Shrewton in the county of Wilts, and the family still exists in great respectability at Bruton in the neighbouring county of Somerset."

These two families—Hunton and Goldisborough—occupied the register *in toto* as to Christenings from 1543 to 1549.

The earliest recorded marriage in the Wiltshire branch of the family is that of Robert Goldisborough and Cicely, daughter of John and Lucy Haytor of East Knoyle, on Oct. 10, 1540.[2] Here the definite and continuous history of the family begins, though the earlier bearers of the name in the same locality with a sparse population were doubtless the immediate kindred and forbears

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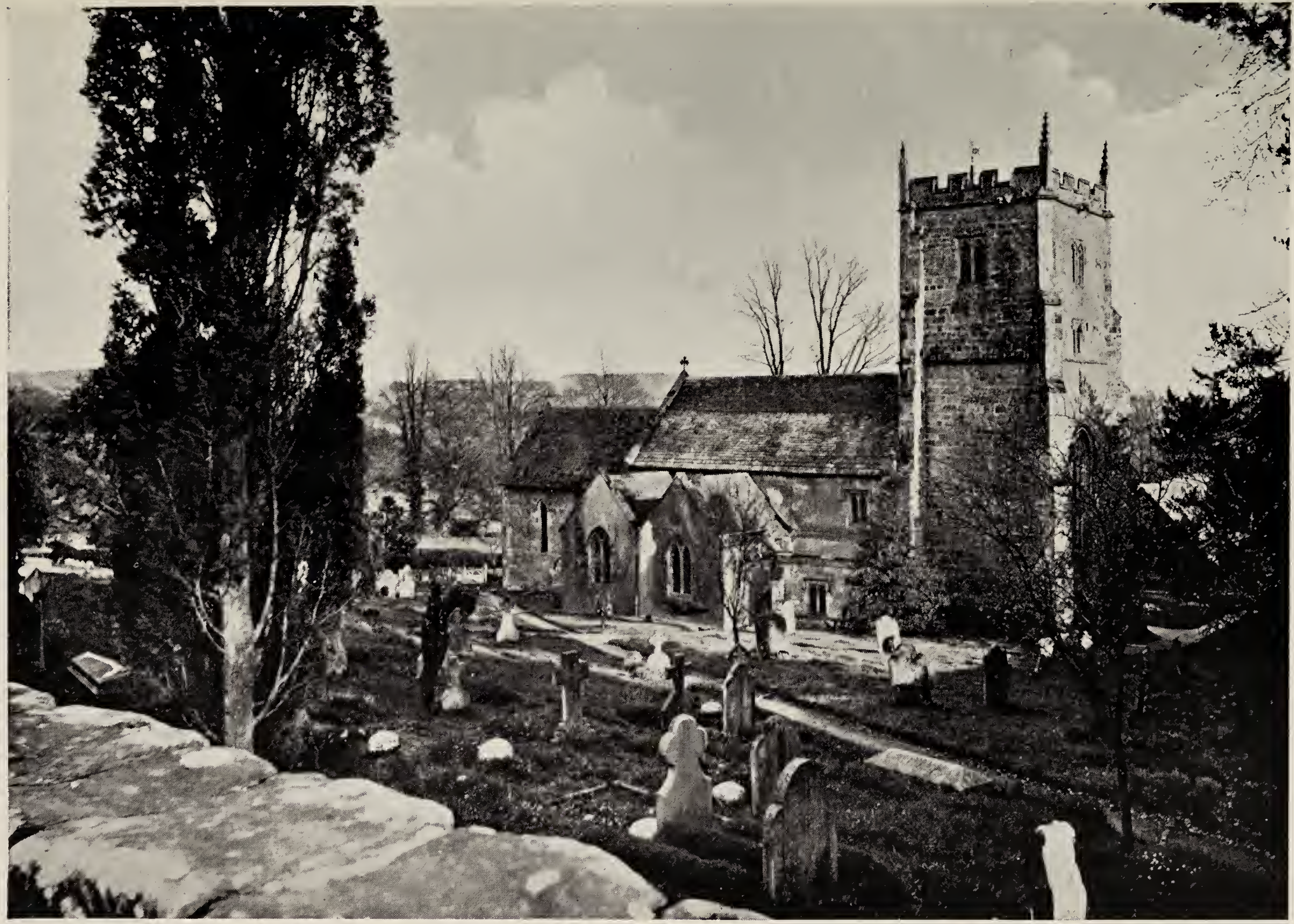
[1] The Hundred of Mere, Vol. I, p. 186.

[2] East Knoyle Registers, Weddings.



F. Holmes, Photo. *Mere, Wilts.*

East Knoyle Church, Co. Wilts.

of those whose baptism, marriage, and burial find a place in the Parish Register. The following Will of John Haytar of Bishop's Knoyle, co. Wilts, establishes the family relationships on the wife's side :—[1]

Will made 29 June, 1541 ; Proved, Jan. 1542. BEQUESTS :—Younger son, John Haytar and sons-in-law, Richard Barselye, Robert Golsborow, to have ten kine in trust &c. as long as they stay in Knoyle. To every married daughter, £4, viz., Agnes Barslye, Edith King, Johanne Bigge, and Cecile Golsborow. Youngest daughter, unmarried, Elizabeth Haytar, £20. Brother William Haytor of Tisbury, 20s. Brother John King of Mere, 20s. All servants one hogg each. Wife Lucy and John Haytor, younger son, to be executors. John Haytar the elder, overseer. Richard Cooton, *Priest*, John Breder, William Hunton, and John Browne the elder, Witnesses.

In the Knoyle Court Rolls there are constant presentments of Robert Golsborow or Gollysborowe, along with others such as Richard Oberne, Richard Bryther, William Stone, &c., described as " butchers who have sold meat outside " and were fined 3d. each. These presentments of Robert Golsborow as a butcher begin in 1541 and end in 1562, he having been on the jury ten times in the period, the Manorial Court being held twice yearly. It looks as if those who were thus ' presented ' were farmers who purveyed meat to outlying districts, perhaps to the city of Salisbury, or even to London itself, and who regarded their fines as licences to trade beyond the precincts of the manor.

In 1562 Robert Gollysborow was elected Constable by the court[2] and later certain persons are spoken of as " in the custody of Robert Golysborough." In 1568 John Haytor surrendered land in the Tithing of Milton for the use and behoof of Robert Gollesborow and his heirs.[3] In 1576, under " Milton," Robert Golsborow was presented as " a miller who takes toll,"[4] and in 1579, " Mylton," John Golsborow and another were charged with having " unjustly pastured on the Common called Winmyll Hill."[5] In the same year Robert Gouldesborowe was foreman of the jury, and his name only appears again after his death in 1581 when there is the following entry, John Goldsborow being one of the jurors :—[6]

Cnoyle. 11 April, 24 Elizabeth 1582. The jury say that Robert Golsboro had at the time of his death goods and chattels within and without the manor, that he had without the manor a cow value 36s. 6d., and he had within the manor, on the oath of John Golsborow, an ox value 66s. 8d. which, or the value of which in money, must be paid as Heriot [*i.e.* a fine of the best beast to the lord of the fee on the death of the owner] to the manorial lord. At the same court John Golsborow was elected to the office of Constable. In 1584 John Goulsborowe and Thomas Goulsborow were on the jury—Edward Baseley being the constable.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Spert,* fol. 1.
[2] Knoyle Court Roll, No. $^{12}/_{155668}$, fols. 24 and 55–6. Record Office.
[3] Ibid. No. 159491 (4) Do.
[4] Ibid. No. 159517 (4) Do.
[5] Ibid. No. $^{13}/_{155669}$, fols. 32 and 41. Do.
[6] Ibid. Ibid. fols. 99 and 125. Do.

In the Lay Subsidies (or Taxes) for the county of Wilts, 1542–4,[1] Hundred of Downton, parish of Knoyle Episcopi, Robert Gollysborough is returned as owning goods to the value of £10 and pays a subsidy of 6s. 8d. In 1544 or 1545 Robert Gallysboroh contributes 10s. to the " Benevolence " of Henry VIII., and in 1545 or 1546, in the Liberty of Knoyle and Hindon, Robert Goldesborowe who owns goods of the value of £10 pays a subsidy of 10s. There are similar entries for 1549, 1550 [3 & 4 Edward VI.], while in 1 Elizabeth [1559] Robert Goldesborough of the Liberty of East Knoyle has goods to the value of £20 and pays a subsidy of 20s. In 1571 and 1576 Robert Goldisborough pays respectively 41s. 8d. and 33s. 4d. No other person bearing the family name pays any subsidy in co. Wilts prior to 1570, save John Gollysborough of East Knoyle in 1523, who paid 40s.

Robert Goldesborough, who may be regarded as the founder of the Wiltshire branch of the family, seems to have made a fortune in sheep from his farms in Knoyle and in Mere which was a great staple for wool. The old native Wiltshire sheep was a very large, long-legged, and awkward horned animal which has since been replaced by the Southdown variety with its finely textured, soft white coat. We learn, however, that " the price of wool was so high at times during the Tudor period (especially in the decade beginning with 1540), that there was a great temptation to convert large acres into sheep runs."[2] " The rise in the price of sheep had been prodigious, viz:—from 2s. 4d. and 3s. to 5s. 4d. and 6s., and a stone of wool which had been 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. now became worth 3s. 4d. to 4s."[3] " Agriculturally, the reign of Henry VIII is marked . . . . by a further extension of enclosures for the purpose of sheep-farming. During its course this movement reached its climax. For everyone was now convinced from experience that the foot of the sheep would turn sand into gold ; and so not only the lords of the manors and their ' fermours,' but also the free tenants, and it would appear the copyholders, if they had land enough, were all equally anxious to make as much as possible out of their estates by rooting up tillage and taking to grazing."[4]

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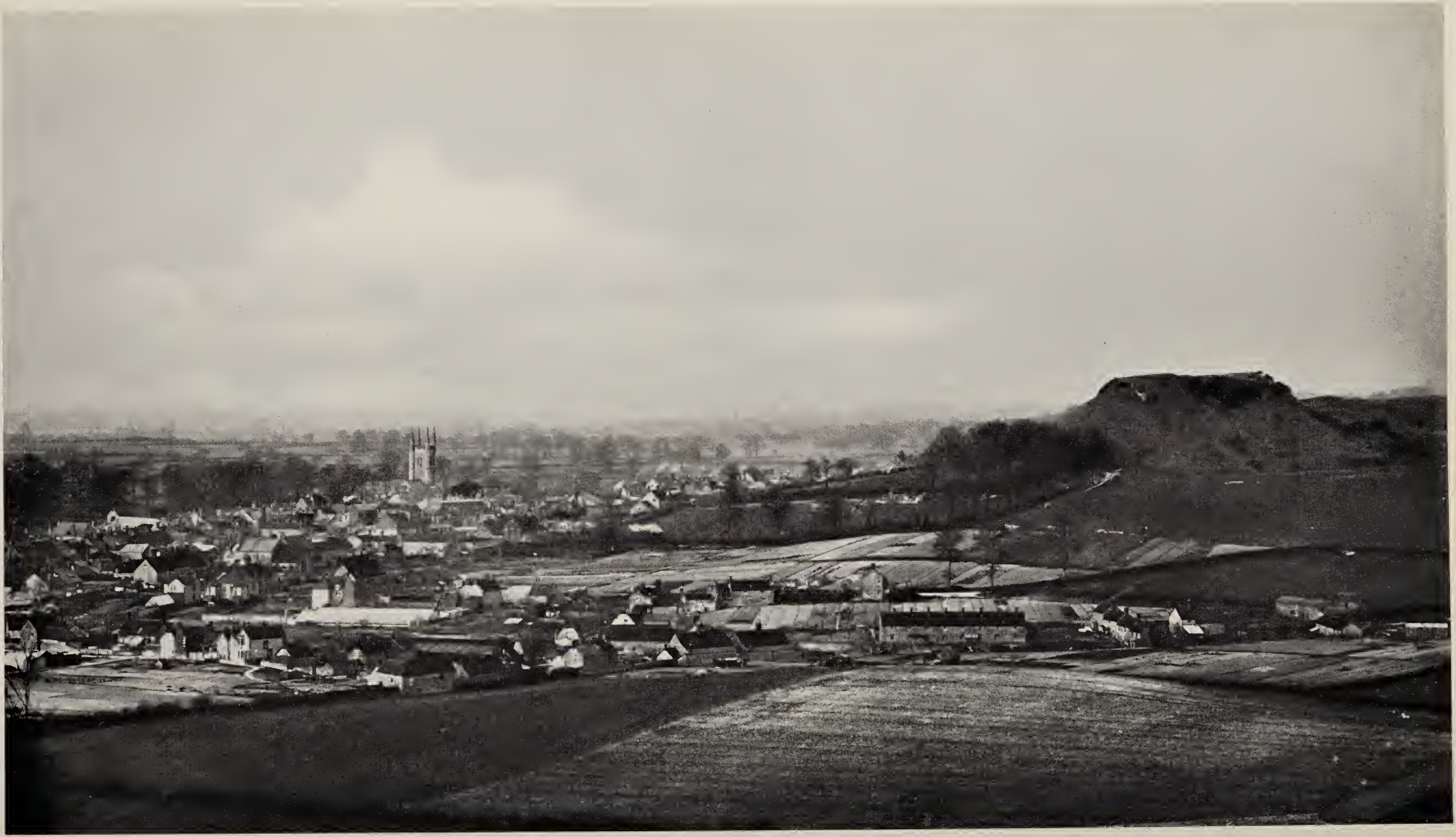
[1] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts. Record Office.—
197/217 197/230 197/241 198/255c 198/256a 198/275 198/285 198/274

[2] W. Cunningham's Growth of English History and Commerce. *Modern Times.* Pt. I, p. 11.

[3] J. E. T. Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices in England,* Vol. IV, p. 109.

[4] Trail & Mann's *Social England,* Vol. III, p. 150.



F. Holmes, Photo., Mere.

TOWN AND CASTLE HILL, MERE, WILTS.

Robert Goldesborough appears also as a farmer in the Manor of Mere, co. Wilts. The evidence goes to show that he farmed the moiety or one half of the Mere Park farm which lies at some distance from Mere town on the road to East Knoyle. The ancient Court Rolls of the Manor commence in 1494 and end in 1626. The name Goldesborough first appears in 1566, when Robert Goldesborough complains against Henry Burges in a plea of debt, which plea in the following year was dismissed, while Robert himself was "in mercy" and fined 3d. for bringing an unjust complaint.[1] Other presentments occur later of which a summary may here be given:—

On 3 May, 1569, the Court ordered that Robert Goldesborough, farmer of the Demesnes lands called the Breach, in Barrow Street in the Tithing of Woodland, shall permit the use of the bridge and shall not remove it at any future time under a penalty of 6s. 8d.[2] On 17 Jan., 1570, Robert Goldesborough was "in mercy" for licence to agree with Robert White of Barrow Street who had brought against him a plea of trespass. Fined 3d. On 20 March, 1571, reference is made to a stray black sheep, value 16d. in the custody of Robert Goldesboroughe, one of the farmers of the Demesnes lands of the Manor of Mere.[3] On 22 Oct. 1577, Thomas Aubrey, senior, Gentleman, and Robert Goldesborough, farmer of the Demesnes lands of the Queen [Elizabeth] of the Manor of Mere, are ordered sufficiently to repair the stile at Horse Cross . . . . under a penalty of 3s. 4d.[4] On 24 Oct. 1578, the jury presented several persons amongst whom was Robert Goldesborough for pasturing more horses than their proper number on Mapledore Hill and elsewhere to the damage of the tenants. They were "in mercy" and fined 3d. for every extra horse, Robert's fine being for two horses.[5]

Almost directly north of the ancient town of Shaftesbury, co. Dorset, lies sequestered under the Wiltshire Downs the little old Market town of Mere. It is reached from Shaftesbury, 8 miles distant, by the hamlet of Motcombe. "The country between Motcombe and Mere is flat and inclined to be bare. Straight ahead, on the horizon, towers a range of jade-green downs, smooth, rounded and steep . . . . . Mere stands on the outermost edge of the plain, at the foot of the downs—a little grey town with a bare hill for a background. Before reaching the place, the road passes a cluster of picturesque cottages and a mill. Here is the river called the Shreen water . . . . . The hill over against Mere is called the Castle Hill. On its summit can be seen traces of the ramparts of that fortress which Richard, Earl of Cornwall, built here in 1253 . . . . . It is probably of its church that Mere is most proud, since it can boast of a noble tower, of fine wood carving, and of a monument to the pious founder, John Bettesthorne, who died over 500 years ago."[6] The parish is long and wide, with roads running to

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[1] Mere Court Rolls, Portfolio 209, No. 19. Record Office.
[2] Ibid. 209, No. 20. do.
[3] Ibid. 209, No. 20. do.
[4] Ibid. 209, No. 24. do.
[5] Ibid. 209, No. 24. do.
[6] *Highways and Byways in Dorset*, by Sir Frederick Treves, chap. II.

Gillingham, Dorset, (4 miles), Wincanton, Somerset, *via* Zeals and Bourton, (seven miles), and Warminster, Wilts, over the Downs, (ten miles). It is the centre of a large agricultural district, though the township itself boasts of only between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants. From the Castle Hill, on a sunny day, it affords a picture of a secluded cluster of houses, built rather closely together, with an ancient market-place in the middle, and a fair number of gardens set down in the midst of purely rural surroundings. With this peaceful old spot in Wessex, members of the Goldesbrough family, co. Wilts, have had some more or less close relationship for a period extending well-nigh over four centuries.

The Will of Robert Goldesboroughe of Greater Knoyle *als.* Knoyle Episcopi, Yeoman, was made 1 Aug. 1581, and proved in London, 6 Nov. 1581.[1] He desires his body to be buried in the North Aisle of the Parish Church at Knoyle. He makes the following Bequests :—Salisbury Cathedral, 12 pence. Knoyle Church, 40s. Knoyle Poor, 40s. Hindon Poor, 20s. Mere Poor, 20s. All God-children, 1s. each. Everie of children's children of both kinds, 10s. apiece. Daughter Marie, £200 as dowry in marriage. Daughter Dorothie, £200 as life preferment to be paid on her arriving at 21 years of age. Wife Cicilie, Lease of the Wynde Mill of Knoyle for her natural life, with remainder to John Goldesborowe. Wife, also household stuff, implements and utensils " in my said house at Lighe in which I now dwell. Also one iron-bound wayne with all its apparel. Also all corne growing in the fields of Knoyle and Mylton, six of my best Welsh kine and six yearling bullocks and two mares and one white sow and four young pigs. Also £100 to be paid immediatly after my decease." Son John Gouldesboroughe, Lease of the moytie of the farm of Mere reserving out of the said moytie an annuity of £10 to be paid quarterly to son Augustine Gouldesboroughe, and one other annuity of £10 to son Robert Gouldesboroughe. Son John, also 320 sheep and 100 hogs and 20 rudder beasts. Also lease of a pasture in Seales called the Frythe. Son Thomas Goldesborough, all free land known as Whittons and Leasehayes in Knoyle for his natural life and the male heirs of his body. In default remainder to son Robert G., or in default to son John G., or in default to son William G., or in default to son Augustine G., or in default to right heirs for ever. Son Thomas Goldesborough, 100 marks to be paid at 21 years of age. Son William Goldesborough, £3–6s.–8d. Daughter Melior Mervyn, £3–6s.–8d. Daughter Brigitte Hales, £3–6s.–8d. Residue to son Robert Goldesboroughe who is to be sole executor. Overseers—" my well-beloved brother-in-law, John Biggs of Stapleford and my likewise well-beloved son-in-law, John Mervyn of Pertwood, each of whom is to receive 20s. for his pains." Signed and sealed in the presence of John Biggs, John Mervin, John Whytaker, Richard Marshall, Overseers of the Will.

John Biggs married Joan, daughter of John and Lucy Hayter and sister of Cicely Goldesborough—see John Haytor's Will, p. 163.

TURBERVILLE—GOLDESBOROUGH

Before treating of the wife and the numerous children of the first known Robert Goldesborough of East Knoyle we must note the fact that he had at least one sister, and that, socially

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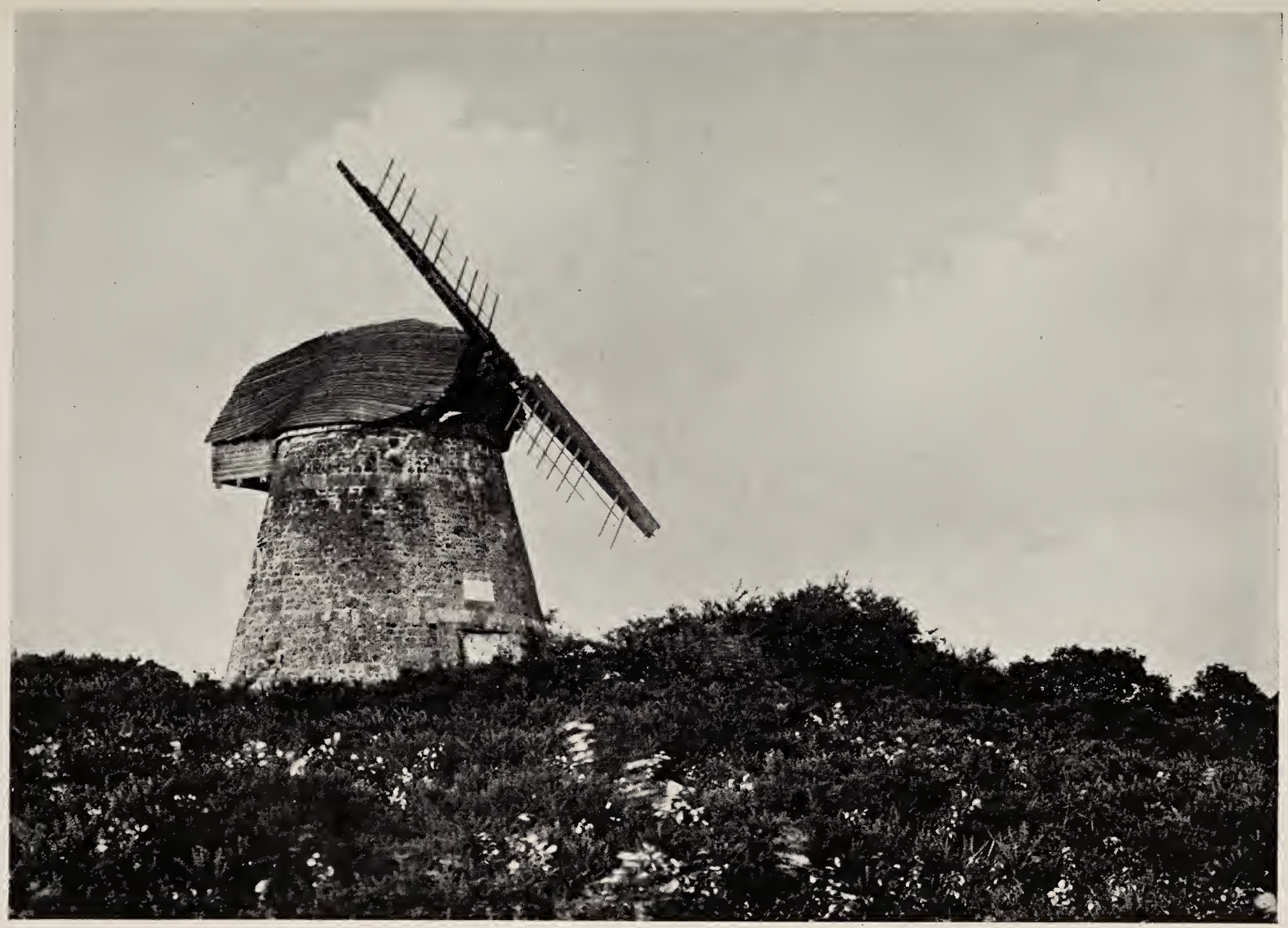
[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Darcy,* fol. 37.



F. Holmes, Photo. Mere, Wilts.

"The Old Windmill," East Knoyle, Co. Wilts.

speaking, she married well. Her name was Margaret Goldesborough of Knoyle Magna, co. Wilts, and she became the wife of Thomas Turberville of Woolbridge, co. Dorset, third son of George Turberville of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, as shown in the Herald's Visitation of the county,[1] and in the Pedigree given by its principal historian, the Rev. William Hutchins, in his monumental work.[2] The marriage took place about 1554 or earlier, the eldest son John as the fruit of it dying in 1633, aged 76. Owing to the death of all the elder descendants of George Turberville the estates of the head of the family came to this son of Thomas Turberville by Margaret Goldesborough his wife. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Howard, 1st Viscount Bindon. Hutchins informs us that in the oriel near the upper end of the hall of the ancient seat of the Turbervilles at Bere Regis—now non-existent—were five escutcheons, and among them these arms:—1. Turberville, impaling *azure*, a cross botonée *or*, Goldesborough. 2. Turberville, impaling, &c. Howard. Thomas Turberville appears to have died before his elder brother Nicholas and never himself inherited the principal estates of the family, as the disposition of his property shows:—[3]

Will of Thomas Turberville of Woolbridge, co. Dorset, Gentleman. Will made 11 Sept. 16 Elizabeth [1574]; proved 8 Feb. 1577–8 by Margaret, relict of the deceased. BEQUESTS:—Wife Margaret, house in which he lives, 600 sheep, 20 kine, 3 horses, plate and household goods for her life. Also lands in Burton for life. His five sons, John, Thomas, William, Matthew, George, £100 each when they arrive at 21 years of age. He had a leasehold farm in Bourton (West). Son and heir John Turberville, " Woods in my manors of Musterton and Berewoods, and my manor of Woolbridge, my lands in Kingston, East Burton and West Burton, Waymouth and Warame." Wife Margaret, sole executrix. Overseers:—Brother Nicholas Turberville of Kirton, Nephew Thomas Turberville of Bere, Brother Robert Goldisboroughe, Cousin John Marvyn of Pertwood and John Burges. To each 40s. for his labour.

It is well known that Thomas Hardy, the famous Victorian author of the Wessex Novels, based his story, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, on the historic Turberville family and its traditions—" Wellbridge " standing for Woolbridge or Wool, and " Kingsbere " for Bere Regis, co. Dorset, the " half-dead townlet . . . . . . the spot of all spots in the world which could be considered the D'Urbervilles' home, since they had resided there for full five hundred years." Into the mouth of one of his characters, Parson Tringham the antiquary, he puts the following description of the Turberville family when addressing John Durbeyfield (corrupted from D'Urberville), the haggler of Marlott (*i.e.* Marnhull) in the Blackmore Vale, co. Dorset :—

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[1] *The Visitation of Dorsetshire*, 1623, by Henry St. George, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XX, p. 95.

[2] Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, 3rd edition, Vol. I, pp. 139–140.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Langley*, fol. 11.

> "Don't you really know, Durbeyfield, that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the D'Urbervilles, who derive their descent from Sir Pagan D'Urberville, that renowned knight who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror as appears by the Battle Abbey Roll ? . . . . Your ancestor was one of the twelve knights who assisted the Lord of Estremavilla in Normandy in his conquest of Glamorganshire. Branches of your family held manors all over this part of England ; their names appear in the Pipe Rolls in the time of King Stephen. In the reign of King John one of them was rich enough to give a manor to the Knights Hospitallers ; and in Edward the Second's time your forefather Brian was summoned to Westminster to attend the great Council there. You declined a little in Oliver Cromwell's time, but to no serious extent, and in Charles the Second's reign you were made Knights of the Royal Oak for your loyalty. Aye, there have been generations of Sir Johns among you, and if knighthood had been hereditary, like a baronetcy, as it practically was in old times, when men were knighted from father to son, you would be Sir John now . . . . . . In short, there's hardly such another family in England." —Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles.* See, also, *Wessex Worthies—Dorset,* by J. J. Foster, p. 19.

The Turberville window in the south aisle of the Parish church at Bere Regis, displaying in stained glass the arms of the family and of families with which they were allied by marriage, together with the five altar-tombs of the Turbervilles, form a striking memorial to a notable race who reigned so long in this old-world sphere. [See chapter IV—Arms.]

We must revert to Cicely, widow of Robert Goldesborough, who apparently continued to dwell in her husband's house at Lighe, East Knoyle, and to carry on his profitable occupation of farming. Twice in the same year 1589, she was " presented " at the manorial court as Cecilia Gouldesborowe who, along with others, had taken inmates or subtenants contrary to the rights of the manor. Fined 5s. and 20s. 6d.[1] Evidently this was a serious offence and had to be penalized accordingly.

Cicilie Goldesborowe, widow, of East Knoyle, made her Will in 1590 ; proved, 1591.[2] She desired her body to be buried in the Parish church, East Knoyle.

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[1] Knoyle Court Roll, No. $^{20}/_{155676}$, fol. 123–4. Record Office.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Sainberbe,* fol. 24.

BEQUESTS :—Knoyle Poor, 20s. God-children, 1s. each. Grand-children. 5s. each. Daughter, Melior Mervyn, £10. Son, William Goldesborowe, £10. William Goldesborowe's wife, a black gown. Daughter, Dorothy Clerk, £10. Daughter, Bridgett Hales, £10. Daughter, Mary Aprice, £10. Son, Thomas Goldesboroughe, £10 and forgiveness of debts. Sisters, Ellen Hayter and Joanne Hayter, 5s. each. Son, Robert Goldesborowe, articles of furniture. Robert Goldesborowe's wife, best black gown and satin sleeves. Son, Augustine Goldesborowe, the residue. Executors :—Son, Augustine Goldesborowe and cousin, Christopher Bigg of Stapleford, Wilts, yeoman. Overseers :—John Mervyn and Thomas Clerk.

Cicely Goldesborowe's marke, John Mervyn, Anthony Burbage, John White, Robert Goldesborowe, Mary Aprice, Margaret Goldesborowe, Anne Goldesborowe, John White's mark.

Attention in detail must now be paid to the prolific family of the founder of the Wiltshire branch—Robert Goldesborough of East Knoyle. He was blessed with eleven children most of whom prospered and were well provided for in the good things of this life, two, however, dying in their infancy.

MARVIN—GOLDESBOROUGH

The eldest daughter, Melior, who was baptized at Knoyle, 27 Aug., 1541, was married at the same church, 14 Sept., 1561, to John Marvin, son and heir of — Marvin of Pertwood, co. Wilts.[1] According to Sir Richard Colt Hoare,[2] the whole parish of Pertwood consists of one farm comprehending 448 acres, and the tithes are held by the proprietor of the estate. It is bounded on the south by East Knoyle and Chicklade. The Marvyn or the Mervyn family were the ancient possessors of this estate. In the year 1539, John Marvyn appears to have had the patronage of the living of the Parish Church, which continued in his family to the year 1710. Richard Mervyn, D.D., great-grandson of John and Melior Marvin as above, was Canon of Exeter in 1668. Other members of the family, some of whom resided at Fonthill Gifford, co. Wilts, were Members of Parliament—Sir John Marvyn, Knt., representing the county of Wilts in 1554, and James Marvin in 1572. In 1586, John Marvyn of the Middle Temple, LL.D. was member for the borough of Hindon, and in 1597, Sir James Marvin, Knt., represented the same constituency. In a list of Sheriffs for the county of Wilts,[1] we find John Mervyn, esquire, of Fonthill Gifford, afterwards Sir John Mervyn, Knt. of Pertwood and Fonthill, thrice Sheriff of the county, viz. in 1542, 1550, and 1560. Also, Sir James Mervyn, Knt., of Fonthill, in 1596, son of the above. On the south wall of the Nave of Salisbury Cathedral is a tablet with the following inscription :—" To the Memory of M: Mary Cooke, Wife to the Right Honourable Collonell Francis Cooke of Great Chishill in Essex, daughter of Augustine Mervin, sonne to John Mervin of Pertwood, Esq. who dyed 21 Sept. 1642." Extracts from two of the Wills of the Mervyn family may here be given, first that of a son dying before his father, and afterwards that of the father himself, husband to Melior Goldesborough.

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[1] *The Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623, by Henry St. George, edited by G. W. Marshall, p. 6. See also Parish Register.

[2] *The History of Modern Wiltshire.* Hundred of Warminster, p. 179.

Will of Christofer Mervyn of Pertwoode, co. Wilts, Gentleman.[2] Will made 14 Sept. 1590: proved, 30 April, 1591. " I bequeath to my uncle Augustine Goldesborowe, 20s." Executors, Father, John Mervin of Pertwoode, gent. and Uncle, Augustine Goldesborowe.

Will of John Mervin of Pertwood, co. Wilts, Gentleman.[3] Will made, 8 May, 1599: proved, 13 Nov. 1601. " I give to my well-beloved wief Mellior Mervin " certain household goods, jewels and sums of money in her chamber. Also, £200. Also, a horse, saddle, &c. To eldest son, Thomas Mervin, the manor and demesnes of Pertwood with all lands belonging thereto. Overseers of Will :—" My wel-beloved brothers-in-law, maister Augustine Gouldesborowe of Sarum, and maister John Hale of Highchurche, each to have 20s. for his pains."

Before we take leave of the well-beloved and well-dowered wife of John Mervin, we note that on 31st July, 1604, in the Manorial Court of Mere, " this day comes Melior Mervyn, widow, by Thomas Goldesborowe her representative, and shows that a gelding of black colour and of 6s. 8d. value, held as a stray in the custody of Edward Chafin, gentleman, is the property of Melior. It is restored to her on payment of a fine of 2d."[4]

The eldest son of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough of East Knoyle seems to have been Augustine Goldesborough who was baptized in the Parish Church, 12 March, 1543–4.[5] He was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 24 March, 1558–9 on the Wilts foundation and was chosen a probationary fellow, 4 Oct., 1561. He took his B.A. degree, 1565, and proceeded to M.A. 1568.[1] His name appears in a list of students at Corpus in 1565 and in a similar list at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, in 1572. He studied Medicine and practised as a physician in the City of Salisbury or New Sarum, living within the precincts of the Canons' Close. Here in 1593 and also in 1597 his goods were valued at £4 and he paid a subsidy of 5s. 8d. and of 10s. 8d.[2] Austyne Goldsborow was married to Anne Davis, 30 Sept., 1583, at St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury.[3] In the Chrysom Book of St. Thomas', New Sarum, 1583, is the following entry:—[4] "Receaved for the offringe of Augustine Goldesborough the xxx of September, xixd." And in 1584, "Augustine Golsborowe wiffe churched the xth of October, her crisom viiid. her of., iiid. ob." Augustine Goldisbrough, who appears to have survived both wife and child, died in 1606–7 and was buried 18 Feb. at East Knoyle which is distant from Salisbury about 15 miles. He is described in the Register as a "Phisition."[5] In the disposal of his property he seems to have remembered all his near relatives, as a perusal of his Will shows.

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[1] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine,* Vol. III, pp. 212, 214, 216.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Sainberbe,* fol. 24.

[3] Ibid. *Woodhall,* fol. 82.

[4] Mere Court Roll, Portfolio 209, No. 33. Record Office.

[5] East Knoyle Register : Christenings.

Will of Augustine Goldisbrough of the City of New Sarum, Wiltshire.[6] Will made, 12 Feb. 1606–7: proved 1606–7. BEQUESTS:—Lady Church of Sarum, 20s. Every prisoner in and about Sarum, 3s. 4d. each. Every hospital in and about Sarum, 3s. 4d. each. Parish Church of Knoyle Episcopi, Wilts, 40s. Poor of Knoyle, 20s. Sister Mervin, one piece of gold of 30s. Brother William Goldisbrough, one piece of gold and £4, also several articles of dress including a pair of handcuffs and one wrought nightcapp. Brother Robert Goldisbrough, £60 in money and several articles of dress including riding cloke. Brother Thomas Goldisbrough, forgiveness of bond for £4 and one piece of gold 30s., also several articles of dress. Sister Bridgett Hales, one piece of gold 30s. Brother Hales, one piece of gold 20s. Godson Edward Hales, 20s. in gold. Gartered [Gertrude] Hales, £20 on her wedding day. Bridgett Hales the younger, 20s. John Hales, "(if he study and use the practice of Phisicke) all my Phisicke books." Sister Mary Apprice, a piece of gold of 30s. Her husband, 10s. in gold. Thomas Marvin of Pertwood, 20s. in gold. William Marvin, 20s. in gold. Augustine Marvin, 20s. in gold. Ambrose Marvin, 20s. in gold. Margaret, the wife of Thomas Mervin, 10s. Elizabeth, the wife of George Mervin, 20s. and 20s. 8d. to buy her a pair of curtains. Mellior, daughter of the said George Marvin, 20s. Elizabeth, daughter of the said George Marvin, 20s. Margaret, daughter of the said George Marvin, 20s. Wife of William Marvin, 10s. Wife of Ambrose Marvin, 10s. Wife of Augustine Marvin, 10s. Godson Augustine, the son of William Goldisbrough of Shroughton, " my seale ring." Robert, son of the said William, 10s. William, his son, 10s. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Goldisbrough, several articles of furniture. Ann, daughter of the said Robert Goldisbrough, several articles of furniture. Mary, wife of Robert Goldisbrough, several articles of furniture. Augustine, son of Robert Goldisbrough, 20s. and a guilte spoon. William, his other son, 20s. Mother-in-Law, Mrs. Holmes, 10s. John Goldisbrough of Knoyle, £5. Ann, daughter of Thomas Goldisbrough, 5 markes to be paid at her marriage day. Mary his other daughter, 5 markes to be paid at her marriage day. Mellior, his other daughter, 10s. Sister Elliat, £20 to be kept till the death of her husband Richard Elliat, and if she die first, her three children to have it equally. While Richard and his wife live, 40s. a year. Sister Elliat also, 10s. and brother Richard Elliat to be forgiven his debts. Her two daughters 10s. each. Mrs. Alice Goddard, a friend, a piece of gold 30s. Residue to George Mervin of Knoyle Episcopi and Robert Goldisbrough of the said Knoyle Episcopi, Gentlemen. They also to be executors.

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[1] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. I, p. 253; Vol. II, Pt. II, pp. 15 and 34. Also *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. I, pp. 248–9.

[2] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts. 198/318 198/323 198/337a

[3] *Wiltshire Parish Registers*, by W. P. W. Phillimore, Vol. V—Marriages.

[4] *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. 6, pp. 304 and 346.

[5] East Knoyle Register—Burials.

[6] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Huddleston*, fol. 24.

The next son of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough of East Knoyle was without doubt William Goldesborough who was baptized in the Parish church, 27 Feb., 1544–5.[1] As he became the founder of the Shrewton branch of the family he will be noticed in a separate chapter.

The third son appears to have been John Goldisborough, but his baptism is not recorded in the East Knoyle Registers though he lived and died a yeoman in the village, succeeding his father in " the moytie of the Farm of Mere," and being possessed of certain freehold lands in Knoyle. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Ashlock of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, sometime between 1575 and 1578 as the following extracts from Ashlock Wills go to prove :—

Will of Thomas Ashelock of Mere, co. Wilts, Clothier, made 11 April, 1555. " I desire to be buried in the North Porch of the Church of Mere." &c. His residuary legatee and executor was Thomas Ashelocke of Heytesbury.

Note. The " Visitation of Wiltshire " for 1565 says that Thomas Ashlock of Meere, co. Wilts, Gent. married Dorathe Chafin.

Will of Dorothy Ashlock, dated 24 March, 1562 ; proved by William Chaffyn, senior, 7th Jan., 1562–3. " I desire to be buried in the Church or Churchyard of Mere." &c.

Will of Thomas Ashlock of Deverill Langbridge, co. Wilts, dated 6 July, 1575 ; proved 26 July, 1576.[2] BEQUESTS :—Mother, Agnes Ashlock, £10. Brother, Christopher Ashlock, £30. Sister, Johan Ashlock, £15.

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[1] East Knoyle Registers—Christenings.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Carew,* fol. 19.

Will of Thomas Ashlocke of Heytrishburye, the elder, dated 6 October, 1578; proved, 19 December, 1578.[1] He mentions his wife Agnes, his son Christopher, and his daughter Johan Goldesbrowe to whom he leaves three acres of wheat and three acres of barley.

In the Mere manorial court, Nov. 1583,[2] William Chafyn, senior, gent. and Henry Clavey were "in mercy" for licence to agree with Thomas Aubrey, senior, gentleman, and John Goldesbury in a plea of trespass. Thomas Chafyn fined 3d. In April, 1584, Richard Pyrrey was "in mercy" for licence to agree with John Goldesbury in a plea of trespass. Fined 3d. In May, 1585, Richard Bayley was likewise fined 3d. for licence to agree with John Goldesbury in a plea of trespass.

In the Knoyle Court Rolls is the following entry 16 October, 1585;—[3]*Mylton. obiit.* John Golsbery who died since the last court held as tenant one horse-mill and there is no heriot. John Golsborow is his son, junior, and next heir, but Johanna claims occupancy according to the custom of the Manor.

It is clear that John Goldisborough died in middle life when only about 40 years of age and when he was evidently a prosperous farmer as his Will shows:—

Will of John Goldisborowe of Great Knoyle *alias* Knoyle Episcopi, co. Wilts, Yeoman. Will made 1st October, 1585; proved in London 20 November, 1585.[4] BEQUESTS:—Poor people of Knoyle, 10s. Poor people of Mere, 10s. Every god-child, 6d. each. Wife Joane, Use and occupation of house in Knoyle "wherein I now dwell so long as she shall keep herself sole, chast, and unmarried," upon condition of her maintaining repairs to house, &c. "I will that my said wife shall have all my provision of meat, drink, malt, wheat, beef, bacon, butter, and cheese, now in the house," on condition of doing some building with stone work on a well adjoining the house. Also, said wife Joan to have the custody and use of household stuff and implements with a stock of 7 kine on condition of her becoming bound to the executors to re-deliver the same. Also wife to receive £5 a year for 15 years towards the bringing up of his children. If she should not remain single she must relinquish premises and he leaves her a pension for life of £6–13s.–4d. His mother-in-law, Agnes Ayshelock, widow, 40s. His well-beloved mother, Cicely Goldisborow, widow, 40 sheep Leaze going yearly in the wether flock of Mere Farm and 20 hog sheep Leaze going in the hog flock of the said farm for her natural life if his lease in the farm should so long endure. Son, Robert Goldisborowe, all free land known as Clouds, Frythmead, and Cuznell acre in Knoyle, after the term devised to wife, for his natural life, and after his decease to the heirs male of his body, or in default, remainder to son John Goldisborowe, or in default, to brother Augustine, or in default, to brother William Goldisborowe, or in default, to brother Robert Goldisborowe, or in default, to brother Thomas Goldisborowe, or in default, to right heirs for ever. Brother-in-law, John Mervin of Pertwood, gent, and Christopher Mervin his son, and brother Augustine Goldisborowe (with the consent of brother Robert Goldisborowe), to have the profits, &c. of the moytie in the farm of Mere until the said son Robert Goldisborowe, or son John Goldisborowe should be 21 years of age, for the payment of debts, annuities, legacies, &c. and for the preferment of the two said sons and Dorothy his daughter according to their discretion. If son Robert Goldisborowe should live to be 21 years of age, then he to have the moytie of the farm of Mere for the term of years to run, paying £10 yearly for life to son John Goldisborowe. In default of reaching 21 years and of having a male heir, then son John Goldisborowe to have the moytie of the farm. In default remainder to brothers Augustine, William, Robert, Thomas, in succession. Residue to brother-in-law, John Mervin, Christopher Mervin his son, and brother Augustine Goldisborowe (with consent of brother Robert Goldisborowe), who are to be executors. Overseers, brother Robert Goldisborowe, and brother-in-law William Aprice.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Langley*, fol. 45.

[2] Mere Court Rolls, Portfolio 209, Nos. 25 and 26. Record Office.

[3] Knoyle Court Roll, 13/155669, fol. 206. Record Office.

[4] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Brudenell*, fol. 51.

John Goldisborough was buried at East Knoyle, 5 October, 1585.[1] His widow Joan Goldisborough was married again two years later, viz. 18 December, 1587, to Nicholas Poole.[1] Both sons grew to manhood but the career of the daughter is unknown.

HALES—GOLDISBROUGH

The year of the birth or baptism of the next child, Bridget, daughter of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough, is not given, but her marriage on 19 Jan., 1577–8 to John Hales is recorded in the Parish register.[2] Also, the Herald's Visitation of Co. Somerset for 1623 gives the following :—[3]John Hales, son of Edward, son of John Hales of High Church, co. Somerset, married Bridget, daughter of Robert Gouldesborow, co. Wilts. They had eleven children the most distinguished of whom was their son John, afterwards known as " the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College," &c. The writer of an interesting article on " Wiltshiremen at Corpus Christi College, Oxford,"[4] says :—

> " Through Briget Hales our county can claim the mother's share in the fame of yet another scholar of Corpus, John Hales of Eton, whose memory is dear to many at this day, and whose character and writings are summed up in the phrase ' sweetness and light.' That he was entered at this college was surely due to his uncle's [Augustine Goldesborough's] example and advice.
>
> The Mervin and Goldesborough Wills are proof of the intimate and affectionate relations between the families of these brethren, of which the Christian name ' Mervyn,' bestowed on Bridget Hales' eldest surviving son is another indication."

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[1] East Knoyle Registers, Burials and Weddings.

[2] Ibid. Weddings.

[3] *The Visitation of Somerset*, 1623, by Henry St. George. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XI, p. 44.

[4] *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. 1, pp. 248–9.

Vera effigies doctissimi Viri
D. IOHANNIS HALES Colleg. Eton. Socij
et Eccles. Colleg. Windesoriensis Canonici.

JOHN HALES (1584-1656)
of Eton and Windsor.

Frontispiece to his *Tracts*, 1677.

In her Will,[1] made 6 Jan. 1626–7; proved 15th Oct. 1628; Bridget Hales of Highchurch in the parish of Hummington [? Hemington co. Somerset], wishes to be buried on the north side of the Church by her husband John Hales. She leaves her sister Mary Apprice a piece of black silk, and her son John Hales her wedding-ring.

John Hales, third surviving son of John and Bridget Hales [neé Goldesborough] was born in St. James's parish, Bath, on 19 April, 1584.[2] His father John Hales, of an old Somersetshire stock, had an estate at Highchurch, near Bath, and was steward to the family of Horners in the same county. The son John, after passing through the Bath Grammar School, went to Corpus, Oxford, in 1597 at the age of 13, and graduated B.A. in 1603. "His remarkable learning and philosophic acumen . . . . . secured his election as fellow of Merton in 1605." He took orders, shone as a preacher 'sparkling with metaphors,' and graduated M.A. in 1609. At Merton he distinguished himself as lecturer in Greek and in 1612 became public lecturer on Greek to the University. Anthony Wood,[3] a contemporary, says that "Through the whole course of his bachelorship there was never anyone in the memory of man that ever went beyond him for subtle disputations in philosophy, for his eloquent declamations and orations, as also for his exact knowledge in the Greek tongue . . . . His profound learning and natural endowments made him beloved of all good men." He was admitted a fellow of Eton where he lived mainly amongst his books.

For a period of two years Hales became chaplain to Sir Dudley Carleton, British Ambassador to The Hague. While here he was commissioned to report the proceedings of the Synod of Dort, 1618–19, of which he was an interested and sagacious spectator. A full account of the discussions is given in a work published in 1659 after his death entitled, "Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College." He went to the Synod a Calvanist but was greatly impressed by an exposition of St. John III. 16, "For God so loved the world," &c. by Episcopius the leader of the Remonstrants, that there he bade John Calvin good-night though without bidding Arminius, Calvin's chief antagonist, good-morning.

On his return to England he went back to "the still air of delightful studies" at Eton, content for twenty years with no higher position than his fellowship. The great historian, Clarendon, says that Hales' was the best private library he had seen; also that he "had read more and carried more about him in his excellent memory than any man I ever knew, my Lord Falkland only excepted." Anthony Wood calls him "a walking library." He had a choice circle of friends which centred in "Rare Ben Johnson" and included Chillingworth, Falkland, Dryden, Suckling, and kindred spirits. In Court society at Windsor he was also in demand on account of his "polite discourses, stories and poetry." "His wants were simple, so that with a meagre income he was able to indulge his two luxuries, generosity to others and books for himself." The antiquary, Aubrey, tells us in his reminiscences :—"'Twas pretty to see, as he walked to Windsor, how his godchildren asked him blessing. When he was bursar [of his college], he still gave away all his groates for the acquittances to his godchildren : and by that time he came to Windsor bridge, he would never have a groate left." His library, it is said, cost him £2,500—an enormous sum for those days, partly derived from property apparently inherited.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Barrington*, fol. 89.

[2] *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, Vol 24, p. 30.

[3] *Athenae Oxonienses*, by Anthony Wood, Vol. II, col. 123.

In 1635 Hales made an important contribution to irenical literature by a short paper or tract on " Schism and Schismaticks," in which he expressed wide and tolerant views. He defines Schism as " nothing else but an unnecessary separation of Christians from that part of the visible Church, of which they were once members." His central and striking theme is, " Where cause of schism is necessary there not he that separates, but he that occasions the separation, is the schismatic . . . . . . Where the occasion of separation is unnecessary, neither side can be excused from the guilt of schism." The manuscript of this paper, passing from hand to hand, came under the eye of Archbishop Laud who, recognising its ability, invited Hales to an interview. Laud " sifted and ferreted him about from one hole to another in certain matters of religion . . . . and finding him an absolute master of learning," appointed him one of his chaplains. In an explanatory letter to Laud on his tract on Schism, Hales declares that " it amounts to no more than that precept of the Apostle,—'*As far as it is possible, have peace with all men.*' " He further protests, " the pursuit of Truth hath been my only care, ever since I first understood the meaning of the word. For this, I have forsaken all hopes, all friends, all desires, which might bias me, and hinder me from driving right at what I aimed. For this, I have spent my money, my means, my youth, my age, and all I have ; "—determining to buy the Truth and sell it not. In 1639 Laud persuaded Hales with some difficulty to accept a Canonry of Windsor. This preferment was undoubtedly to his patron's credit, for Hales was a believer in Scriptural simplicity of religious rites as against " church pomp, garments, prescribed gestures, imagery, music," &c. which he deemed superfluities that had crept into the Church, and of which Laud himself was the doughty champion. The Archbishop " had set Hales' light into a candlestick, but its gentle radiance was not long to give illumination, for the candlestick was soon overturned, and the light itself almost snuffed out."

In 1642, the Civil War between King and Parliament broke out, and Hales was of the Royalist party, though hating broils and contentions of every description alike in Church and State. He had no faith in force as an arbitrator in disputes ecclesiastical or political. Christ's kingdom is maintained, he says, " not by the sword but the Spirit : not by violence but by love, not by striving but by yielding : not by fighting but by dying." In the State he was content to be a humble, loyal, devoted subject of King Charles I. whose Royal hand he hoped might long hold the stern. In the first year of the Great Rebellion Hales'tract on Schism was published without his consent ; and in the same year, 1642, " he was ejected from his canonry by a parliamentary committee, jealous of all royal sympathizers. . . . . In 1644, by a sequestration of college rents, he lost the Eton fellowship on which for years he had subsisted in his simple life." Later upon his refusal to sign the Presbyterian Formula, the Solemn League and Covenant, he was formally dispossessed of the Eton fellowship. After serving for a time as a tutor and chaplain, he was driven out of his seclusion by the " Order against harbouring malignants," though of all men most benignant, and he found refuge with the widow of an old servant, grateful to him for past generosity, and with her in a humble cottage he ended his days. His valuable library he sold for £700 and out of the proceeds gave liberal aid to clergy and scholars 'deprived' like himself. Aubrey thus sketches him the year before his death :—" At Eton he lodged (after his sequestration), at the next house to the Christopher Inne, where I saw him, a prettie little man, sanguine, of a cheerful countenance, very gentile and courteous. I was received by him with much humanity : he was reading 'Thomas à Kempis' : it was within a year before he deceased. He loved Canarie ; but moderately, to refresh his spirits . . . He had a bountiful mind." According to Wood, " his stature was little and well proportioned, and his motion quick and nimble."

John Hales died 19 May, 1656, at the age of 72, weary of " the black and dismal times " in which his latter days were cast. He was found shortly before his death to have no more than a few shillings in hand. In his Will he desired there should not be any " commessation or compotation " at his funeral, which was to be " at the time of the next evensong after his departure." He was buried in Eton College churchyard without public honours, and a monument with a Latin inscription was erected over his grave. It speaks of him as " beloved of the Muses and the Graces," and as one who shone above others in " polish of manners, subtlety of genius, fulness of heart."[1]

Hales was a sound Protestant and an eminent Christian, having the very root of the matter in him, but always without bitterness, harshness, or dogmatic conceit. Says the late Principal Tulloch,[2] " He is the representative—the next after Hooker—of that catholicity yet rationality of Christian sentiment, which has been the peculiar glory of the Church of England." Andrew Marvell justly described him as " one of the clearest heads and best prepared hearts in Christendom." Lord Clarendon sums him up by declaring that he was " one of the least men in the kingdom, and one of the greatest scholars in Europe."

" The seventeenth century was a critical time in the history of Anglicanism. Schemes of reunion were in the air, and were actively promoted by divines who represented the Renaissance tradition, such as Chillingworth, Hales of Eton, and Stillingfleet, with whom Jeremy Taylor may fairly be classed. These are among the greatest Churchmen of their time."—W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's.

Thus do we take an affectionate farewell of Hales as a " man of latitude," born before his time, though a harbinger of better days ; a kindly and gracious scholar of broad outlook and catholic sympathies, of well-balanced views and sweet reasonableness ; one who, immersed in his precious books, had delved in the mines of human lore, drunk deep as a son of Greece in the Springs of Helicon, and deeper still as a son of Zion in the Fountain of the water of life in Christ Jesus ; a man who lived for the Truth as he discovered and conceived it, unattracted by the world's pelf and tinsel, preferring rather to tread the sequestered valleys of humility and meekness than to climb the steep ascents of ambition, eminence, and power ; a friend who desired peaceable relations with all men, sweet converse with his companions, and hallowed communion with his Church and her Redeemer ; a man who in a time of almost universal bigotry and over-heated zeal was no narrow partisan labelled with badge, creed, or sign, but a lover of and benefactor to his neighbours and brethren of howsoever divergent opinions ; a guileless man living the life of cloistered virtue, without sense of Satanic licence or libertinism, and wanting, it may be, in Miltonic passion for freedom in an age that called for strenuous warfare against tyranny and rampant wrong ; a man of benign disposition, unelated by the sunshine of prosperity and uncomplaining amidst dark clouds of adversity, his cup overflowing with that charity—the true Christian *caritas*—that is not puffed up, that suffereth long and is kind, that seeketh not its own, that rejoiceth in the truth, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Such a man was John Hales, whose clear, pale, and steady lamp shone for the lighting of pilgrims " sounding on their dim and perilous way," if, perchance, they might reach the Divine Kingdom.

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[1] *Seventeenth Century Men of Latitude*, by Edward A. George, 1908. To this book the writer of the above is greatly indebted and advises all who wish to know more of John Hales to read the whole chapter devoted to him, pp. 17–47.

[2] *Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century*, 1892.

GOLDESBOROUGH—TICHBORNE

Concerning Robert, the fourth son of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough of East Knoyle, there remains some doubt as to his identity with the Robert Goldesborough of whom an account is here given, though it is highly probable. His place and date of birth are unknown, but he is mentioned in the Wills of his father, his mother, his brother Augustine, and his brother John. He appears to have been twice married, one of his wives being Anne, daughter of Lionel and Frances Tichborne of Sherfield English, co. Southampton, a well-known Roman Catholic county family in Hampshire. Lionel Tichborne's Will,[1] dated 14 July, 1578, and proved 8 Sept., 1579, mentions eight children, the eldest being Roger Tichborne and the youngest but one, Anne Tichborne, the son Roger not being then 21 years of age. Certain sums were left to the poor of the city of Sarum, the family having some connection both then and afterwards with Salisbury, co. Wilts., where some of them were settled for a time. It may have been here that Robert Goldesborough met his bride. Anne Goldesborowe was a witness to Cicely Goldesborowe's Will in 1590. If the identity of Robert Goldesborough, the younger, of East Knoyle, with the Robert now to be noted is assumed, the family story will be enriched by the fact that one of its members was, and remained, a stout adherent of the mediaeval Church of England, stubbornly refusing to conform to the Protestant and Reformation Church as reconstituted by Henry VIII., Edward VI, and

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Bakon*, fol. 37.

Queen Elizabeth. He was a stalwart upholder of the Roman Catholic Faith, and, in the eyes of the Law of England, a Popish Recusant.

The first notice of Robert Goldesborough so far discovered is in the Proceedings in Chancery between 1587–1591,[1] when, along with Thomas Hewet or Hewith, he is defendant in a plea brought against him by Gregory Sprynt, esquire, of Colyton Raleigh, co. Devon. The plaintiff in his suit states that he had granted a lease in 1574 for 21 years of certain tithes of the Manor of Bishop's Teignton to Robert Goldesborough, at that time plaintiff's servant [probably, bailiff or steward] for divers years. Defendant Goldesborough had been put in as a mere instrument to make a suit for his ejectment to test the rightful ownership of the tithes as against the Vicar of Bishop's Teignton who claimed them. But Defendant now claims the lease as absolute and had sold the tithes to Defendant Hewet. In his reply, Defendant Thomas Hewet states that the tithes were given to Defendant Goldesborough in consideration of good service and for his preferment in living, he being at that time in great favour with plaintiff. He, Deft. Hewet, had bought the deed of Deft. Goldesborough for £20 eleven years since, and Deft. Goldesborough had not practised any fraud on the plaintiff. The wife of Gregory Sprynt is mentioned as Christian Sprynt.

In another suit that may be noted here, dated 1592,[2] Duke Brooke of Temple Coombe, co. Somerset, esquire, enters a plea against Gregory Sprint for delivery of a bond in connection with a marriage between Duke Brooke's mother, Christian Sprint, and Gregory Sprint her husband.

In November, 1589, Informations were laid against Robert Goldesborowe, Recusant.[3] Though in days of general Religious toleration, such Informations would seem to be of a trifling character, they were accounted serious charges in an age when openly to profess the Roman Catholic Religion was almost tantamount to treason.

The Informations against Robert Goldesborowe, Recusant, were as follows :—

1. Hee hath (under his owne hand wrytinge) defaced an English Bible in three places. In the first place, hee misconstrueth hir Ma'ties authoritie. In the second, the bodie of the whole Scriptures. In the third, the translation of the Scriptures.
2. He hath openlie affirmed that all the mynisters in England are knaves.
3. He hath maryed two wives no mã knowinge when, wheare, or howe.
4. He Christeneth his childerne in corners.
5. In his publique and private speaches hee maynteynth the popish religion and seeketh to confute the religion established.
6. He setteth at naught the counselles award and decree, stirringe up sutch sedition beetwine the mother and children, and brother and brother that bludshed must needs ensew yf hit be not speedelie prevented.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth, S.s. 1, No. 45. Record Office.
[2] Ibid. B. 27, No. 41. do.
[3] State Papers, Domestic Series, Vol. 228, No. 39. do.

In extenuation of these " offences " it may be noted that no charge of defacing the *text* of the Bible is made, but apparently only of the title-page or the preface. A Roman Catholic would naturally deny all ecclesiastical authority to Queen Elizabeth. In regard to his wives and his children the fault lies in his not having been married on either occasion in the parish church, and not having had his children baptized there. Doubtless these acts were performed privately by a Roman priest. Beyond the Informations there is no evidence of any quarrels between Robert Goldesborough and his mother or brothers, his father being dead in 1589.

In a note of the evidence of all the prisoners for popery in the several counties, written by the lord keeper Puckering, 1593, it is stated ;—[1]" There were likewise examined this month of April by Dr. Goodman, dean of Westminster and other commissioners, Rob. Goldsborow of Stabridge Weston, of Dorsetshire ; Robert Blount of Uttoxeter, gentleman ; in prison twenty years, in divers prisons." N.B. Stalbridge Weston is a tithing, hamlet, and farm—one of the hamlets in the parish of Stalbridge, co. Dorset.

Light is shed on the foregoing by another suit in Chancery,[2] dated 18 Oct. 1623, in which Robert Goldsborough of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, gentleman, was the plaintiff and Thomas Weston, esquire, and others were the defendants. The complainant says that whereas Duke Brooke, esquire, now deceased, being possessed in his lifetime of the Manor of Stalbridge Weston, co. Dorset, did for ' a greate sume of money ' paid him by Complainant about the 30th year of Elizabeth [1588] lease to Thomas Watts of Stalbridge Weston, now deceased, for 99 years two messuages and tenements in his manor, one being worth £40 a year and then in the occupation of Watts, the other being worth £30 a year and then in the occupation of Melior Lock during her widowhood, with all the houses and lands belonging thereto in trust for complainant. At complainant's request Thomas Watts assigned the lease of the estate to Roger Tytchborne, esquire, for the rest of the term upon trust for the benefit of complainant and of Ann, the complainant's then wife, sister to the said Roger Tytchborne. And whereas Duke Brooke in or about 30 Elizabeth [1588] did for 'a greate sume of money' paid him by complainant lease the moiety of certain woods called Freeth Woods in Stalbridge Weston to Thomas Watts for 40 years upon trust for complainant's benefit ; at complainant's request he assigned the lease to Roger Tytchborne in trust for complainant. Again at Complainant's request Roger Tytchborne assigned the same to complainant who took the profit thereof to his own use ' for some smalle tyme' and until complainant was in or about 42 Elizabeth [1600] 'ymprissoned and many yeres after deteyned in prison.' The said Duke Brooke did by opportunity of such imprisonment notwithstanding his lease enter into the moiety of the woods and took the profits for his own use during his lifetime ; and after his decease, Charles Brooke, brother and heir of Duke, also took possession of the moiety of the woods and kept out complainant from the enjoyment of the same. He, Charles Brooke, knew that complainant by reason of his long imprisonment was unable and very unfit to commence any suit against him, he ' being a very great man in the county.' And, moreover, in 2 James I. [1604] Melior Lock's estate fell to complainant for 99 years, and in 5 James I. [1607] Thomas Watts' estate fell to complainant for 99 years ; but Charles Brooke and one John Mosley and John Lock combined to defeat complainant during his imprisonment. Not long after Charles Brooke sold the Manor of Stalbridge Weston and the premises were ultimately conveyed to Thomas Weston, esquire, and his brother William Weston, gentleman. And the Westons were informed that by Duke Brooke's lease the estate meanwhile belonged to complainant ; and they combined with others and had kept complainant out of possession for divers years wrongfully and taken the rents and profits of the same being worth at least £100 a year. And great trees had been cut down in the woods to the value of £40. And the defendants had somehow got into their hands the two indentures by which Duke Brooke leased to Watts the messuages and woods and all other deeds pertaining to the same and refuse to restore them. Complainant asks for restitution of his rights he 'having bene long ymprissoned and prissoner and until now of late upon his enlargement could not by reason thereof make his enteries into the said premises.'

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[1] *Annals of the Reformation*, by John Strype, Vol. IV, p. 261.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, James I, Bundle G.12., No. 45. Record Office.

In their Answers to Robert Goldsborough's Bill of Complaint, the defendants Thomas and William Weston state that they did not think Duke Brooke was in 1588 seized in fee of the Manor of Stalbridge Weston, co. Dorset, but that Christian Sprint, mother of the said Duke, was then in possession. Nor did they know of any leases granted to complainant by Duke Brooke, and at the time of purchase by defendants they were not aware of any right of complainant to the estate. Thomas Weston confesses that he had cut down some coppice wood and one or two trees on Watts' tenement. Both deny that they ever had possession of an indenture of demise by Duke Brooke or any of the deeds appertaining thereto.

Defendant Ellen Locke in her answer dated 28 Jan. 1624, pleads entire ignorance of all the transactions set forth in complainant's Bill, denies combination to defraud and also possession of any deeds of complainant, nor does she know where they are.

Robert Goldesborowe, gentleman, makes reply[1] to the answers of Defendants and stands by his previous statements and claims. He avers that the three defendants knew of the lease to the said Watts before they had any right or interest in the estate ; that the estate was wrongfully kept from complainant during all the time of his imprisonment and by advantage of it ; and that Duke Brooke had often confessed as well in the presence of the defendants as otherwise that he had made the lease in trust for complainant's use. He prays that he may be restored to his rights.

The result of the Plea is unknown as no Chancery Order seems to have been made upon it save the summoning of the defendants to make answer.

After the year 1625 Robert Goldesborowe, Recusant, disappears and nothing more is heard of him. He may have been the ancestor of the distinguished American branch of the family that emigrated to Cambridge, Maryland, U.S.A.—the State founded by Lord Baltimore as a Roman Catholic Colony with liberal laws where the followers of the faith of their fathers might practise their religion in freedom and peace. Of this, however, there is no evidence.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings (by mistake), Charles I, Bundle G.64, No. 40. Record Office.

In the Court Rolls for the Manor of Knoyle,[1] Robert Goldsbrough is mentioned as a freeholder from 1597 to 1613, but whether he was always the same Robert cannot be determined, for he had two nephews, one the son of John and one the son of Thomas, bearing the same name. From the Will of Augustine Goldesborough, 1606–7, it would appear as if his brother Robert had two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann, but whether he also had sons Augustine and William or whether these were the children of his nephew Robert is difficult to decide. No other evidence seems to be available.

Robert and Cicely Goldesborough had two remaining daughters—Mary who married William Apprice, 1582, and Dorothy, who became by marriage Dorothy Clerk by 1590.[2]

One other son of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough, *viz.* Thomas Goldesborowe, must receive some notice as a farmer much in evidence before the manorial court at East Knoyle where he lived many years. Baptized in 1561, he married Margaret Monke in 1582. She died in 1598.[3]

We find Thomas Goulsborow serving on the jury of the manor court, in 1584 and 1585.[4] He is assessed under "Fountell" in 1586. He refuses to pay his fines in 1588, although the court had sat three times. On 30 Sept. 1590, we read, "Thomas Goldesborowe doth not cause his sheepe to be pend according to our order whereupon he hath forfayted tenne shillings." "We present that Thomas Goldesborowe's head was broken by Thomas Apryse." "Also we present Thomas Goldesborowe to ryde about and bete acornes for his piggs against our order." "I Thomas Goldesborowe do present that I did impounde Will Oberne's cattell and he borke ye pounde and tooke them awaye withoute leave ; by me Thomas Goldesborowe constabell."[5]

By me Thomas goldesborowe constabell

Thomas Goldsborowe or Goldsborough, often styled 'gen.,' was on the list of Freeholders in the Manor of Knoyle from 1597 to 1613 ; was 'constable' for the parish in 1590, 1605, and 1606 ; and the 'Tithing Man' in 1607.[6] He was frequently amongst the jurors of the manor and on the list of those who 'did homage,' apparently as copyhold tenants of whom he was one. In 1599 he was fined 3s. 4d. for taking Agistments [*i.e.* pasturing cattle on the common land] for his rother beasts contrary to the order. In 1603 he owed attendance at the court and, having made default, was fined 2s. 6d. In 1606 he was ordered to dismiss his sub-tenants on the common land on pain of a fine of 20s. In the same year, "Thomas Golsborough, gen. the Constable, was sworn, comes and presents that all is well." In 1607, as he had not dismissed his sub-tenants, he paid the fine of 20s. In 1608 he was with others fined 2s. for having usurped the right of common at Leigh Marsh with his sheep where there was no common. In 1609 he was fined 40s. for having taken John Payne as a sub-tenant without security from him that his occupancy would not damage the regular tenants. He was ordered to dismiss the said John Payne under penalty of another fine of 40s. In 1611 the names Thomas Hunton and Thomas Goldesborugh are attached to the admission of Richard Marchant as successor to his father.[1]

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[1] East Knoyle Court Rolls, No. $^{14}/155670$, fol. 54 to No. $^{41}/155696$, fol. 79.

[2] East Knoyle Registers, Christenings and Weddings.

[3] Ibid. Christenings, Weddings and Burials.

[4] Knoyle Court Roll. No. $^{13}/155669$, fols. 125 and 190. Record Office

[5] Ibid. No. $^{20}/155676$, fo^{l}. 186. do.

[6] Ibid. Nos. $^{14}/155670$ to $^{35}/155691$. do.

In 1614 "The jury say that Thomas Goldsberry, gen., farmer of Knoyle, did not fill up a pit called Lime Pit which he had made at Whitesheet, which he was ordered to do. Fined 3s. 4d. He is now ordered to fill it up before the next Turn under a penalty of 6s. 8d." As he had not filled it up by the next Turn in 1615 he was fined 6s. 8d. Thomas Hunton and he were likewise ordered to repair their ditch at Milbrook Gate at the end of the lane before 20 May under a penalty of 6s. 8d. In 1616 Thomas Golsburye, gen., had not filled up the pit near the Highway at Whitesheet as he was ordered at the last Turn. Fined 13s. 4d.[2] After this date his name ceases to appear in the Knoyle Court Rolls.

In the Lay Subsidy Rolls for co. Wilts, 1609,[3] Thomas Goldisborough is entered under "Knoyle Episcopi" as having Land of £4 [annual] value, and pays a subsidy of 5s. 4d.—one of the highest of the 23 on the list who in all contribute £4 4s.

In 1594, Thomas Goldesboroughe of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, Gent. was the plaintiff in a Plea in Chancery against John Hall and Ann Roll.[4] The plea was in support of complainant's title to the copyhold of a tenement held of the Manor of Puryton, co. Somerset, which manor with the rectory of Wollavington was the inheritance of the dean and canons of Windsor. It was claimed that complainant and his son, Robert Goldesboroughe held the tenement for their lives in consideration of complainant having paid £80 on 7 October, 1588, the tenement having attached to it thirty acres of land.

In the Court Rolls of the Manor of Mere there are several entries relating to Thomas Goldesborowe.[5] In 1595 he comes and claims a sorrel gelding for his own, now in the custody of John Dodington, and pays a fine of 2d. In 1602 he comes and shows that one female sheep of the value of 12d. and one sheep of the value of 18d., held as strays, were his property. They were granted to him on payment of a fine of 4d. In 1604 came John Hales by Thomas Goldesborowe his representative who showed that a heifer of red sparked colour and of 10s. value, held as a stray by Edward Chafin, gent. was the property of the said John, to be restored to him on payment of a fine of 2d. In 1607 Thomas Goldesborowe was in mercy for licence to agree with Henry Willoughby, esquire, in a plea of debt. Fined 3d. In 1609 he claimed as his property a grey-coloured gelding of 10s. value and a mare of 5s. value, held as strays. Granted on paying a fine of 2d.

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[1] Knoyle Court Roll, No. 155657⅓(3), fols. 56 and 58. Record Office.

[2] Ibid. No. 44/155699, fols. 89 to 91. do.

[3] Lay Subsidy Roll, co. Wilts, 7 James I, No. 199/367. do.

[4] Chancery Proceedings, Elizabeth, G.g.6, No. 53. do.

[5] Mere Court Rolls, Portfolio 209, Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35. do.

In his later years Thomas Goldesborough seems to have resided at Semley, co. Wilts. He died in 1638 and was buried at Tisbury, 12 Sept. in that year.[1] He had four surviving children—Ann, baptized at East Knoyle, 1589, and apparently wife of Richard Cuberley; Mary who married the Rev. Richard Wall, Clerk of Semley, 1616;[2] Robert, son and heir, of Chesilborne and Milton Abbas, co. Dorset; and Melior who died unmarried at Semley in 1617. Administration of the estate of Thomas Gouldisborough of Semley, co. Wilts, deceased, was granted to his son, Robert Gouldisborough, Oct. 1638.[3]

The following is the Will of Melior Goldesboroughe of Semley, Wiltshire, Spinster; made 4 May, 1617; proved 8 July, 1617.[4] BEQUESTS:—Church of East Knoyle, 10s. Poor of East Knoyle, 10s. Brother Robert Goldesborough's daughter, Catherine, 20s. Brother Richard Cuberlei's four eldest children, 20s. each. Mention is made of "£42 which my brother Robert Goldesborough of Long Chesselboorne doth owe me." Also of "£21 that Mr. Robert Gouldesborough of Shruton doth owe me." All of which and the residue of her property is to be given to her brother-in-law, Richard Wall of Semley, Wilts, clerk, and to her sister Mary Wall, his wife, who are to be executors. Melior Goldesboroughe's marke.

There are many references to Robert Goldesborough, gen., in the East Knoyle Court Rolls from 1602 to 1621, but it would appear as if the Robert so frequently mentioned were the son of John Goldesborough who died in 1585. We find, however, in 1617 and in 1618 Robert Goldesborough, Sen., Gen., and Robert Goldesborough, Jun., Gen., either sitting on the jury or obtaining exemption "because they make their fine to the lord at 8d. yearly."[5] It may be taken that Robert junior was the son of Thomas Goldesborough, who may have succeeded his father as a tenant of the manor about this time. It was probably this Robert to whom the following entry refers, dated 7 April, 1617:—[6]

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[1] Tisbury Registers, Burials.

[2] East Knoyle Registers, Christenings and Weddings.

[3] Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1636–38, fol. 221.

[4] Wills, P.C.C. London, *Weldon*, fol. 73.

[5] Knoyle Court Roll, No. ^{50}/155705, fols. 1 and 87, and 89.

[6] Ibid. No. ^{48}/155703, fol. 96.

"To the Court comes Robert Goldesborough and before the full court surrenders one messuage and half a virgat of land in the Tithing of Knoyle to Richard Thomas and his heires according to the custom of the Manor."

by me Robt: Goldsburgh

If this was the surrender of his own dwelling-house, it was doubtless then that he removed to Chesilborne, co. Dorset, to which the Will of his sister Melior refers in May of the same year, and it is likely that the £42 he owed her helped to set him up in a farm there or in whatever profession he had chosen, such as steward to a landed proprietor, &c.

Possibly the following relates to him also—date and Roll as above, fol. 98—The jury present that Mervyn Hayles, gen. is a tenant of Robert Goldesborough in the parish, and without licence of the lord contrary to order lately made, and has cut down two trees in the lord's Wood. Fined £3.

Robert Goldisburgh of Chesilborne, co. Dorset, married Anne, daughter of Henry Arnold of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, gent. and was the father of the founder of the Ongar branch of the Gouldesburgh family, co. Essex.[1] He had at least four children —Catherine, married about 1636; Thomas of Ongar Castle, co. Essex; Henry, living 1649; and Robert, born about 1623.

A deed tripartite, dated 10 Sept. 1637, in the possession of the Vicar of Fordington St. George, co. Dorset, contains the name of Robert Gouldisburgh of Ilsington in the parish of Puddletown and of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, as a witness to the signature of Robert Holman of the Middle Temple, London, Gent. thus :—

Robt Gouldisburgh

In a Plea in Chancery, dated 5 Jan. 1638, Gouldisburgh *versus* Thomas,[2] the complainant was Robert Gouldisburgh of Lushcombe in the parish of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, Gentleman. He states that at the Feast of St. Michael, 1636, in order to raise £50 towards the payment of his daughter's portion who was then about to be married, he, the complainant, repaired to Richard Thomas of Sedghill, Gent. in co. Wilts, and agreed to borrow £50 (which was afterwards found to be only £45) giving a bond for £100 for the due repayment of the £50 at the next Lady Day, and the occupation of lands called Whittons and Leasehayes in the parish of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, at the rate of £30 per annum until the money should be repaid with interest thereon. Two years had elapsed at the last Lady Day and there remained a balance of £11–13s.–8d. due for rent to complainant which Richard Thomas had not paid. Thomas had also cut down oaks and elms, &c. to the value of £20 without the knowledge of complainant. And complainant had in a friendly manner entreated Thomas to pay the remainder of last year's rent and to make restitution for the timber taken and to deliver up his bond of £100 to be cancelled which he refuses to do. Complainant therefore asks the Court to compell him. No Answer is attached to the plea.

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[1] *The Visitation of Essex*, 1664, by Bysshe, D.21 (Heralds' College), edited by J. J. Howard, p. 40.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, G.52, No. 24.

In a further Chancery Plea—Gouldisburghe *versus* Chaldecott[1]—dated 23 May, 1638, Complainant Robert Gouldisburghe of Lushecombe in the parish of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, gentleman, sets forth that Francis Chaldecott, esquire, Sheriff of co. Dorset, had appointed complainant Undersheriff by deed dated 3 December, 1625, and granted to him all fees, profits, &c. appertaining to the office, and complainant and Henry Arnold each gave bonds for £100 for the true payment of £50 each to Thomas Cromwell, gentleman, who had secured complainant the office and who repaid the money to Chaldecott. The complainant, Robert Goldisburghe now says that he has worked for the Sheriff, has given him 300 blank warrants for which the pay should be £30, has answered a Complaint made against Chaldecott in the House of Commons at his own cost, viz. £30 and has received nothing. Complainant demands that payment be made and that certain bonds given by Thomas Sparrow be handed to him. No Answer appears with the plea.

Again, in a Chancery plea[2]—Gouldisburgh *versus* Molins—dated 20 May, 1639, Complainant Robert Gouldisburgh of Lushcomb in the parish of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, gentleman, states that he, "having many children to provide for, and being desirous to place Robert, one of his sons, as an apprentice in London to learn some honest trade and profession whereby he might be enabled in some future time to get a means of livelihood," and having a good report of one James Molins, late citizen and Barber-Surgeon of London, deceased, about February 1636 agreed to pay £60 for Robert to be apprenticed with him for seven years, to become a Barber-Surgeon. The money was duly paid and Robert provided with "convenient apparel befitting an apprentice of the trade," which cost £10. In the Indentures Molins undertook to teach Robert Gouldisburgh the art of Surgery and to provide him with board, lodging, clothing, &c. according to the custom of the City of London. In the event of his death Molins promised to turn Robert over to his son Edward to serve out his time. Upon the death of James Molins, Aurelia his wife and executrix took possession of the estate to the value of £2000, upon hearing which Edward Molins who at the present received nothing under his father's Will, turned Robert Gouldisburgh out of doors and left him altogether destitute, and had not his friends taken compassion on him he might have lain in the streets. Aurelia knew the facts and was bound to provide for him but had failed to do so. The City Chamberlain, sitting at the Guildhall, London, had ordered Mrs. Aurelia to pay £50 and be acquitted of further obligation, the reason being that the apprentice had been sick in the country at complainant's charges and without any place at Edward Molins. Complainant had also found him in clothes, and Aurelia had taken his cloak of 40/- value and sent it with her son to Oxford without giving any recompence for it. Complainant had paid in all £128 for his son besides his cloak. Since then, Aurelia had conveyed herself out of the City and kept her house shut close refusing to pay the £50 and vowing with many dangerous and deep oaths that she would defeat complainant of every penny of the £60. In consideration of which (and forasmuch as Robert Gouldisburgh during James Molins' lifetime "was altogether employed by her, the said Aurelia, in washing chambers and rooms of her house, in scraping trenchers and other contemptible employment more fitting a scullion of the kitchen than an apprentice, and therewith all rotted and spoiled his apparel, yet never grudged thereat nor ever displeased them, the said James, Aurelia, nor Edward, deserving rather money for his labour than to have his diet paid for"), complainant prays that Aurelia may be ordered to appear and account for her conduct before the Court.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, G.41, No. 39.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, before 1714. Hamilton, 482.

In her Answer, Aurelia Molins says that Robert Gouldisburgh was legally turned over to Edward Molins during the lifetime of her late husband. If he were turned out of doors it was not herself but her son who was to blame. She had endeavoured to get her son to take him over without further trouble. She denies having taken the cloak.

Robert Gouldisburgh, like his father Thomas, died without a Will. Administration of his estate was granted to Henry Gouldisburgh, son of Robert Gouldisburgh of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, 21 May, 1649.[1]

GOLDISBOROUGH—BENNETT

We now come to Robert, elder son of John and Joan Goldisborough of East Knoyle, to whom his father left lands within the manor and the moiety of the farm of Mere for the remainder of his lease. Robert Goldisborough was baptized in the Knoyle Church on 12 Sept., 1579.[2] He was married at Tisbury, 12 Sept., 1602, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennett of Pytt House, co. Wilts.[3] Pytt House is situated between Semley and Tisbury and has since been rebuilt as a county mansion owned by the Benet-Stanford family who are a branch of the original Pitts, Benets, or Bennetts whose pedigree is given in the Herald's Visitation for 1623.[4] For some unknown reason it is

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1 Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1649, fol. 48*b*.
2 East Knoyle Registers, Christenings.
3 Tisbury Registers, Marriages.
4 Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XX, p. 14.

entered in the "Visitation of Dorsetshire," by Henry St. George with the note underneath the Arms, "To be ent. in Wilts." In a more amplified form it is given by Sir R. C. Hoare :—[1]

Parish of Tisbury.

PEDIGREE of PYTT, *alias* BENNETT, of PYTHOUSE.

THOMAS PYTT, *alias* BENNETT = MARY, daughter of Christopher
of Pytt-house, son and heir | Ashlocke of Heytesbury,
of John. Will proved 1591. | co. Wilts.

THOMAS BENNETT of Pytt-house = MARGARET, daughter of William Grove
bapt. Tisbury, 1563. | of Fern, co. Wilts.
mar. 1585. | *buried* Tisbury, 1598.
buried Tisbury, 1635.

THOMAS BENNETT of Pytt-house = MELIOR daughter of Richard Thomas. | sons | MARY *mar.* Robert Goldsborough of Knoyle. | daus.
Fined £2,000 for his loyalty
to Charles I, 1646.

There is an entry in the Falstone Day-Book[2] which is a record of persons mainly in the southern half of the county of Wilts, who were compelled to contribute towards the Funds for the Civil Wars by a Wilts Parliamentary Committee acting on behalf of the county, as follows :—

"16 May, 1645, Thomas Bennet of Pyt-House, Esq. hath compounded with this Committee and given bond to pay on 22nd May, £20 in plate and £40 in money. Seven pounds of this was paid presently in three horses which Captain Ward received to horse his dragoons. Mr. Bennet hath formerly paid £44 to Colonel Ludlow."

Robert Goldsborowe appears in the Knoyle Court Rolls in 1602 as one of the "Free Tenants" of the manor, and in every subsequent year to 1613 when the list disappears.[3] He is frequently on the jury and either he or his cousin Robert, as above, "was elected to the office of Constable and was sworn" in 1606; in 1607 he "comes and presents that all is well." In 1612 the jury say that Robert Goldesborowe had altered a watercourse flowing from Baldon's Hill. He is ordered to make it as it was before under penalty of 13s. 4d. In 1615 Robert Goldsberry was ordered to remove John Blewett, a sub-tenant, from his house before the Feast of St. John the Baptist under a penalty of 20s.[4] In the same year Robert Golsberry, gen. and others were ordered to repair the stile and hedge damaged by them at Clay Pitt before the Feast of St. Nicholas next under a penalty of 5s. In 1616 the jury present George Mervyn, gen. Robert Goldsberry, gen. and others "being all freeholders fo cuttinge of fferne in the Cmōn being the tenants fewell." Fined 4d.[5] Also Robert Goldsberry, gen. for "plowinge uppe of an acre called Cuznell acre wch should have layne Somer feild to Knoyle Tythinge." Fined 4d. The last appearance of Robert Golsbury, gen. in the Knoyle Manorial Court was in 1621 when he was ordered to repair the water-course called Bowlden's Hill Mead before 29 Sept. under a penalty of 10s.[1] There is no other Robert till 1632 and he was doubtless Robert senior's son.

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[1] *History of Modern Wiltshire,* Hundred of Dunworth, p. 132.
[2] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine,* Vol. XXVI, p. 347.
[3] Knoyle Court Rolls, 27/155683 to 41/155696 Record Office.
[4] Ibid. 44/155699. Record Office.
[5] Ibid. 48/155703. do.

In the Lay Subsidies for 1609,[2] Knoyle Episcopi, Robert Goldisboroughe has Goods to the value of £6 and pays a subsidy of 6s.

In the Mere Court Rolls for 1606 is the following entry :—The jury present that Christopher Awbrey and Robert Goldesborowe, gent. caused four ash trees of building timber situate in a certain wood of the Lord King, called Deverell Longwood, parcel of his manor, to be cut down and laid on the ground. This was outside the Halmote Court and the servants of the King had not been consulted concerning the matter.[3] (Dismissed) In 1607[4] the jury present Christopher Awbrey gent. and Robert Goldesborowe to clean out their ditch near the cottage of Thomas Baron at Edbridge by the Feast of St. Bartholomew under a penalty of 2s. In 1620[5] Christopher Awbrey, gent. Robert Goldesborough, gent. and others were fined 6d. each because they dug up and cultivated certain pasture lands belonging to the common-land in the Manor of Mere. In 1626[6] Robert Golsborough, gent. and many others were fined 3s. 4d. and other sums because they permitted their pigs to go at large in the common fields to the damage of the commoners and against the orders of the court. On the same date Robert Golsborough, gent. was fined 12d. because he permitted his sheep to pasture in the stubble fields before the day for breaking them up, to the damage of the other commoners.

The Mere Court Rolls in the Record Office appear to end in this year.

Attention has now to be drawn to Robert Goldisborough's tenure, like that of his father and grandfather, of " the moiety of the farm of Mere." There is no doubt that this was the Mere Park Farm of which the following account is given in 1822 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare :—[7]

" I shall now proceed to the description of another very ancient tenement, situated also within the Tything of Woodlands, and on the South side of the town of Mere.

MERE PARK.

This appears to have been in former times a Royal residence [and is still held by lease under the Crown] and was stocked with deer. By an ancient document, 16 Elizabeth, 1574, dated 11 Jan. the Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, demised to Roger, Lord North, the herbage and pannage of Meere Park, co. Wilts, parcell of the Duchy of Cornwall, except pasture for the deer, for 31 years, to begin from the death of Sir John Souch, and John the son and heir of the said Sir John Souch [Zouche].

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[1] Knoyle Court Rolls, 56/155711. Record Office.

[2] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts, 7 James I, 199/367.

[3] Mere Court Roll, Portfolio 209, No. 33. Record Office.

[4] Ibid. No. 34. do.

[5] Ibid. No. 38. do.

[6] Ibid. No. 41. do.

[7] *The History of Modern Wiltshire,* Hundred of Mere, p. 25.

. . . .

1 Dec. 1624. Meere park was in this year leased by the Crown to Sir Matthew Arundell.

16 June, 1624. And the demesnes and barton were leased to Robert Goldesborough and Stephen [? Christopher] Awbrey, gent.

. . . .

The number of acres held in demesnes, according to a late survey and enclosure act amounts to 2448 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, exclusive of the copyholds held for lives.

That tract of ground distinguished by the name of Mere Park . . . . . . is divided into two portions, the upper and the lower, each containing about 270 acres of land making a total of 540 acres. It is bounded on the East by Sedgehill and East Knoyle, on which side a deer-leap is claimed of the width of eighteen feet and a half; and the wood upon it is the right of the possessor of the said park. On the South side it is bounded by Motcombe and Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, where it has also a deer-leap. On the North and West sides the limits of the ancient park are bounded by the parish of Mere. It has two houses within its precincts; the one very ancient and originally moated round; the other is modern and built about 96 years ago.

Note A.D. 1602. Mere Park was valued at £100. In 1640 Sir John Zouche was charged by rate £5 per annum for the herbage of Mere Park."

Lengthy and probably ruinous litigation in Chancery followed the renewal of the lease of Mere Park farm to Christopher [not Stephen] Awbrey and Robert Goldesborough as an abstract of the several pleas will show.

The first plea[1]—Awbrey *versus* Awbrey—dated 6 November, 1629, gives as the Complainant, Mary Awbrey, widow (daughter of Mary Bayley, widow), late wife of Christopher Awbrey the younger, gent. deceased. Complainant sets forth that about six years previously there had been a treaty between Christopher Awbrey of Mere, Wilts, gent. father of deceased, and Christopher Awbrey, junior, of the one part, and Mary Baylie of the other concerning a marriage to be had between Christopher Awbrey, deceased, and complainant, it being agreed that the husband should have in marriage with complainant, £300 and that he and his wife should have for their maintenance the sheepslite [*i.e.* a drove, pasture, or sheep-walk] which belonged to the moiety of the demesnes and farm of Mere which moiety the said Christopher the father then possessed for a term of years together with such allowance of hay for the sheep in winter to be taken yearly out of the Lord's Meade until such time as Christopher the father should have a lease for three lives granted of the same moiety of the demesnes from the King, being then Prince of Wales, the demesnes and farm being part of His Majesty's Manor of Mere, part of his Duchy of Cornwall, according to a composition made by the said Christopher the father for the same lease; also that Christopher the father would within six months of getting his lease convey the sheepslite to Christopher the son for his life and his eldest son's life to be begotten of the body of complainant. And if Christopher the son should die before the complainant then Christopher the father would assure complainant for her life a yearly rent of £40 out of the sheepslite and premises. Also that Christopher the father would pay the whole fine for the lease which was about £300. And shortly after Christopher Awbrey and complainant married and Mary Baylie paid Christopher the son £300 for the marriage portion of complainant. After the marriage had been solemnized Christopher the father (being much indebted himself and also bound in great sums for others) would not take the lease in his own name but for the greater security of complainant let Christopher the son take the lease in his name. And thereupon on 20 March, 22 James I. (1624–5) the Prince of Wales leased the demesnes and farm of Mere to Christopher the son and to Robert Goldisboroughe, gent. who then held the other moiety To have and to hold for 31 years (the lease remaining in Robert Goldisboroughe's hands) in lieu of a lease for three lives which could not be obtained. But now shortly after the making of the lease and before any assurance was made to complainant for her annuity of £40 Christopher the father and Thomas Awbrey, gent. his brother, by combination with Robert Goldisboroughe and Christopher Toogood, tenant of the premises, to defeat complainant of her annuity got Christopher the son to make an assignment of his estate in the farm to Thomas Awbrey, or to Robert Goldisboroughe, Christopher the father, Christopher Toogood or one of them. And Christopher the son by like combination after making the said grant made a void or fraudulent grant of an annual rent charge of £40 payment to Mary Baylie for complainant's use for the residue of the term of 31 years if Complainant should so long live. And Complainant's husband Christopher the son (having lent his father divers sums and paid debts for him) last January twelvemonth died intestate without issue leaving so poor and mean an estate that the complainant durst not administer his goods nor could have any means or maintenance from Christopher the father but was forced to return home to her mother with her wearing-apparel only. And although she had desired Christopher the father, Thomas Awbrey, Robert Goldisboroughe, and Christopher Toogood to make good the annuity of £40 yet they denied her any assurance and refused to give her maintenance or relief. And Christopher Toogood retained the annuity and refused to pay it to complainant. And Christopher the father declined to pay the sums of money his son Christopher lent him. And complainant left in poor estate without means to relieve her was like to live and continue in great want and misery but that she was kept by her mother. She prayed for the restitution of her rights.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I. A.46, No. 58.

In the Answers of two of the Defendants—Thomas Awbrey and Robert Goldisborough, gentlemen, defendant Robert Goldisborough says that long before any composition made with the Commissioners of the then Prince of Wales for a new lease of the demesnes and farm in Mere as alleged in the Bill, this defendant and Christopher Awbrey, senior, did about nine years since make a composition with the Commissioners for a new lease to be granted to defendant and defendant Christopher Awbrey for the term of lives or 31 years for the Fine of £700 and a yearly rent of £35–10s. But before the lease was granted for 31 years there was some agreement made between Christopher the father and Christopher the son deceased, late husband of the complainant, That the lease of the farm should be taken in the name of this defendant and the said Christopher, junior, which agreement was left in the hands of this defendant to be kept in trust for them both and which can be produced. And Defendant says that on 16th June, 1624, the then Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall for £700 then paid or secured to be paid granted to defendant and Christopher Awbrey, junior, the Capital messuage, site, farm, and demesnes land of the Manor of Mere, co. Wilts. and all the sheep-pasture or warren called Swincombe in Mere to hold to defendant and Christopher Awbrey, junior, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then last past unto the end and term of 31 years with a rent of £35–10s. the lease remaining in the hands of defendant, the fine to be paid by Christopher Awbrey, deceased, and the defendant in equal moieties. Defendant believes that shortly after the purchase of the lease for 31 years Christopher the younger finding himself unable to pay his part of the fine and the debts in the agreement borrowed great sums of money of defendant Thomas Awbrey to pay for his part of the fine, and in consideration thereof Christopher Awbrey the father and Christopher, deceased, agreed to assign the greater part of the moiety of the farm for the use of Thomas Awbrey during the said term of 31 years whereby Christopher Awbrey, junior, prevented the defendant of a great part of the lease which should have come to this defendant by survivorship if no such grant had been made. Defendant denies having had any grant of Christopher's moiety supposed to be made to complainant's mother Mary Bailey for use of complainant, nor has complainant ever desired defendant to make good any such annuity.

By an ORDER in Chancery, dated 10 Feb. 1630–1,[1] Christopher Awbrey the defendant was ordered to find an annuity of £40 with arrears for Mary Awbrey but no relief was granted her against Robert Goldisbrough or the rest of the defendants saving only Christopher Awbrey.

In the next Chancery Plea—Awbrey *versus* Goldisbrough—dated 13 May, 1631,[2] Complainant Mary Awbrey, widow, late wife of Christopher Awbrey, junior, late of Burton, Mere, co. Wilts. gent. deceased, states that about Michaelmas, 5 Charles I. [1629] she exhibited a Bill in this Court against Christopher Awbrey, gent. father of complainant's husband, Thomas Awbrey, gent. Robert Goldisbrough gent. and one Christopher Toogood, showing &c. &c. [Here the main pleadings of her previous Bill are recited] Complainant's cause was pleaded on 10 February and it was decreed that Christopher Awbrey, senior should pay £40 yearly to Complainant for life and arrears since her husband's death which at the time of the Order amounted to £120. But the Court did not then decree the said sheepslite to complainant nor that she should be paid out of it although it appeared to have been excepted out of Christopher Awbrey junior's assignment to Thomas Awbrey. The said Robert Goldisbrough pretended that the sheepslite belonged to him by survivorship and was dismissed as there was no matter of equity charged against his title of survivorship. Complainant asks that the defects of her Bill may now be remedied as regards the sheepslite so that her annuity of £40 may be paid out of it. The lease of the farm was paid for equally with the monies of Christopher Awbrey, junior, and of Robert Goldisbrough and upon the renewal of the lease it was agreed between the Christophers, father and son, and Robert Goldisbrough that no benefit of survivorship should be taken on either part but to divide the same. Neither had Goldisbrough entered upon the sheepslite since the death of Christopher Awbrey, junior, three years ago but had allowed Thomas Awbrey and Christopher Awbrey to let the same to Christopher Toogood, the rents to be received by Thomas Awbrey. Complainant holds that her plea in equity ought to establish against Robert Goldisbrough's pretended right of survivorship. And all the parties know and Robert Goldisbrough acknowledges that in equity he ought not to suffer complainant to be kept out of the sheepslite, and it is by Christopher Awbrey's wilfulness and disability that complainant is likely to prove the previous Order fruitless, for since the decree Robert Goldisbrough has still permitted rents to be received by Thomas Awbrey and by him paid unlawfully to his brother Christopher, senior. Complainant desires to have her right in the sheepslite restored to her.

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[1] Chancery Order, 1630. A, fol. 269.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, A.40, No. 27.

Thereupon Defendant Robert Gouldsboroughe presents a Demurrer to the Bill of Complainant Mary Awbrey, widow. He says that in the former cause of complainant it was set forth that this defendant held the sheepslite by survivorship and that upon the hearing of the cause defendant was dismissed because he set forth his title to the sheepslite by survivorship. The present Bill sets forth the same matter as the former Bill. The defendant therefore demurs and prays the Court not to compel him to make Answers but to dismiss the case with reasonable costs and charges.

In the Answers of Thomas Awbrey, Robert Goldisbrough, gent. and Christopher Toogood, Defendants admit that in Michaelmas term, 5 Charles I. [1629] complainant Mary Awbrey exhibited her Bill, and it was agreed that for £300 marriage portion to be paid by complainant's mother defendant Christopher Awbrey should assure £40 per annum to complainant for her jointure and that a sheepslite being part of the Mere Farm should be enjoyed for the same. It was therefore decreed by the Court that Christopher Awbrey should assure land to complainant for her lifetime of £40 value per annum and that arrears should likewise be paid. And the Court saw no cause to give complainant relief against the defendants save only Christopher Awbrey, but that they should be dismissed, Christopher being alone adjudged responsible for £40 per annum to complainant. Yet now she exhibits her Bill against these defendants to relieve Christopher Awbrey of the annuity of £40. And this new Bill the defendants did by advice of Counsel demur to and humbly craved that they should not be compelled to answer complainant regarding the same, but the Court thought fit that defendants should answer the whole new Bill. As regards the new charge defendant Robert Goldisbrough says he does not know whether upon the agreement made upon the marriage of Christopher Awbrey, deceased, it was intended by all the parties that complainant should out of the sheepslite be provided for the £40 per annum for her life, for defendant was never a party to the making of such agreement either before or since the taking of the lease. And Defendant says that the new lease was to be purchased equally by Christopher Awbrey, deceased, and himself, and defendant paid one moiety or half thereof and conceives that the other half was paid by Thomas Awbrey and believes that Christopher, deceased, did not pay anything at all of the fine more than £50 which was afterwards repaid him by defendant Thomas Awbrey. Nor was there any further agreement between complainant's husband, Christopher Awbrey, senior, and this defendant that no benefit of survivorship should be taken by either party. And defendant Robert Goldisbrough further says that he did not enter upon the moiety of the sheepslite until after complainant's former suit but permitted it to be occupied by defendant Christopher Toogood who was then and formerly tenant. And shortly after the cause was heard and determined and his title to the sheepslite not being impaired, defendant made his entry and disposed of it to Toogood as his tenant at the rent of £55 per annum and has since received it when due as he deemed lawful. Defendant denies that he ever acknowledged that he ought not in equity to suffer complainant to be kept from the sheepslite as complainant untruly affirms. The defendants do not believe that the decree in complainant's favour is likely to prove fruitless but rather that complainant either out of tenderness for her father-in-law or evil-will towards them forbears to present the decree against Christopher Awbrey and prosecutes defendants with the purpose of obtaining the annuity from them, and so vexes and troubles them being aged men, and has put them to much expense. Defendant Robert Goldisbrough says he had offered to complainant's brother that he should take a distress upon the moiety of the sheepslite for complainant's satisfaction of annuity or for trial of her right thereto.

In an Order in Chancery dated 17 November, 1632,[1] it is stated that Mary Awbrey the complainant, owing to the insolvency of Christopher Awbrey against whom a degree was granted for payment of £40 per annum, claims that her annuity of £40 shall be paid out of the sheepslite part of the moiety of her late husband Christopher Awbrey who with Robert Goldisbrough farmed the said farm of Mere. Robert Goldisbrough claims to have entered upon the sheepslite by right of survivorship. Now by the proofs read it appeared that the said moiety did not survive, for complainant's husband granted to Mary Baily her mother and to John Baily all his estate in the moiety of the said farm and sheepslite. This assignment complainant's mother was to keep until the moiety of the sheepslite should be secured for payment of £40 per annum for complainant's jointure, and afterwards an agreement was made between complainant's husband and his father that £40 per annum should be issuing out of the moiety of the sheepslite to pay the same. Complainant's husband further sold his moiety to Thomas Awbrey except the sheepslite which was reserved for complainant's jointure, and the assignment to complainant's mother was afterwards delivered to Thomas Awbrey upon his undertaking that the annuity should be settled out of the sheepslite as now appeared. Defendant Robert Goldisbrough claimed the moiety of the sheepslite until three years after the death of complainant's husband. The Court is of opinion that complainant ought in equity to receive the £40 per annum during the lease out of the moiety of the sheepslite and that the defendant Robert Goldisbrough ought to surrender all the profits of the moiety since his entry to complainant towards the satisfaction of arrears which had been unpaid since her husband's decease, being five years next January. It further orders that if Robert Goldisbrough duly pays the plaintiff £40 per annum during the lease if she shall so long live and the arrears, complainant shall not interrupt Robert Goldisbrough's enjoyment of the same, but in default this Court will sequester the moiety of the sheepslite to be held by complainant for the jointure.

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[1] Chancery Order, 1632. A, fol. 224.

The foregoing Decree seems to have involved Robert Goldisbrough in debt and ultimately in difficulty if not in disgrace from which he does not appear to have emerged. A further long and complicated suit in Chancery—Awbrey *versus* Goldisbrough —dated 25 June, 1640,[1] is one in which William Awbrey of Chaddenwitch [Mere] co. Wilts. esquire, makes complaint against Robert Gouldisbrough of Mere, co. Wilts. gent. who had got complainant to be bound for him in a sum of £80 to secure payment of a sum of £40 procured for him by one Richard Greene of Mere. Complainant had been sued for the debt and defendant being willing as he protested to discharge complainant from it conveyed to Augustine Goldisbrough his son all his messuage or farm in Mere worth at least £140 per annum on no other consideration than that the son should discharge his father's debts and particularly the bond in which complainant stood as surety. Upon his entry into the farm Augustine Goldisbrough had already raised £300 and yet refuses to discharge the £40 lent his father by Green, Robert Goldisbrough concealing the place of his own abode. Complainant asks for relief of all charges against him.

In his Answer, Defendant Augustine Goldesborough, gent. says he only knows of any such debt for which complainant was bound by hearsay. But about the beginning of June, 1626, a marriage being agreed upon between defendant Augustine and Mary Sclatter and the sum of £250 being agreed to be paid to Robert Goldesborough as part of the marriage portion of the said Mary, Robert Goldesborough on 23 June, 1626, granted an annuity of £60 to Augustine his son for 29 years to be paid out of his lands in the Manor of Mere and a sheep-pasture called the warren of Swincombe in the said manor. He also granted an annuity of £60 on the same estate to Mary Sclatter to commence after the death of Augustine for her life if his term should last so long. On 24 June, 1626, in performance of agreement made upon the marriage of defendant and Mary Sclatter he settled the remainder of his term of 30 years after the deceases of Robert Goldisbrough and Mary his wife, upon defendant and his children. He also covenanted to renew the lease for their benefit when it had still 10 years to run which would be worth to defendant and his children £500. And Defendant Augustine Goldesborough says that Robert Goldesborough, Mary his wife, the defendant, and William Goldesborough his second brother, on 29 Sept. 1629, granted to Randolphe Baron, gent. deceased, and Richard Greene two closes of pasture, the one called Court close and the other Castle Hill and four acres of meadow in Lord's Mead part of the beforementioned premises worth £12 a year to hold for 21 years for the use of Robert Goldesborough one other of defendant's brothers which ground was granted in consideration of a marriage then to be had between the said Robert Goldesborough and Joane the daughter of Thomas Barnes, gent. which grounds were settled on defendant and could not be assigned to defendant's brother without the consent of defendant. And the defendant saith that Robert Goldesborough the father and Mary his wife for the consideration of £200 paid by defendant sold to him all the said lands and premises on July 22, 1631, together with certain other lands for 7 years, and defendant agreed to discharge the said annuities during the term. And defendant further says that Robert Goldesborough and Mary his wife (since deceased) and the defendant at the entreaty of Robert Goldesborough on 14 Jan. 1633–4 for £100 mortgaged to Thomas Bennett of Pit House, co. Wilts, esquire (since deceased), a pasture called Breathe Hillie close and the grove adjoining containing 20 acres part of the demesnes land worth £12 a year to hold during all the term of years which Robert Goldesborough and the defendant had to come, with a certain proviso as to repayment. And defendant further says that Robert Goldesborough, Mary his wife, and defendant on 14 Jan. 1633–4 mortgaged for £100 to Augustine Mervin, gent. certain grounds called Herscraft Park and Stour Mead on like conditions. And defendant says that Robert Goldesborough having borrowed £40 from Edward Hobbes of Middle Temple, London, gent. and having procured one Christopher Bennett, gent. to become bound for £80 for payment thereof and having given to Christopher a bond for £160 for saving him harmless from the obligation, and being unable to satisfy the obligations, having long neglected payment, came to an agreement with defendant for him to pay the annuities, the sums to Thomas Bennett and Augustine Mervin and also £40 and £20 interest to Edwards Hobbes and the rent of £17–15s. to the King and £5 per annum to Robert Goldesborough during his life if he Robert Goldesborough would assign the lands to defendant for 15 years if he Robert should so long live. Defendant says that Robert Goldesborough surrendered all the said lands and premises in Mere to defendant on 23 Oct. 1635, And defendant says that he to his great loss had made all the payments the yearly value not having been sufficient to discharge the same, the whole amounting to above £140 yearly. Defendant says that if Robert Goldesborough had died in that time or should happen to die in any short time, he being a very aged man and not likely to live long, defendant would be a great loser. And defendant desires that the land and premises may not be made chargeable with the pretended debt of Robert Goldesborough to complainant, he being in no ways obliged to the same. Defendant does not know where Robert Goldesborough is residing and prays that the suit may be discharged.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I. A.24, No. 59.

In a Plea in Chancery—Awbrey *versus* Awbrey—dated 12 Feb. 1632–3,[1] mention is made of debts owing by complainant Christopher Awbrey to Thomas Bennett of Pitthouse £28; to Thomas Bennett of Knoyle Episcopi and Robert Goldesboroughe £114–10s. acknowledgment of which debts was made in 1620.

In another Chancery Plea—Thomas Awbrey of Chadenwyche, Mere, co. Wilts, complainant *versus* Christopher Awbrey, defendant —dated 6 July, 1633,[2] the names Robert Goldisborough and William Baron are attached as witnesses to the Answer of Christopher Awbrey thus :—

Robt Goldisborough

Willm Baron

In 1633 Wm. Bishopp, gent. and Robert Goldisbrough, gent., were "Overseers of the Poor" for the parish of Mere.[3]

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I. A.22, No. 1.

[2] Ibid. Charles I. A.21, No. 69.

[3] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. 29, p. 327.

After 1640 no more is heard of Robert Goldesborough, son of John of East Knoyle and father of Augustine, Robert, and William, as well as of Vertue, Thomas, Margaret, Mary, and Joan. He left no Will and seems to have died in poor circumstances, the place of his burial being unknown. His wife Mary predeceased him and was interred at East Knoyle on Mar. 3, 1633–4.[1]

GOLDESBOROUGH—WILLOUGHBY (*née* BINGHAM)

The information regarding John, second son of John and Joan Goldesborough, is somewhat scanty. Baptized at East Knoyle, 5 April, 1581,[2] he appears to have been a farmer there most of his days. Like his elder brother Robert, he was successful in wooing a member of a county family for his bride, though he was in middle life a widower and she a widow. In Addenda to the Herald's Visitation, co. Dorset,[3] it is recorded that Joan, daughter of Robert Bingham (son and heir) and Alice Bingham of Melcombe, co. Dorset, married Robert Willoughby. Next, according to Bernard Burke,[4] Joan, daughter [probably grand-daughter] of Sir George Bingham, knt. and Cicely his wife (daughter of Robert Martin of Athelhampton, co. Dorset), married (1) John Willoughby and (2) . . . . . . Goldesborough. Then comes the record of the marriage at West Knoyle, co. Wilts.:—1625. John Goldesborow and Joane Willoughby married 4 Jany.[5]

The family of Bingham of Melcombe Bingham, or Bingham's Melcombe, co. Dorset, resided there in a charming manor-house apparently built in the time of Edward I for about six centuries. Sir John Bingham, knt. (*temp.* Henry I) was their ancestor and the above-mentioned Sir George Bingham was Governor of Sligo in 1596. The arms are given as in the illustration, but quarterly, 1 & 4 Bingham, 2 Turberville, 3 Chaldecott.[6]

The Willoughbys were for many years settled in West Knoyle, co. Wilts. as squires and principal landowners until their property passed by purchase into the hands of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., the historian of Wilts.

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[1] East Knoyle Registers, Christenings and Burials.

[2] Ibid Ibid

[3] *Addenda to the Visitation of Dorse* , 1623, by F. T. Colby, etc., p. 28.

[4] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. IV, pp. 350 and 352.

[5] Transcripts of Parish Registers in Salisbury Diocesan Records.

[6] Harleian Society Publications, Vo. XX, p. 15.

By the marriage of John Goldesborough and Joan Willoughby (*née* Bingham) there was at least one son, John, who was baptized at West Knoyle, 3 Sept., 1625.[1] In 1632, 1633, 1636, and 1649, John Goldisborough was on the jury of the manorial court of East Knoyle, but no presentments, except for absence in 1637, were made against him.[2] During the Civil Wars, and the Commonwealth period, 1640 to 1660, Parish Registers in many cases give very defective information or fail to give it at all, so that there are many gaps it is now impossible to fill. Joan Goldisborough was buried at East Knoyle, 10 April, 1662,[3] but what became of her husband, or of their son, is not known.

Probably one or other of them took part with their relatives and friends in the Civil Wars on the Royalist side and suffered death or defeat in consequence. It is likely that the following Administration relates to the son :—[4]

John Goldsborough of East Knoyle. Administration granted to his widow, Elizabeth Goldsborough and to Leonard Bowles of Fonthill, yeoman, Feb. 1663. Inventory of Goods &c. of John Goldsborough of Milton in the parish of East Knoyle, co. Wilts. gent. In all about £54.

AUGUSTINE GOLDISBROUGH

Augustine Goldisbrough, eldest son of Robert and Mary of East Knoyle and Mere, was baptized at Tisbury, co. Wilts., 5 Oct., 1603, in the church where his father and mother were married in the previous year. He married Mary Slater at Potterne, co. Wilts., 16 July, 1626. His name appears in the East Knoyle Court Rolls in 1627 and subsequently :—[5]

1627. 3 Sept. "To this Court came Augustine Mervyn, gen. and in full court he surrendered One Messuage and One Virgate of Land in the tything of Milton to Augustine Goldisbrough, gen. and his heirs according to the custom of the Manor." From 1628 to 1632 and in 1637 and 1638, Augustine Goldesborough served on the Jury ; in 1631 he was elected to the office of Constable. In 1633,

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[1] Transcripts of Parish Registers in Salisbury Diocesan Records.

[2] East Knoyle Court Rolls, ^{74}/155729 to ^{82}/155737 and ^{98}/155754, fol. 55.

[3] East Knoyle Register, Christenings and Burials.

[4] Archdeaconry of Sarum, Administration, 1663.

[5] East Knoyle Court Rolls, ^{66}/155721, fol. 12 to ^{75}/155730, fols. 81 and 84, and ^{98}/155754, fols. 77–8.

John Goldisborough being on the jury, " There came into Court Augustine Goldisbrough, gen. and surrendered half an acre of land at Haddon to Reginald Dominicke in exchange for an acre which Reginald surrendered to him at Boldens according to the custom of the Manor."

Augustine Goldisbrough

Finally, on 10 April, 1648, Augustine Goldisbrough, gen. being first on the King's jury, " There came Augustine Goldisbrough into full court and surrendered to the Lord One Messuage and orchard with 7½ acres of land and 2½ rods of arable land in the Common of Milton being ¼th part of a virgate of land called Bouldens or Blackhouse with the proportion of common pasture for all kinds of animals in the Common of Knoyle if it be not enclosed, for the use of Henry Marshman to the end of his life, then for his daughter Alice Marshman and her heirs according to the custom of the Manor."

The Bishop of Winchester's Rolls in the Record Office appear to end in this year so far as East Knoyle is concerned.

The following Plea in Chancery shows that Augustine Goldisbrough was early involved in litigation :—[1]

Hunton *versus* Goldisbrough and others, dated 20 June, 1632. Vertue Hunton of Bishop's Knoyle, co. Wilts. widow of the late Thomas Hunton, and James Hunton his son are the complainants. They allege that Edward Rockhill had taken for himself certain lands belonging to Thomas Hunton, and in order to keep the complainants from discovering the lands belonging to her, he had by combination with Augustine Gouldisborough of Knoyle, gent. exchanged the greater part of them with Augustine Gouldisborough for divers other lands. They pray for proper restitution. In his Answer, dated 25 Sept. 1632, Augustine Gouldisborough says that he knows nothing of any transactions that took place between complainant and Rockhill. He denies having combined with him to keep complainant from discovering the lands said to belong to her. Defendant says that about 1 Charles I. [1625], Thomas Hunton for a valuable consideration surrendered a messuage and a yard and land belonging to customary land in the Tithing of Milton in the Manor of Knoyle, containing 52 acres to Augustine Mervin, gent. And Augustine Mervin for a like consideration about 1626 surrendered the same to Defendant which he has since peaceably held without any question during the life of Thomas Hunton, and he denies ever having exchanged lands with Rockhill or any other person and is not guilty of combination with the other defendants.

In a dispute, Jan. 1637–8, taken before Lord Treasurer Juxon,[2] about a pigeon-house of the Dean of Windsor [Rev. Dr. Wren] which had partly fallen through Mr. Thornhill's servants digging too near the foundations, mention is made in a letter or report, of Austin Golsbery, Mr. Thornhill's servant [? agent, bailiff, or steward], who told the workmen that they had dug too near the north side. Possibly this Austin was the eldest son of William Gouldesborough of Shrewton, *bp.* 1573.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, H.39, No. 51.

[2] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Vol. XII, 1637–8 p. 143.

In the Lay Subsidy Rolls for co. Wilts. 1641,[1] for "the relief of his Majesties Army and the Northern Parts of the Kingdome," Augustine Goldisborough, gen. certified as an absentee, is assessed under "MEERE TOWNE" for "Goods" of the value of £4 and is charged with a subsidy of 10s. 8d. he being amongst the highest. Also in the Liberty of Knoyle, Knoyle Tithing, Augustine Goldisbrough, gen. is assessed for "Land" of the annual value of £2 and is charged with a subsidy of 8s.—the total tax for Knoyle being £8–8s. and those who paid including Dr. Wrenn, Francis Hales, gen. John Mervyn, gen. George Mervyn, esq. Thomas Bennett, gen. &c.

A copy of a MS. in possession of Sir Walter Grove, Bart, of Fern House, co. Wilts.[2] which is believed to be a Ship-Money Roll of about 1642 or 1643, gives the following:—Meere and Woodland. Austine Goldborough, £2–14s. Robert Goldishbrough, gent. 3s. Amongst others were Richard Chafine, esquire, £7–15s. Dr. Chafine, £2–9s. Wm. Baron, £1–10s. Frances Swanton, gen. 7s. Christofer Toogood, 16s. 120 names are given accounting for £56–2s. According to a writ of Charles I. Ship-money was demanded from the inland counties and the quota from Wilts. was one ship of 700 tons and 280 men £7000.

After less than 20 years of married life Augustine Goldisbrough lost his wife as is shown by the following inscription within the porch and over the door of the south entrance to the church at East Knoyle:—

> "Here lieth Mary, the wife of Augustine Gouldisborough, Gent.
> who died ye 25 of January, 1644, being ye day of her birth, her
> age of thirty nine yeares.
> The day of death is better than that one is born.
> Ecclesiastes ye 7. 1."

At the time of his wife's decease Civil War was raging between King and Parliament, and Augustine Goldisbrough engaged himself to the side of the King with others of his kindred and friends. Whether he actually fought on the battlefield is hard to say, though not at all unlikely as may be indicated by the following entry in the Falstone Day Book:—[3]

In 1645. 24 Sept. Austin Goldsbury of Knoyle, gent. detained a prisoner for delinquency [*i.e.* adherence to the King's party] gives £10 for his present enlargement, half to be paid presently; and gives security.

19 Nov. Mrs. Toope gives £5 on account of her husband's means at Knoyle, Mr. Augustine Goldsborough acting as security.

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[1] Lay Subsidy Roll for co. Wilts., 199/407.
[2] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine,* Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 607–8.
[3] Ibid. Ibid. Vol. XXVI, pp. 352 and 354.

The battle of Naseby had been won by Cromwell for the Parliament on June 14th, 1645, against Prince Rupert, the fiery leader of the King's forces, while General Fairfax routed these forces later at Langport in Somerset and compelled Rupert to surrender Bristol on Sept. 10th of the same year. This defeat of the Royalists brought the War practically to an end. It now remained for the conquered to pay the price of their loyalty and delinquency.

In the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, 1643–1660, are the following entries;—[1] 1647–8. Jan. 13. List of Delinquents under the value of £200 discharged, some on paying small fines and taking the Covenant, others only on taking the Covenant and negative oath—John Bath, Idmiston; Augustine Gouldsburg, Knoyle; &c. &c.

1652. Sept. 30. Wiltshire Delinquents. 2 Oct. Registrars certificates for Stephen Bates, &c. &c. Augustine Gouldsbury of East Knoyle, &c. &c. that there is no information against them for delinquency or recusancy, but that their names are in a list of delinquents returned by the County Commissioners of Wilts, 30 March, 1652, and in a list of sequestered persons returned by the late County Committee, 13 Jan. 1648.

In the Monthly Assessment for the Relief of Ireland raised in the Division of Warminster, 1648, are entries as follows;—[2] Meere Hundred, Mere Tithing, Austin Goldsborough, 4s. 4d. Robert Goldsborough, 5d.

It is not surprising that in view of lawsuits, fines, subsidies, and imprisonment, there should also be sales and removals. Accordingly, there are to be noted:

Fine, dated 12 Feb. 1650–1,[3] between John Bennett, gen. *Querent*, and Augustine Goldesborough, gen. and Mary his wife, *Deforciants*, by which a portion of their property passed by purchase into the hands of their kinsman, viz. 1 messuage, 1 orchard, 2 acres land, 15 acres meadow, 6 acres pasture and common of pasture for all cattle in Milton and Knoiell. The purchase price given by John Bennett was £41 sterling.

Fine, Hilary Term, 1654,[4] between John Veale, *Plaintiff*, and Augustine Goldesbrough and Mary his wife, *Deforciants*. One messuage, one garden, one orchard, 60 acres land, 12 acres meadow, 12 acres pasture and common of pasture for all manner of cattle with the appurtenances in Knoile, otherwise Great Knoile, otherwise Knoile Episcopi and Meere. Remised and quit-claimed from the said Augustin and Mary and their heirs to the aforesaid John and his heirs for ever. And for this the said John hath given to the said Augustine and Mary one hundred pounds sterling.

Nor does the lease of "the moiety of the farm of Mere" appear to have been renewed, it being due to expire 25th March,

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[1] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, pp. 78 and 3052.

[2] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. XXXVII, pp.361–2.

[3] Feet of Fines for County Wilts, Hilary, 1650.

[4] Ibid. 1654.

1655, after being held by four or more generations of the family. Thus, none of its members could any longer be numbered amongst the two or three "lord-farmers" of Mere from whom many lesser tenants took their holdings for life or for a term of years. They now had to assume a humbler position during their residence here and over the border in the county of Dorset, though still ranking with the yeomanry and possessing some claim to social consideration and general culture.

Augustine Goldisbrough took for his second wife Mary Wills or Willis, and they were married not later than the year 1651, as the following account of a Plea in Chancery shows:—[1]

Wyndham *versus* Goulsborough, dated 1651. This case is one relating almost entirely to the Wyndham family who in it dispute the disposal of the estate of Sir John Wyndham, knt. deceased, of Orchard Wyndham, co. Somerset. From the Bill and the Answer it appears that Mary Wills or Willis had been the servant of Sir John Wyndham, and she alleges that having for divers years faithfully and carefully served him, he had left her in his Will £100, and that upon his death she had been paid that sum. The said Mary Wills was afterwards the wife of Augustine Goulsborough when in Oct. 1651 they made answer to the Bill. Augustine Goulsborough says that he is a stranger to the proceedings and was unacquainted with Sir John Wyndham. Mary Goulsborough says that she was present at Sir John Wyndham's death, having attended him during his last sickness, and was shortly after dismissed. The Will was made in 1643 and Sir John was still living in the next year.

Augustine Goldisbrough had seven children,[2] viz. Mary, Elizabeth (married John Eaton of Wellow, co. Somerset), Ann, John (son and heir), Augustine, Dorothy (married Rev. Wm. Young, Rector of Silton, co. Dorset), and Nicholas (Rector of East Stoke, co. Dorset). That he was still living in 1657 is shown by the following entry in the Silton Parish Register:—[3]

Marriages, 1657. Mr. William Young, Minister of Silton, and Dorothy, the daughter of Austen Golsbury of East Knoyle, was published and it ended the 26 day of July, and the 30 day of July they were married.

It is further stated that Mr. William Young, Rector of Silton, died Nov. 1683 and that on March 30, 1700, "Mrs. Dorothy Young, Widdow, was buryed."

Mary Goldisbrough survived her husband and died a widow in 1673. The following is an abstract of her Will:—[4]

Mary Gouldsbrough of Upton in the parish of East Knoyle, co. Wilts. Widow. Will made 26 August, 1673; proved 1674. [She died 24 Oct. 1673.] Bequests:—

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, before 1714. Whittington, No. 44.
[2] East Knoyle Register Christenings.
[3] Silton Parish Registers, Marriages and Burials.
[4] Wills, Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1674. Indexed, "Joldsborough."

Son-in-law John Gouldsbrough, 20s. Son-in-law Nicholas Gouldsbrough, £5 and forgiveness of £5 debt. Sister's son Lawrence Biss, £4. Daughter-in-law Dorothy Young, £30 and £20 if she become a widow, but if not, £10 to son-in-law John Gouldsbrough's children and £10 to son-in-law Nicholas Gouldsbrough. Daughter-in-law Ann Gouldsbrough, sole executrix. Signed and sealed by Mary Gouldsbrough.

Seal in red wax, partly broken, with cross fleury upon it, thus— By son-in-law or daughter-in-law she must have meant step-son or step-daughter, she being the second wife of their father. Lawrence Bisse was assessed for a subsidy in the Tisbury Tithing,[1] co. Wilts. in 1641.

In a List of the Inhabitants of Mere,[2] undated, but said to be about 1650, are the names Augustyn Goldisborough, gen. and Robt. Goldisborough, gen. Other names are John Awbrey, gen., Tho. Chafin, gen., Chrfr. Baron, gen., Nicholas Goddard, gen., Edward Awbrey, gen., and Henry Chafyn, gen. There were 350 names given in all.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH

The second son of Robert and Mary, and brother of Augustine, appears to have been Robert Goldisbrough, baptized at East Knoyle, June, 1609.[3] He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Barnes, gent., in 1629 or thereabouts. From his father he had a settlement of a lease of land including the Castle Hill at Mere. [See Chancery Proceeding, p. 195]. In the List of Churchwardens for Mere, for the year 1634, are the names of William Baron, gen. and Robte. Goldisbrough, jun. gen.[4] In 1637 at the East Knoyle manorial court, Robert Goldisborough, jun. gen. is classed along with others as a 'free suitor' and was fined 8d. for making default.[5] There is a similar entry for 1639, where the fine was 6d.

Like some other of his kindred and friends, Robert Goldisbrough played his part in the Civil Wars, espousing the side of the King. He was commissioned as Captain of a Troop of Horse and no doubt bore his share of the actual fighting. He, however, survived the ordeal and, after the Restoration of 1660, received payment for his services to the Royal Cause. The following extracts bear testimony to his loyalty, status, condition, and survival:—[6]

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[1] Lay Subsidy Roll, co. Wilts, 199/407.

[2] In private possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[3] East Knoyle Registers, Christenings.

[4] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. XXIX, p. 300.

[5] Knoyle Court Roll, 83/155738, fol. 31. Record Office.

[6] Add. MS. 33,590, fols. 54, 98*b*, and 146. Brit. Museum.

"List of all the Loyall and Indigent Military Officers as they were certified in the Starchamber before the year 1663."

Wilts. Captains of Horse—Robert Goldsbury, George Goldsbury, &c. &c.

Warrants for Payment of Officers.

Wilts. Rob. Goldsborough, Cap. Horse.

21 June, 1664. George Gouldbrough, Captain of Horse.

Royal Warrant[1] to pay out of moneys for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces pensions as follows;—Robert Goldsborough, £36–10–0 for 1686, 1687, and again for 1688, after which the pension appears to cease.

Up to and after the death of his wife Joan, who was buried at Mere, 24 Sept., 1635, three months subsequent to the birth of her child Grace, Robert Goldisbrough seems to have resided at Mere—three children having been baptized there—and in later life to have retired to the quiet village of Silton, Dorset, 3 miles away. Here his niece, Dorothy, resided as wife of the rector, Rev. William Young, and here Robert died, as the Silton Burial Register shows:—

"Dec. 20th, 1690. Captaine Robart Golsbury was buryed."

The following is an abstract of his Will:—[2]

"Robert Goldsbery of Silton, co. Dorset. Will made 17 Dec. 1690; proved Feb.7, 1690–91. Bequests. Daughter, Ellen Goldsbery; Daughter, Margaret Hecks and her daughter; Daughter, Mary Bell and her four children; Daughter, Grase Taylor and her four children; Three children of Samuel Lames who were born of the body of his late wife Katherine; Grandchild, Grace Orchard's child; Grandchild, John Bell's two children.—All the foregoing to have an equal proportion of all goods and moneys. Grandchild William Bell, 10s. and he to be executor. The legacies to the children under age to be paid to the parents. Robert Goldsbery his marke" in the presence of John Suter, Joseph Thicke &c.

The following is an abstract of the Will of Hellen Goldisborow of Wells,[3] Spinster, made 20 Oct., 1691; proved 1694. Sundry bequests are made to her sisters Grace Taylor, Mary Bell, and Margaret Hicks; also to her cousin Dorothy Young. She wished to be buried in St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, near her grandmother.

BARON—GOLDISBROUGH

The family of Baron occupied no small place in the annals of Mere in the 17th century. The principal member appears to have been Randolph Baron, who, in an Inquisition (or in the Mere Court Rolls), signs his name as an Escheator or County Officer appointed to look after the escheats of the Sovereign and certify them into the Treasury. To him was born a second son William, who was baptized 18 Aug., 1602.[1] On 12 Jan., 1625–6,[1] he married Margaret Goldisbrough whose relationship is shown in the following entry in the Church-warden's Account Book for the Parish of Mere:—

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[1] Calendar of State Papers. Treasury Books (1685-89), pp. 701-2, 1281-2, 1469 and 1709.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Vere*, fol. 24.

[3] Wills. Bishopric of Wells, 1694. No. 75.

1635. Item to my brother Robert Goldsbrough which had laid out as seu' [seuretee, *i.e.* surety] all tymes to poore passengers as by bill did then appeare, v*s.* vi*d.* [This entry was doubtless made by William Baron who in the previous year was co-churchwarden with Robert Goldsbrough, his brother-in-law.]

1658. Margaret Baron, gen. widow, was buried [at Mere] 1 Sept.[1]

Of the same family was Hartgill Baron of Mere, gentleman, who adhered to the Forces raised against Parliament. As the agent in hazardous secret service he actually got a promise from Charles II. when at Breda, for a pension of £200 a year for 31 years, which was duly ratified about 1662. He also acquired the office of Steward of the Court of Record in Windsor Castle. In one of his petitions it is stated that he was the first to announce to the exiled Court at Breda the determination of the Parliament of England to declare for a restoration.[2]

After this time the important part of the Baron family is to be found at Windsor, where their pedigree, as formerly of Mere, then of Windsor, is given in the Visitation of Berks,[3] though no arms are tricked in connection therewith. It is stated by competent authority that the arms of the family are recorded on the Funeral Certificate of Randolph Baron of Mere, in the College of Heralds.[4]

The following is the Pedigree of Baron of Windsor:—

RANDOLPH BARON of Mere, co. Wilts = Lucie, dau. of ......Hyleard.

3. Christopher Baron of Mere, *marr.* ...dau. of .... Mervin of Pertwood, co. Wilts.	2. William Baron of Mere, *marr.* Margaret, dau. of Robert Goldsborough of Mere.	1. John Baron of Mere, *ob. circa* 1642. *marr.* Margaret, dau. and co-heir of ...... Stut in co. Lincoln.	Grace wife of Richard Greene of Winterborne Stoke, co. Wilts.

Hartgill Baron
now one of the Clearkes of the Privy Seale & Comptroller of his Maties workes within the Castle and Forest of Windsor.
Aet. 39 : an. 30 Mar : 1665.
Certified by Hartgill Baron.

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[1] Mere Parish Registers—Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.

[2] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. XXIX, p. 279.

[3] *The Visitation of Berks*, ed. by W. H. Rylands, Vol I, pp. 166–7. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 56.

[4] Mr Oswald Baron of the *Victoria County History*, Heraldic Editor.

GOLDISBROUGH—GODDARD

John, the eldest son of Augustine and Mary Goldisbrough of East Knoyle, was baptized there 1 May, 1632.[1] He married Ann, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Goddard of Sedghill and Mere, the publication of Banns having been made in Aug., 1655 at the Mere Parish Church.

The family of Goddard is of great antiquity. It derives its origin from a Saxon source, possessed property in England previous to the Conquest, and is recorded in the Book of Domesday.[2] In Wiltshire alone there are Goddards of Clyffe Pypard (the senior branch), of Purton, Swindon, Harnham, Berwick-Bassett, and Sedghill. The earliest known member of the family in Sedghill[3] is John Goddard whose Will was proved in 1555 [Archdeaconry of Sarum], and from whom was descended John Goddard who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Awbrey, gent. of Chaddenwyche, Reeve of the Manor of Mere in 1571. This John Goddard was the father of Nicholas Goddard of Sedghill and afterwards of Mere where he was baptized in 1602 and married to Elizabeth Swanton in 1624.[4] He was a student of Exeter College, Oxford, 1621, and of the Middle Temple, 1622. He was buried in the Chancel of Mere Church 1653 or 4. In his Will [P.C.C. London, *Alchin*, 93] he bequeathed to his daughter Ann, afterwards Ann Goldisbrough, all his lands in Wincolton called Chalnham, containing 8 acres besides 1 acre called Withamacre, together with £150. Overseers:—Brother Francis Swanton, esquire, Robert Tisse, gent. and Cousin John Froud.

Elizabeth, the widow of Nicholas Goddard, of Mere, made her Will in 1665[5] (proved 1668), and desired to be buried near her husband in the south part of the Chancel of Mere Church. Among her bequests were £3 to John Goldisbrough, eldest son of son-in law John Goldisbrough, and 20s. to Anne Goldisbrough, one of her daughters. She appointed Frances Goddard, her youngest daughter, sole executrix and residuary legatee. Overseers:—William Swanton of Sarum, esquire, and Cousin John Frowde of Sedghill.

Frances Goddard of Mere, spinster, made her Will in 1678[5] (proved 1679), and wished to be buried near her father and mother in the Church of Mere. To her sister Anne, wife of John Goldisbrough of Mere, she bequeathed £20 and likewise to John, Nicholas, Robert, and Augustin, sons of her brother-in-law John Goldisbrough, £20 each. All her lands and tenements in the borough of Shaftesbury she left to "Cousins". William and Ann Goldisbrough, children of her brother-in-law and their heirs. Brothers-in-law, Robert Burleton and John Goldisbrough, executors. Overseers :—Kinsman William Swanton of the city of New Sarum, esquire, Edward Tise of Swindon, chandeler, and John Huett of Mere. Inventory taken by John Goldsburie, jun. gent. and Edmund Best, yeoman, 1678. Value of goods chattels &c. £531–10s. including bonds for £446–10s.

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[1] East Knoyle Registers, Christenings.

[2] Burke's *History of the Commoners*, Vol. IV, p. 323, etc.

[3] *Wilts. Notes and Queries*, Vol 3, p. 521, etc. (Dec., 1901), R. W. K. Goddard.

[4] Mere Registers, Christenings and Marriages.

[5] Wills, Peculiar Court of Dean of Sarum. Pub. in *Wilts. Notes and Queries*, Vol. 4, p. 171, etc. (Dec. 1902), R. W. K. Goddard.

The following deed still extant throws light on the above :—[1]

Indenture, dated 25 April, 1688, between John Gouldisbrough of Mere, co. Wilts. gent. and Robert Gouldisbrough, one of the sons of the said John. In consideration of John Gouldisbrough's affection for his son Robert, and in consideration of the sum of Thirty Pounds which John owes his son under the Will of his—Robert's—aunt, Miss Francis Goddard, £20, and under the Will of his kinswoman, Miss Elizabeth Swanton, £10, the said John Goldisbrough grants to his son Robert, on the death of himself and his wife Anne, the following property for 99 years, *viz.*—One pasture called Ferne Close, 4 acres. One pasture called the Great Summerleaze, 6 acres. One piece of ground called Little Parock, 1 acre. All of which lie in the Parish of Gillingham, co. Dorset, and form part of the grounds called Hassellholt ground, now in the tenure of the said John Gouldisbrough.

Signed,

John Goldisbrough

in the presence of &c.

Nicolas Goldesbrough

The following Suit in Chancery[2] is of interest as linking up various members of the family at this period. It is entitled, Goldsborough *versus* Jacob, and dated 5 July, 1690.

Complainants John Goldsborough of Mere, co. Wilts, gent. Nicholas Goldsborough of Stoke, co. Dorset, Clerk, nephews of Joane Hungerford, late of Wellow, co. Somerset, widow, deceased, Elizabeth Eaton and Dorothy Young, cousins of Joane Hungerford, and Mary White, widow.

The complainants say that Joane Hungerford was in her lifetime on 26 March, 1671 possessed of a farm in Dunkerton, co. Somerset, by lease for 99 years ; also of ready money, plate, jewels, furniture, cattle, stock, &c. of £4,000 value, and made her Will as follows :—Amongst other Bequests were, Nephew Mr. John Goldsborough, £5, his brother Nicholas Goldsborough, £5, kinswoman Dorothy Young,

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[1] Family Deeds, No. 1, in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, before 1714, Whittington, No. 280.

£5, kinswomen Elizabeth Eaton, Katherine Shute and Anne Goldsborough, 20s. each. The farm to be held in trust with all residue of estate for grandchild Giles Hungerford. If he should die before the age of 21 and without issue, one quarter of the estate is bequeathed to John Goldsborough and one quarter to Nicholas Goldsborough, and to nieces of testatrix Elizabeth Eaton, Anne Goldsborough, and Dorothy Young to be equally divided between them. Dated 26 March, 1674. Anne Goldsborough died in the lifetime of Joane Hungerford, her legacy becoming void. Giles Hungerford died without issue before he was 21 years old after the death of Joane. And now John Jacob and others had combined to defeat complainants of their rights and shares and refused to prove the Will. In the Answer of John Jacob and others it was alleged that the Remainder devised in case Giles Hungerford should not reach 21 years of age was void in law and that the farm at Dunkerton was a trust created by his father Giles Hungerford in 1668 when he bequeathed the principal part of his estate to his mother Joane Hungerford with this trust that she should allow such future provision for his child in *ventre sa mère*, and she had no power to dispose of the Remainder otherwise than to the said son.

John and Anne Goldisbrough had ten children,[1] *viz.* John, Anne, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Katherine, Robert, Augustine, Francis, Mary and William, most of whom were baptized at Mere. Three of these died in 1670. Anne probably married . . . . . . Bealing. Augustine seems to have been a student at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1684-5. Something remains to be recorded of John (Clerk in Holy Orders), Nicholas (schoolmaster), Robert (yeoman), and William (medical man).

John Goldisbrough the elder was buried in the Church at Mere, 26 May, 1712, his wife, Anne, having predeceased him in Feb., 1691–2. He died intestate, and after the giving of a bond for £300 by Robert Goldisbrough of Silton, co. Dorset, husbandman, and William Goldisbrough of Mere, co. Wilts., *medicus*, administration of his effects was granted to Robert Goldisbrough lawful son of John Goldisbrough, Intestate, deceased, 29 Aug., 1713. Witness, Thomas Hickman, jun.[2] After the foregoing, it seems strange to read the following, which is, however, a genuine document in the Probate department at Somerset House :—[2]

RENUNCIATION and ADMINISTRATION, 1728. Be it known unto all men that the Rev. John Goldisbrough of Berwick St. Leonards in the county of Wilts, Clerk, Nicholas Goldisbrough of Brewton in the county of Somerset, Schoolmaster, and Robert Goldisbrough of Silton in the county of Dorset, gent. sons and all the children now living of John Goldisbrough, late of Meere in the county of Wilts, gent. deceased, who died intestate, do each and all of them hereby renounce the administration of the goods &c. of the said intestate John Goldisbrough, their late father, to the end that the same may be granted to Thomas Poole, late of Widcombe, but now of Monkton Combe, co. Somerset, gent., Thos. Shute of Monkton Combe, gent. and Benjamin Lewis of Bath, yeoman ; and the said John, Nicholas and Robert Goldisbrough empower any Notary Public to grant administration and to procure the enactment of this our Renunciation. In witness whereof the said John, Nicholas, and Robert Goldisbrough, the sons, have hereunto set their hands and seals, 5 Aug. 1728. Administration granted to Benjamin Lewis, 18 Sept. 1728.

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[1] East Knoyle and Mere Parish Registers, Christenings and Burials.
[2] Administrations, Deanery of Sarum, 1713 and 1728.

The signatures of John and Nicholas are those of educated men : that of Robert, as in the original Administration of 1713, is in an unscholarly hand and is set down without much regard to the spelling, his training being for the farm and the field.

The youngest brother of John the elder, of Mere, was Nicholas Goldesbrough. He is described in the Registers of the University of Oxford[1] as the son of Augustine of East Knoyle, Wilts. *pauper puer*, matriculating at New Inn Hall, 18 March, 1671–2 ; aged 21. He graduated B.A. 1680, and became Rector of East Stoke, Dorset, three miles from Wareham, in 1685. Here he died in 1691 or 2, Administration of his goods,[2] &c. being granted to his wife, Ursula Goldesbrough, relict of the deceased, Jan. 26, 1692.

" A *pauper puer serviens* is a poor serving child that waits on the fellows in the common hall, at meals and in their chambers, and do other servile work about the college. Which servile work belonging to *pauper puer serviens*, when undergraduates, all are to undergo before they can be fellows."—*Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Anthony Wood, Vol. 2, p. 178. It has also been stated that " persons in good position often described themselves as *pleb. fil.* or *paup. fil.* in order to be eligible for Servitorships and Exhibitions." (F. W. Weaver.)

" During the eighteenth century," writes Mr. Augustine Birrell in his essay on John Wesley, " our two Universities, famous despite their faults, were always open to the poor scholar who was ready to subscribe, not to boat clubs or cricket clubs, but to the Thirty-nine Articles. Three Archbishops of Canterbury during the eighteenth century were the sons of small tradesmen. There was, in fact, much less snobbery and money-worship during the century when the British Empire was being won than during the century when it is being talked about."

The eldest of John and Anne Goldisbrough's ten children was John, who was baptized at Mere, 24 May, 1656. He matriculated[1] at Exeter College, Oxford, 10 March, 1675–6, his age being given as 18, and his status that of a *pauper puer.*

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[1] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500–1714, by Jos. Foster, Vol. II, p. 578.

[2] *Administrations*, 1685–1858, *Ancient Diocese of Bristol* ; Blandford, Dorset.

He received his B.A. degree from New Inn Hall, 1680. He was appointed Vicar of Chitterne St. Mary, Wilts, 1685, by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. In 1710 he was presented to the Rectory of Pertwood, Wilts, and in 1723 to the Rectory of Berwick St. Leonard—a tiny village on the left hand side proceeding from Hindon to Salisbury—by the patron, Sir James Howe, Baronet, both of which livings the Rector retained till his death in 1731. To Berwick St. Leonard was annexed the Chapelry of Sedgehill, Wilts.[1] He died without a Will, Administration[2] being granted to Elizabeth Goldisbrough of Bruton, spinster, lawful daughter of John Goldisbrough, deceased, Oct. 28, 1731. She gave a bond of £2,000, an evidence that her father had been a careful and saving man.

The second son of John and Anne Goldisbrough was Nicholas, the schoolmaster, and the founder of the branch residing at Bruton, Somerset. He is dealt with in a separate chapter. So also is the third son, Robert, who, as a yeoman, founded the Silton branch, co. Dorset. The youngest son, William, merits a reference here. He was baptized at Mere 21 April, 1674. He seems to have professed Medicine or practised it with or without qualifications in his native place. There is no evidence of his ever having married. He only lived till early middle life, dying in Sept., 1720. He was buried in the parish church as is shown by the Church-wardens' account books where there is an entry of interment for 1721—'Doctor Goldisbroe.'

William Gouldsbrough of Mere, Wilts. Gentleman, made his Will, 19 Aug. 1720.[3] Proved, Jan. 1721. He wished to be buried in the parish church at Mere as near as may be his father and mother. He made the following Bequests :—Brother Bealing and his wife, 20s. each for rings. His daughter Ann Bealing, £10. Brother Nicholas Gouldsbrough and his wife, 20s. each to buy them rings. Their daughter Judeth, £10. God-son Hanable Glover of Mere, 20s. God-daughter Elizabeth Moger of Mere, 20s. Nephew Aston Gouldsbrough and Nephew John Gouldsbrough, 20s. each to buy them rings. Nephews John and George Bealing, 20s. each to buy them rings. Brother John Gouldsbrough and Brother Robert Gouldsbrough to have the residue and to be the executors. Signed by William Goldsbrough in the presence of Nathaniell Hickman, John Perman, &c.

With the children of John and Anne Goldisbrough may be said to end all connection of the family with East Knoyle, no further Christenings, Marriages, or Burials being recorded there, and no sign appearing that any member owned or tenanted a house or land in the parish. For at least two hundred years the connection had been maintained, and the rustic village had afforded a home for not a few who by industry or good fortune flourished or survived, until in the order of Nature they "left the warm precincts of the cheerful day" and joined "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" in their "sleep."

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[1] *Institutions of the Clergy in Co. Wilts,* by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart.

[2] Administrations. Bishopric of Sarum, 1731.

[3] Wills. Deanery of Sarum, 1720–21.

CHAPTER XI

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH:

Wiltshire Branch—Bruton Offshoots

The founder of the highly respectable portion of the family that settled at Bruton, co. Somerset, was NICHOLAS GOLDESBROUGH. He was the second son (younger brother of John, 1656) of John and Anne Goldesbrough of Mere, and was baptized there 17 December, 1659.[1] We find him as a student matriculating at New Inn Hall, Oxford, 8 March, 1680–81, described as *pauper*, and of the age of 20.[2] By 11th March, 1692–93 he had married Judith, daughter of Henry Clarke of Mere, Dyer, Henry Clarke of Warminster, Gent., being one of the trustees of the marriage settlement made by John Goldisbrough of Mere, Gent., and John Goddard of Milton, Gillingham, Dorset, Gent., the other.

The Deed,[3] bearing date 11 March, 1692, witnesses that John Goldisbrough out of love for his son, Nicholas, and in consideration of a Marriage lately solemnized between Nicholas and his wife Judith, devises and grants for Nicholas, if he shall survive his father, and for Judith his wife, if she shall survive her father-in-law and her husband, a close of arable land called Old Hayes containing four acres situate on the West side of Hazleholt Lane. Also, a close of three acres near the highway leading from Mere to Shaston, being part of Hazleholt, copyhold land of John Goldisbrough in the Manor of Gillingham. Upon the death of John Goldisbrough, John Goddard and Henry Clarke are to hold the land for 99 years in Trust for Nicholas and his wife, Judith, and their children, paying them the rents and profits, with reversion to the heirs of John Goldisbrough in the event of their dying within the 99 years.

Nicolas Goldisbrough

Judith Goldisbrough

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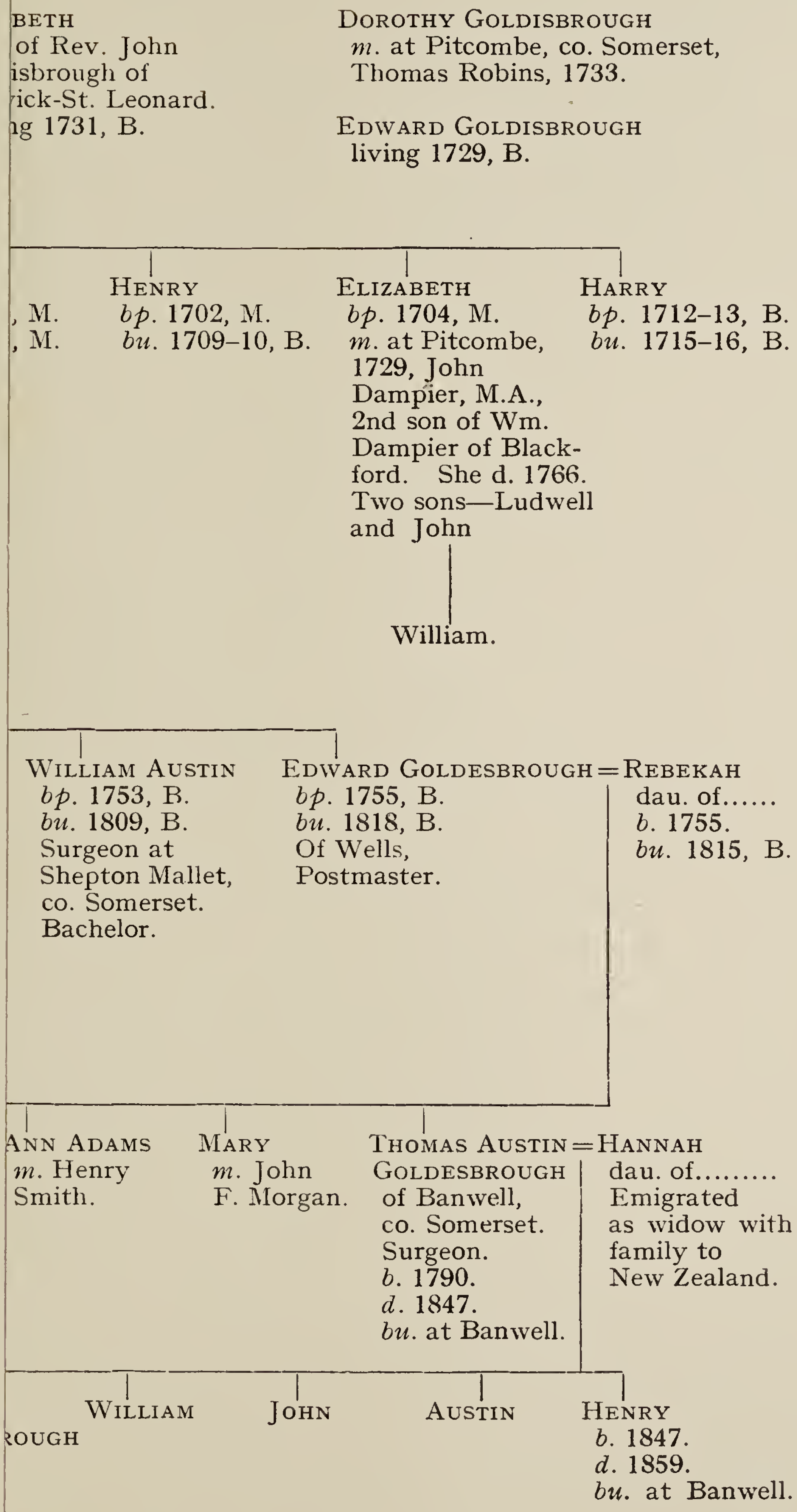
[1] Mere Parish Registers, Baptisms and Marriages and Burials.
[2] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500–1714, by Jos. Foster, Vol. II, p. 578.
[3] Deed in possession of A. Goldsbrough.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
B. denotes Bruton, co. Somerset.



BETH
of Rev. John
isbrough of
ick-St. Leonard.
g 1731, B.

DOROTHY GOLDISBROUGH
m. at Pitcombe, co. Somerset,
Thomas Robins, 1733.

EDWARD GOLDISBROUGH
living 1729, B.

, M.
, M.

HENRY
bp. 1702, M.
bu. 1709–10, B.

ELIZABETH
bp. 1704, M.
m. at Pitcombe,
1729, John
Dampier, M.A.,
2nd son of Wm.
Dampier of Blackford. She d. 1766.
Two sons—Ludwell
and John

William.

HARRY
bp. 1712–13, B.
bu. 1715–16, B.

WILLIAM AUSTIN
bp. 1753, B.
bu. 1809, B.
Surgeon at
Shepton Mallet,
co. Somerset.
Bachelor.

EDWARD GOLDESBROUGH = REBEKAH
bp. 1755, B.
bu. 1818, B.
Of Wells,
Postmaster.

REBEKAH
dau. of......
b. 1755.
bu. 1815, B.

NN ADAMS
m. Henry
Smith.

MARY
m. John
F. Morgan.

THOMAS AUSTIN = HANNAH
GOLDESBROUGH
of Banwell,
co. Somerset.
Surgeon.
b. 1790.
d. 1847.
bu. at Banwell.

HANNAH
dau. of.........
Emigrated
as widow with
family to
New Zealand.

OUGH

WILLIAM

JOHN

AUSTIN

HENRY
b. 1847.
d. 1859.
bu. at Banwell.

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Wiltshire Branch—Bruton Offshoots

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Judith Goldisbrough

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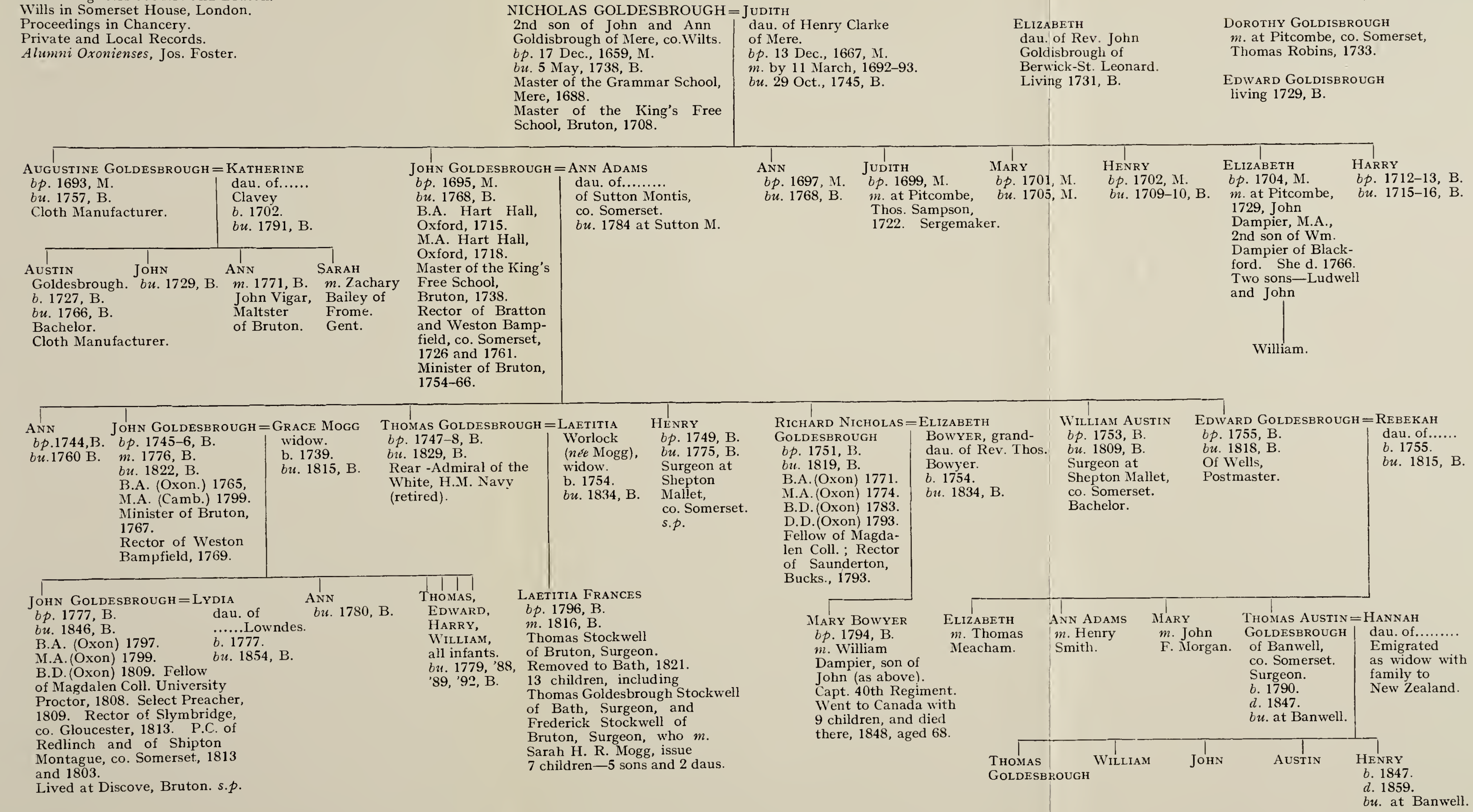
[1] Mere Parish Registers, Baptisms and Marriages and Burials.
[2] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500–1714, by Jos. Foster, Vol. II, p. 578.
[3] Deed in possession of A. Goldsbrough.

Goldesbrough of Bruton, Co. Somerset

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of Mere and Bruton.
Wills in Somerset House, London.
Proceedings in Chancery.
Private and Local Records.
Alumni Oxonienses, Jos. Foster.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
B. denotes Bruton, co. Somerset.



NICHOLAS GOLDESBROUGH = **Judith**
2nd son of John and Ann Goldisbrough of Mere, co. Wilts.
bp. 17 Dec., 1659, M.
bu. 5 May, 1738, B.
Master of the Grammar School, Mere, 1688.
Master of the King's Free School, Bruton, 1708.

Judith
dau. of Henry Clarke of Mere.
bp. 13 Dec., 1667, M.
m. by 11 March, 1692–93.
bu. 29 Oct., 1745, B.

Elizabeth
dau. of Rev. John Goldisbrough of Berwick-St. Leonard.
Living 1731, B.

Dorothy Goldisbrough
m. at Pitcombe, co. Somerset, Thomas Robins, 1733.

Edward Goldisbrough
living 1729, B.

Augustine Goldesbrough = **Katherine**
bp. 1693, M.
bu. 1757, B.
Cloth Manufacturer.

Katherine
dau. of......
Clavey
b. 1702.
bu. 1791, B.

John Goldesbrough = **Ann Adams**
bp. 1695, M.
bu. 1768, B.
B.A. Hart Hall, Oxford, 1715.
M.A. Hart Hall, Oxford, 1718.
Master of the King's Free School, Bruton, 1738.
Rector of Bratton and Weston Bampfield, co. Somerset, 1726 and 1761.
Minister of Bruton, 1754–66.

Ann Adams
dau. of.........
of Sutton Montis, co. Somerset.
bu. 1784 at Sutton M.

Ann
bp. 1697, M.
bu. 1768, B.

Judith
bp. 1699, M.
m. at Pitcombe, Thos. Sampson, 1722. Sergemaker.

Mary
bp. 1701, M.
bu. 1705, M.

Henry
bp. 1702, M.
bu. 1709–10, B.

Elizabeth
bp. 1704, M.
m. at Pitcombe, 1729, John Dampier, M.A., 2nd son of Wm. Dampier of Blackford. She d. 1766.
Two sons—Ludwell and John

William.

Harry
bp. 1712–13, B.
bu. 1715–16, B.

Children of Augustine Goldesbrough and Katherine:

Austin
Goldesbrough.
b. 1727, B.
bu. 1766, B.
Bachelor.
Cloth Manufacturer.

John
bu. 1729, B.

Ann
m. 1771, B. John Vigar, Maltster of Bruton.

Sarah
m. Zachary Bailey of Frome. Gent.

Children of John Goldesbrough and Ann Adams:

Ann
*bp.*1744, B.
*bu.*1760 B.

John Goldesbrough = **Grace Mogg**
bp. 1745–6, B.
m. 1776, B.
bu. 1822, B.
B.A. (Oxon.) 1765,
M.A. (Camb.) 1799.
Minister of Bruton, 1767.
Rector of Weston Bampfield, 1769.

Grace Mogg
widow.
b. 1739.
bu. 1815, B.

Thomas Goldesbrough = **Laetitia**
bp. 1747–8, B.
bu. 1829, B.
Rear -Admiral of the White, H.M. Navy (retired).

Laetitia
Worlock (*née* Mogg), widow.
b. 1754.
bu. 1834, B.

Henry
bp. 1749, B.
bu. 1775, B.
Surgeon at Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset.
s.p.

Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough = **Elizabeth**
bp. 1751, B.
bu. 1819, B.
B.A. (Oxon) 1771.
M.A. (Oxon) 1774.
B.D. (Oxon) 1783.
D.D. (Oxon) 1793.
Fellow of Magdalen Coll. ; Rector of Saunderton, Bucks., 1793.

Elizabeth
Bowyer, grand-dau. of Rev. Thos. Bowyer.
b. 1754.
bu. 1834, B.

William Austin
bp. 1753, B.
bu. 1809, B.
Surgeon at Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset.
Bachelor.

Edward Goldesbrough = **Rebekah**
bp. 1755, B.
bu. 1818, B.
Of Wells, Postmaster.

Rebekah
dau. of......
b. 1755.
bu. 1815, B.

Children of John Goldesbrough and Grace Mogg:

John Goldesbrough = **Lydia**
bp. 1777, B.
bu. 1846, B.
B.A. (Oxon) 1797.
M.A. (Oxon) 1799.
B.D. (Oxon) 1809. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. University Proctor, 1808. Select Preacher, 1809. Rector of Slymbridge, co. Gloucester, 1813. P.C. of Redlinch and of Shipton Montague, co. Somerset, 1813 and 1803.
Lived at Discove, Bruton. *s.p.*

Lydia
dau. of
......Lowndes.
b. 1777.
bu. 1854, B.

Ann
bu. 1780, B.

Thomas,
Edward,
Harry,
William,
all infants.
bu. 1779, '88, '89, '92, B.

Child of Thomas Goldesbrough and Laetitia:

Laetitia Frances
bp. 1796, B.
m. 1816, B.
Thomas Stockwell of Bruton, Surgeon.
Removed to Bath, 1821.
13 children, including Thomas Goldesbrough Stockwell of Bath, Surgeon, and Frederick Stockwell of Bruton, Surgeon, who *m.* Sarah H. R. Mogg, issue 7 children—5 sons and 2 daus.

Child of Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough and Elizabeth:

Mary Bowyer
bp. 1794, B.
m. William Dampier, son of John (as above).
Capt. 40th Regiment.
Went to Canada with 9 children, and died there, 1848, aged 68.

Children of Edward Goldesbrough and Rebekah:

Elizabeth
m. Thomas Meacham.

Ann Adams
m. Henry Smith.

Mary
m. John F. Morgan.

Thomas Austin Goldesbrough = **Hannah**
of Banwell, co. Somerset.
Surgeon.
b. 1790.
d. 1847.
bu. at Banwell.

Hannah
dau. of.........
Emigrated as widow with family to New Zealand.

Children of Thomas Austin Goldesbrough and Hannah:

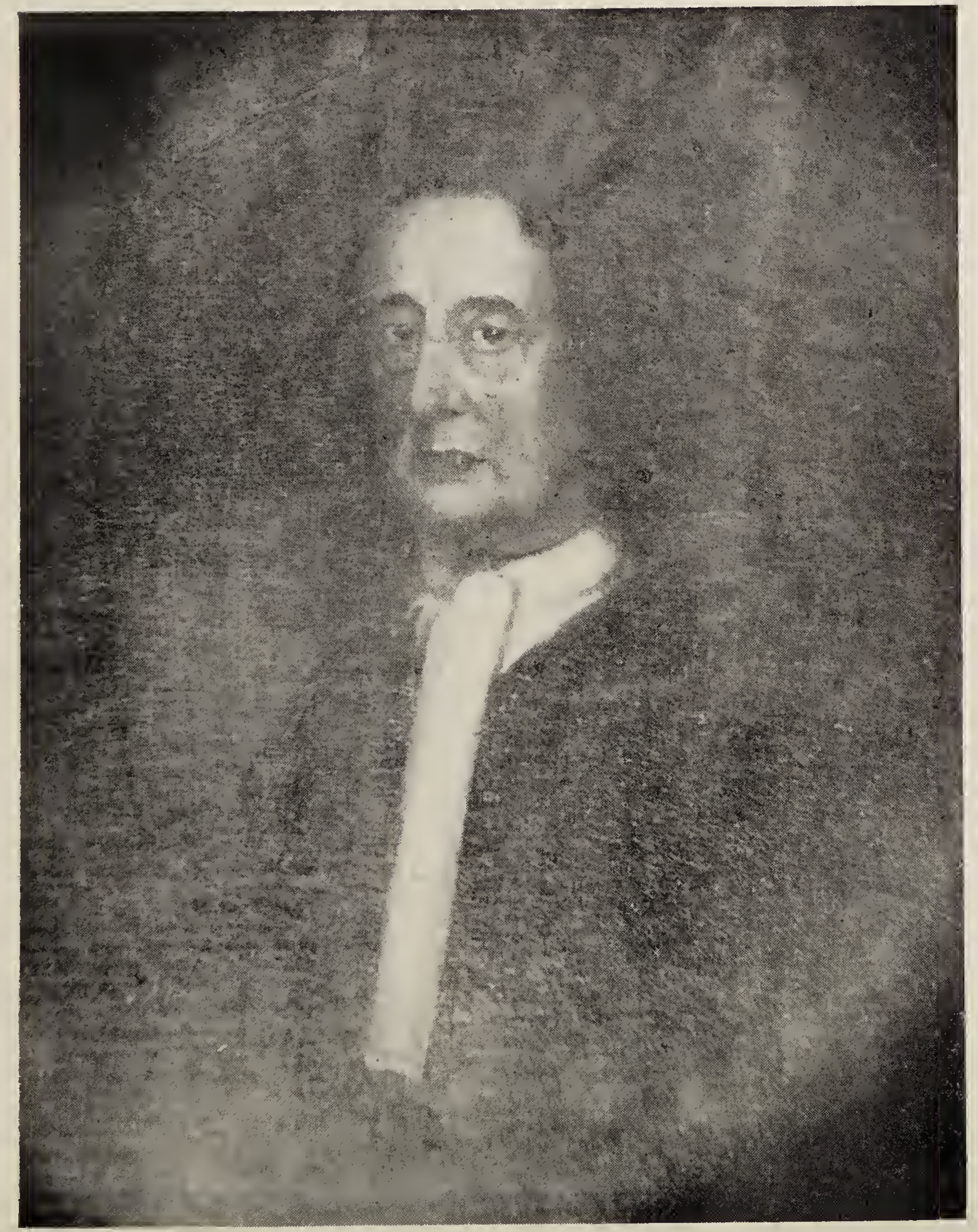
Thomas Goldesbrough

William

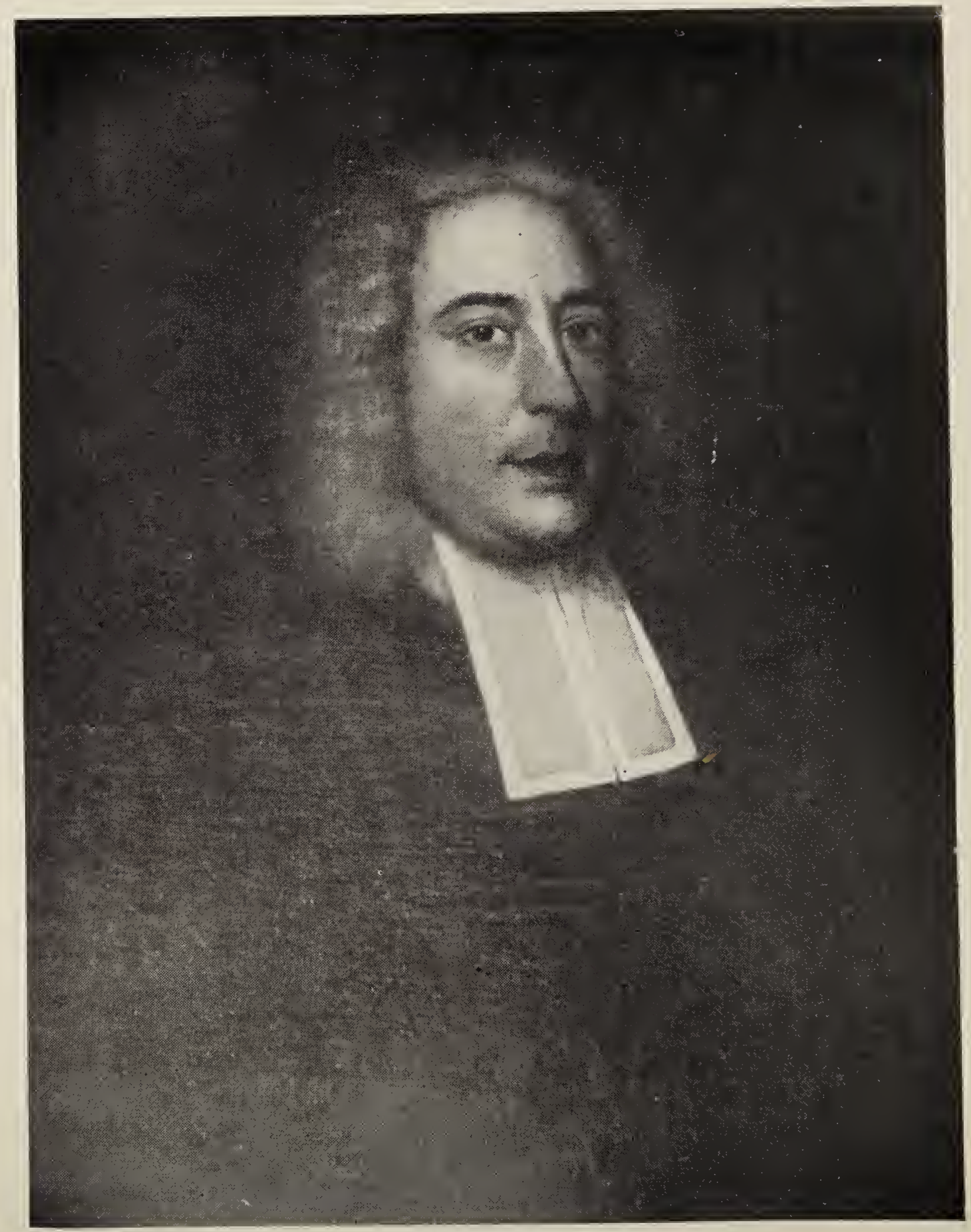
John

Austin

Henry
b. 1847.
d. 1859.
bu. at Banwell.



NICHOLAS GOLDESBROUGH.
Master of the King's School, Bruton, Somerset. (1708-1738).



REV. JOHN GOLDESBROUGH, M.A.
Master of the King's School, Bruton, Somerset. (1738-1768).

By courtesy of the late Dr Frederick Stockwell, of Bruton

In 1688, Nicholas Goldesbrough was appointed Master of the Grammar School, Mere, in succession to John Ireland, B.A.[1]

"To Sir Matthew Andrews this town was once indebted for the advantages of a School-house,[2] who erected a building for that purpose in the town of Mere, and appointed and for many years paid a salary to a schoolmaster, whose duty it was to instruct the sons of the inhabitants of the said town therein. Sir Matthew Andrews made his last will, 25 Feb., 1710, and died on 6th of March following."

"Mr. John Hill, about two years before the death of Sir Matthew Andrews, was appointed schoolmaster of the said free school, and lived in the same School-house and [was] paid a salary of £25 per annum."

"This salary was taken away in 1716 by Henry Andrews [who] availed himself of the plea of Mortmain."[3]

On 29th Sept., 1708, Nicholas Goldesbrough was elected Headmaster of the King's School, Bruton, Somerset, where he held sway for nearly 30 years.[4]

In Bruton there had long been a priory of Augustinian canons. In 1510, it was elevated to the rank of an abbey. It is not improbable that some instruction was given in connection with the priory to the youths of the little town on the Brue. It is certain that a free Grammar School was founded in the eleventh year of Henry VIII. [1519] by Fitzjames, Bishop of London, in connection with the Monastery of Bruton. It was endowed with lands and tenements to the yearly value of £12, forming part of the possessions of the monastery. At the Dissolution, it was surrendered to the King's hands 6 or 7 years before 2 Edward VI. [1547-8][5]

The school was to be emphatically a free school, free from tuition fees, and to teach grammar, not elementary subjects. The school was opened and closed daily with a special office set out which varied slightly as the master was a priest or a layman. On leaving school in the afternoon the boys were to say *De profundis* and pray for the souls of the benefactors and founders of the school.

After the dissolution of the abbey, Edward VI. willed 'newly to found' the said school. In 1549, the premises were assured to a corporation consisting of a few inhabitants. The charter directed that it be called, "The Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth." Sufficient lands &c. were granted to bring in £12 a year for its maintenance.[6]

The following 'Christenings' of the children of "Mr. Nicholas Goldisbrough, thrice described as 'Schoolmaster,' took place in the Parish Church at Mere:—[7] 1693, Augustine G.; 1695, John G.; 1697, Ann G.; 1699, Judith G.; 1701, Mary G.; 1702, Henry G.; 1704, Elizabeth G. Mary and Henry died young, the former being buried at Mere and the latter at Bruton. Harry, the last child, was baptized at Bruton, 1713, but barely lived three years.

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[1] Offer's Wilts Collections, Pt. 5, p. 8.
[2] *Modern Wilts.* by Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundred of Mere. Mere, p. 19.
[3] *Headmasters of Bruton School,* by F. W. Weaver, M.A., p. 5.
[4] Ibid.
[5] *English Schools at the Reformation,* by A. F. Leach, pp. 191, 193–4.
[6] *Victoria County History.* Somerset, Vol. 2, pp. 448, 451.
[7] Mere Parish Registers.

On May 5th, 1738,[1] there was buried at Bruton, " Mr. Nicholas Goldesbrough, Master of Bruton Free School." His wife, Judith, survived him by over seven years, her burial taking place at Bruton, Oct., 29th, 1745.

By his Will,[2] made 27th April, 1738, and proved 1st July, 1738, Nicholas Goldesbrough of Brewton, co. Somerset, left the following legacies :—To his wife, Judith, £700. Also, any part of his plate or goods she may like to take. To his son, Austin Goldesbrough and his heirs, all lands known by the name of Old Hayes in the parish of Gillingham, Dorset. Also, £300. To his daughter, Anne Goldesbrough, £600. To the Minister of the Parish of Brewton, £5–5s. To the Poor of Brewton Parish, £5. To his son, John Goldesbrough, the residue, he to be sole executor. Signed Nic. Goldesbrough, in the presence of Richard Wright, Thomas Clarke, and Robert Yeatman.

In a Memorandum that followed, it was agreed that Austin Goldesbrough and his wife, Thomas Sampson and his wife, John Dampier and his wife, Elizabeth Goldesbrough and her sister Robins were to have 20s. to buy them rings.

By her Will,[3] made 8th December, 1743, and proved 22nd April, 1746, Judith Goldesbrough of Brewton, Widow, made the following bequests :—To her son, Austin Goldesbrough, £100. To her son, John Goldesbrough, £100. To her daughter, Elizabeth Dampier, £100. To her grandsons, Henry Sampson and Thomas Sampson, £30 each, to be paid at 21 years of age. To her grand-daughters Judith and Elizabeth Sampson, £50 each. To her sister, Elizabeth Slade, £10. To her daughter, Ann Goldesbrough, the residue, she to be sole executrix.

We cannot follow all the descendants of Nicholas Goldesbrough of Mere and Bruton into their various avocations in life : these are indicated in the pedigree. It must suffice to set down the careers of the more notable amongst them.

Augustine Goldesbrough, the eldest son, became a cloth manufacturer, and married Katherine Clavey. Mr. Austin Goldesbrough, an inhabitant of Brewton, was elected a Governor of Brewton School, 17 June, 1734.[4]

In his Will,[5] made 16th October, 1757, and proved 5th May, 1758, he is described as Austin Goldesbrough of Brewton, co. Somerset, Clothier. After making some provision for his wife, Katherine, he leaves to his son, Austin, all the workhouses used in the clothing trade, for the rest of the lease, together with all broad and woollen cloth and all material for making and utensils for dying, dressing, or manufacturing the same. Also, several pieces of land at Gillingham, Dorset, to him and his heirs forever. Also £360. To his daughters, Ann and Sarah he leaves some freehold land at Pitcombe, Somerset, and some leasehold land at Brewton, together with four dwelling-houses in High Street, Brewton, and £35 each. The residue to be paid to his brothers-in-law, Rev. Abraham Clavey of Heytesbury, Clerk, Charles Clavey of London, Linen Draper, and Joseph Clavey of Froome

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[1] Bruton Parish Registers.
[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Broadrepp,* folio 174.
[3] Wills, Archdeaconry of Wells, 1746, No. 10.
[4] From Books of the King s School, Bruton, extracted by F. W. Weaver, M.A.
[5] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Hutton,* folio 150.

Selwood, Somerset, London Carrier, in Trust for his wife, Katherine, for her life, and then to be equally divided between his surviving children. His wife, Katherine, and his son Austin, to be sole executors.

He was buried at Bruton, aged 64.

Austin Goldesbrough

Constable' A/c 1726.

Aus: Goldesbrough

Overseers' A/c 1739.

Austin, the only son of Austin Goldesbrough, was buried at Bruton, Feb. 21. 1766. Administration[1] of his effects was granted to Katherine Goldesbrough, Widow, lawful mother of the deceased, March, 1766. He is described as a bachelor.

Aust: Goldesbrough.

Overseers' A/c 1762.

The foregoing Katherine Goldesbrough, widow of Austin (senior), and mother of Austin (junior), survived till 1791, and made her Will, 1st July, 1790, as follows:—[2] To Margaret Mitchell, spinster, niece of Thomas Sampson of Bruton, surgeon, silver coffee-pot. To daughter, Sarah Baily, wife of Zachary Baily of Frome Selwood, Gent., all jewels, rings, &c. To Great-grand-daughter, Katherine Middleton, £100 at 21 years of age, or, if she do not survive, to Great-grandson, John Goldesbrough Middleton. One half of the residue to John Vigar, Maltster of Bruton, the other half to Sarah Baily. Executors, Rev. John Goldesbrough of Bruton, Clerk, and Thomas Sampson. The Will was proved 31st March, 1792, before the Rev. Richard Goldesbrough, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Archdeacon of Wells to administer the oath. With Katherine's death, the name passes from the elder branch of the family.

Next in order comes the REVEREND JOHN GOLDESBROUGH, baptized at Mere, 27th March, 1695. When he matriculated at Oxford, his father was living at Bruton, but he describes his father's county and estate at the time of his birth. This was usual, as scholarships depended upon the county in which the candidate was born. He is thus designated :—[3]John Goldesbrough, son of Nicholas, of Mere, Wilts,

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[1] Administration Act Book. P.C.C. London, March, 1766.

[2] Wills. Archdeaconry of Wells, 1792, No. 13.

[3] *Alumni Oxonienses,* 1500–1714, by Jos. Foster, Vol. II, p. 578.

Gent., Matriculated, Hart Hall, 1 March, 1711–12, aged 16. He graduated B.A. in 1715, and M.A. in 1718. He was instituted Rector of Bratton, co. Somerset, 1726, the Patron being Sir James Howe, Bart.[1] Bratton St. Maur is situated two miles N.W. of Wincanton, Somerset. The annual value of the living was £161.

On May 8th, 1738, a few days after the death of his father, the Revd. John Goldesbrough was appointed Headmaster of the King's Free School, Bruton, which position he held till his death on 28th Dec., 1768.[2] He is also described as *Minister* of Bruton from before 1754 till 1766. Before 1761, he had obtained by purchase the patronage of the Church of Weston Bampfield, co. Somerset. The village had rather over 100 inhabitants and consisted of a few farm houses and cottages that stood around the Church, together with a rectory house. In 1761, John Goldesbrough, M.A., was instituted incumbent on his own petition.[3]

From information supplied by members of the family, it would appear that the Revd. John Goldesbrough married an heiress—Anne Adams of Sutton Montis, co. Somerset. Possibly she was the daughter or grand-daughter of Richard Adams, Gent., of the same village, by his wife, Agatha Hutchings of Compton Pauncefoot, co. Somerset, Spinster, who took out a Marriage licence on 12th May, 1674, available for Sutton Montis, South Cadbury, or Compton Pauncefoot.[4] At any rate, if Anne Adams was the only child and inherited her father's eatate, she became by her husband, John Goldesbrough, the mother of seven children, most of whom survived and were well placed in life in their respective callings in the Church, the Navy, and the Medical profession.

As Masters of the Grammar School for 60 years, it would appear that father and son, Nicholas and John Goldesbrough, made a reputation between them. Upon their lengthened reign and scholastic activities, they have become in part the theme of a modern work of fiction—a story of Bratton and Bruton, co. Somerset. Mr. Walter Raymond in his novel, "Jacob and

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[1] *Somerset Incumbents*, by F. W. Weaver, p. 31.
[2] *Headmasters of Bruton School*, by F. W. Weaver, M.A., p. 6.
[3] *History of Somersetshire*, by W. Phelps, Vol. I, p. 429.
[4] Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

John " [Hodder and Stoughton, 1905], has described and idealised either or both of them in the person of his lively character, the Reverend Dr. Goldsbrough.

Relying on the courtesy of the author and thanking him for the geniality and vitality of his ' character,' I venture to quote a few passages descriptive of the personality of this old-time scholar and master of the Bruton Free School.

The learned and reverend gentleman was " tall and portly even without his gown. He was middle-aged, clean-shaven, and red about the gills. He loved scholarship dearly, and in all matters of discipline was exceeding prompt." He ruled in a schoolroom with a latticed window at each end, with dark oak beams and benches carved all over with names. At the opening of school each day the voices of boys burst forth as they repeated the morning Psalm—' *Deus misereatur nostri.*'

" There in cauliflower wig, three-cornered hat, cassock and flowing gown, full sail between the high road and the porch, strode the Reverend Dr. Nicholas Goldsbrough, rector of Bruton and master of the Latin school. The dignity of his carriage, the solemnity of his countenance, indicated that this unprecedented visit was of a serious nature."

" To the kindness of Dr. Goldsbrough, that terror of youth, he [John] owed the reading of many books. But best of all he loved the travels written by one who had formerly been at Bruton school. The boy knew many people who had seen William Dampier * walking in the streets like any ordinary man . . . . . The great navigator . . . . . had been with the expedition that placed Selkirk [Robinson Crusoe] ashore upon his desolate island, and also, aboard the ship that brought him back to the world of life."

" Yes—and parson Goldsbrough had dragged out lawyer Attwood. Yes—parson Goldsbrough—right out of the flames."

" There's parson Goldsbrough, I heard him say yesterday he loved the boy as a son—mark you, as a son."

" The parson Goldsbrough willingly undertook the trust. The bond on John's behalf was drawn and signed without delay."

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* William Dampier was born at East Coker, co. Somerset, in 1652. His parents intended him for commercial life. His connexion with the Bruton Free Grammar School is doubtful ; there is no extant School Register to show it. The idea of shop-keeping ill-suited the genius of a lad who was a rover in heart whilst he was still in petticoats ; and on the death of his father and mother, his friends finding him bent upon an ocean life, bound him apprentice to the master of a ship belonging to Weymouth. This was about the year 1669. He had an adventurous career as sailor, logwood-cutter, pirate, buccaneer, master-gunner of a fort, captain and surveyor in Government service, privateersman, and hydrographer in and off West Indies, West Africa, etc. See *Dampier*, by W. Clark Russell, p. 15, " Men of Action " Series. Also, King's School Bruton Register, 1911, by A. D. Fox, p. 16.

Speaking of a letter from John abroad, one of the characters is made to say :—
"I know what Dr. Goldsbrough will do when he reads it aloud to my father. At this place he will stop and grow as red in the face as my father's travelling cloak. Then he will take snuff and blow his nose as loud as a huntsman's horn. Then he will bang the book with his fist as he does when he is preaching against the Pope, and cry out—'This is no common man—no common man.'"

"Old Goldsbrough stood by with his lips firm-set. It was his way in moments of emotion to look as though somebody deserved to be birched for it. But a tear rolled down his red cheek and dropped upon his hand."

"'Not another drop,' cried Dr. Goldsbrough, and he preached a little sermon on moderation at the end of the third bottle."

"The pedagogue was never far from Dr. Goldsbrough. The kindly friend could change of a sudden into the stern schoolmaster. In regard to one Vigger 'Latin could he never learn,' cried the irate pedagogue. 'He was set as a task to write down the concords, giving examples.' 'An adjective,' wrote he, 'must agree with its noun in number, gender and case—example, *Tempus fugit. Tempus fugit! Tempus fugit!!*' The old scholar shouted loudly enough to startle the linnets on the hedgerow."

And so passes the interesting story of members of the families of Handsford, Mogg, Peach, Vigger, Fry, Attwood, Dampier, and last but not least, Schoolmaster Goldsbrough of the Free Grammar School, Bruton. Bruton may be described as a sequestered old town with a stately mansion that once was an abbey and that hid the school from view of the beautiful Church which lay just beyond, to cherish the spiritual hopes and confirm the moral resolution of the youths who have worshipped within its walls from generation to generation.

John Goldesbroughe
[1739]

J Goldesbrough[1]
Minister of Brewton
[1766]

The Will[2] of the Reverend John Goldesbrough, the elder, of Brewton, co. Somerset, Clerk, was made 27th October, 1767, and proved 20th May, 1769. The Bequests were as follows ;—To Walter Burton of Sutton Montague, Somerset, Clerk, and John Dampier of Brewton, Mercer, and their heirs, the perpetual Advowson, Patronage and Right of Presentation of the Parish Church of Weston Bampfield, Somerset, and all rights belonging to it Upon Trust for his son John

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[1] Bruton Marriage Register.
[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Bogg*, folio 164.

Goldesbrough for his life, and after his death in Trust for the first, second, and every other son of son John, and in remainder to their heirs male one after another according to seniority of age. All books in two libraries and all manuscripts to his two sons John and Richard Nicholas equally. To his wife Anne the use of all household goods, furniture and plate for life, and after her decease, to his six sons, John, Thomas, Henry, Richard Nicholas, William Austin, and Edward equally. Also to his wife all messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in co. Somerset or elsewhere for life, and after her death to his six sons and their heirs as tenants-in-common. To Walter Burton and John Dampier all the Residue of goods, monies, mortgages, &c. Upon Trust to realise and put out to interest for his wife Anne for life; and after her death to his six sons aforesaid to be divided between them, but John to have £150 less and Richard Nicholas £100 less than their brothers on account of the Parsonage and books being settled on them. His wife and trustees to have the guardianship and education of all the sons and of their estates until they shall attain their respective ages of 21. Meanwhile, they are to have their maintenance and education at the Universities, Trades, Professions, as their Guardians shall think fit. Walter Burton and John Dampier to be Executors. Signed in the presence of John Dampier, junior, William Bishop and Ludwell Dampier. Administration was granted to Anne Goldesbrough, relict of the deceased, the Executors having first renounced.

Administration[1] of the Estate of Ann Goldesbrough of Sutton Montague (near Sparkford) Somerset, Widow, was granted in 1784 to William Austin Goldesbrough, son of the deceased, and surgeon at Shepton Mallett, he giving a bond for £3,000.

Ann Goldesbrough, a daughter of Nicholas and Judith Goldesbrough, died a little before her brother John, and was buried at Bruton, 19th Oct., 1768. Her Will[2] made 6 Sept. 1768, was proved 26 May, 1769. Bequests:—Niece Anne Goldesbrough, £100. Catherine Middleton, daughter of John Middleton of Brewton, Gent., £100. Niece Elizabeth Sampson, £100. Niece Mary Hall, £100. Nieces Frideswide Dampier and Frances Dampier, £50 each. Nephew Edward Goldesbrough, £50. Niece Judith Mitchell, all wearing-apparel. Nephew Henry Goldesbrough, all the residue; he to be sole Executor.

DAMPIER—GOLDESBROUGH

Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Judith Goldesbrough, became the wife of John Dampier, M.A., of ——— College, Oxford, and of Bruton.3 He was the second son of William Dampier of Blackford, near Bruton. They were married at Pitcombe, 1729, and Elizabeth lived till 1766. They had two sons—Ludwell Dampier, died S.P., and John Dampier who married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. —. Sampson of Shepton Montague. They had one son, William Dampier, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough.

The Dampier family had their home at Blackford and Colingshayes, co. Somerset. They bore Arms:—*Or*, a lion rampant, *sable*. On a chief, *gules*, a label of five points, *argent*. As a family they were chiefly notable for having amongst them the distinguished navigator, William Dampier, whose Voyages round the World are known to all people versed in nautical lore.

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1 Bishopric of Wells. Administrations, 1784, No. 57.

2 Wills. P.C.C. London. *Bogg*, folio 164.

3 Genealogical Chart in possession of Miss Mary Bowyer Dampier.

William Dampier of Blackford, gent., married Mary Ludwell of Bruton, spinster. The licence[1] permitted their wedding at Blackford, Shepton Montague, or Pitcombe, co. Somerset, and was issued, 7th Oct., 1702.

We must now return to the children of Reverend John Goldesbrough, the elder.

First amongst those who reached maturity was JOHN GOLDESBROUGH, baptized 21st January, 1745–46. At the age of 16, he matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 9th June, 1761,[2] and is described as son of John Goldesbrough of Brewton, Somerset, Clericus. His Caution money was received as a Commoner the same day: restored 26th May, 1767: replaced 25th March, 1796; restored 26th June, 1798. He graduated B.A., 2nd May, 1765. On 3rd April, 1799, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,[3] "It was agreed that 'Dominus Goldesborough' from Oxford, have leave to seek the degree of M.A. in this University."

In 1767, he signs his name as "John Goldesbrough, junr., Minister of Bruton," in succession to his father; and in 1769, after his father's death, he was instituted Rector of Weston Bampfield.[4] In the same year, also, John Goldesbrough was Curate of Milton Clevedon, Somerset.[5] By the year 1791,[6] he appears to have been incumbent of Pitcombe, South Brewham and Wick-Champflower, the livings being described as "curacies" in the Deanery of Cary, the patron in each case being Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. Pluralities were common in those days amongst favoured persons, and "to him that had was given"—the real "cure of souls" being discharged by assistant-curates who were "passing rich on £40 a year." It was quite impossible for one man to do justice to all these charges held at one and the same time.

John Goldesbrough lived at the Priory, Bruton, and evidently upheld, if he did not enhance, the social status of his family. He married Grace Mogg, a widow, of Bruton, by licence in 1776, and had six children, all of whom, save one, died young. He passed away at the age of 76 (his wife having predeceased him), and was buried at Bruton, 28th Oct., 1822.[1] In his Will[2] made 3rd May, 1820, and proved, Dec., 1822, the Reverend John Goldesbrough, the elder, of Bruton, Clerk, leaves all his property both real and personal to " my son, John Goldesbrough of Discove House, Bruton." He to be sole executor.

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[1] Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.
[2] *Register of Wadham College, Oxford* (by R. B. Gardner), Vol. II, p. 111.
[3] *Cantabrigienses Graduati*, 1760–1856, p. 154.
[4] *History of Somersetshire*, by W. Phelps, Vol. I, p. 429.
[5] Information supplied by F. W. Weaver, M.A.
[6] *History of the County of Somerset*, by John Collinson, Vol. I, pp. 219, 221, 224.

John Goldesbrough Junr.
Minister of Bruton
[1767]

John Goldesbrough
[1776]

THOMAS GOLDESBROUGH,

second son of the Reverend John Goldesbrough, the elder, was baptized at Bruton, 10th February, 1747–48.[3] He was doubtless educated at the Free Grammar School under his father, and then it was decided he should ' go to sea.' It is not easy to discover whether he was intended for the Mercantile Service or for the Navy. He would be sure to serve as a Midshipman in either kind of a seafaring life. It is most probable he was apprenticed on one of the old East India Company's ships, there serving his time and afterwards being transferred with an officer's status to the British Navy. Such a transference was not uncommon at a time when England was at war with the American Colonies assisted by the French, and officers were required to fill up vacancies caused by losses of staff on board. Naval warfare certainly lasted from 1775 to 1783, and ships were sunk or taken making replacement and other changes necessary.

There is no reference to Thomas Goldesbrough in the Navy " Lieutenants' Passing Certificates " from 1759 to 1782, so that he does not appear to have been a Naval cadet, nor does his name occur in the Navy List for 1775 or 1779.

For some information relating to his early days at sea we must turn to comparatively recent accounts of deeply interesting events that took place as far back as December, 1768, when the Reverend John Goldesbrough died, and his son Tom was about 20 years of age. Under the heading "BRAIN WAVES," an article signed 'Esligh' was contributed to *Notes and Queries* for June, 1870.[1]

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[1] Bruton Parish Register.
[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Herschell,* folio 637.
[3] Bruton Parish Register.

"The Rev. John Goldesbrough, M.A., incumbent of Bruton, Somerset, and master of King Edward VI's. Grammar School there (who died *circa* 1750), when on his death-bed said to his wife, 'Anne, I have a great wish to see Tom' (his eldest son, a middy on a foreign station), whereupon the old man fell asleep. On awaking, he exclaimed, 'Well, I have seen Tom, and can now die content,' shortly afterwards expiring. His son, the aforesaid Tom, was at the time lying so ill on board his vessel that the lieutenant of the ship sate by his bedside watching him. Whilst Tom slept, his companion was startled by the figure of an old man bending over the ailing youth; and on his awaking asked him what kind of looking man his father was? On receiving the description, his friend said, 'Then he has been here looking upon you'; and Tom acknowledged that he had appeared to him in his sleep, saying that he (the father) must very shortly die, but that his son would soon be better. The incident made so deep an impression on the two friends that they entered it very minutely on the log-book of the ship. On arriving in England, Tom was scarcely surprised to find that the death of his father exactly corresponded with the date of the apparition. He afterwards rose to be an admiral in the British Service, and his sister Elizabeth married John Dampier, Esq. of Bruton, an elder brother of Thomas, Dean of Durham, father of the Bishop of Ely, and of Sir Henry Dampier, the eminent Judge of the Court of the King's Bench."

Another account of the same strange episode is given in *Tom Brown at Oxford*,[2] under the heading, "The Captain's Story," told by Captain Hardy at "St. Ambrose."

"It will be forty years ago next month since the ship I was then in came home from the West Indies station, and was paid off. I had nowhere in particular to go just then, and so was very glad to get a letter the morning after I went ashore at Portsmouth, asking me to go down to Plymouth for a week or so. It came from an old sailor, a friend of my family, who had been Commodore of the fleet. He lived at Plymouth; he was a thorough old sailor—what you young men would call 'an old salt'—and couldn't live out of sight of the blue sea and the shipping.

. . . .

"It took me three days to get to Plymouth, for we didn't get about so quick in those days. The Commodore was very kind to me when I got there, and I went about with him to the ships in the bay, and through the dockyard, and picked up a good deal that was of use to me afterwards. I was a lieutenant in those days, and had seen a good deal of service, and I found the old Commodore had a great nephew whom he had adopted, and had set his whole heart upon. He was an old bachelor himself, but the boy had come to live with him, and was to go to sea ; so he wanted to put him under someone who would give an eye to him for the first year or two. He was a light slip of a boy then, fourteen years old, with deep set blue eyes and long eyelashes, and cheeks like a girl's, but as brave as a lion and as merry as a lark. The old gentleman was very pleased to see that we took to one another. We used to bathe and boat together ; and he was never tired of hearing my stories about the great admirals, and the fleet, and the stations I had been on.

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[1] *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, Vol. V, June, 1870, pp. 556–7.

[2] *Tom Brown at Oxford*, by (Judge Thomas Hughes) the Author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, chapter XXI (Macmillan & Co.).

" Well, it was agreed that I should apply for a ship again directly, and go up to London with a letter to the Admiralty from the Commodore, to help things on. After a month or two I was appointed to a brig, lying at Spithead ; and so I wrote off to the Commodore, and he got his boy a midshipman's berth on board, and brought him to Portsmouth himself a day or two before we sailed for the Mediterranean. The old gentleman came on board to see his boy's hammock slung, and went below into the cockpit to make sure that all was right. He only left us by the pilot-boat when we were well out in the Channel. He was very low at parting from his boy, but bore up as well as he could : and we promised to write him from Gibraltar, and as often afterwards as we had a chance.

" I was soon as proud and fond of little Tom Holdsworth as if he had been my own younger brother ; and for that matter, so were all the crew, from our captain to the cook's boy. He was such a gallant youngster, and yet so gentle. In one cutting-out business we had, he climbed over the boatswain's shoulders, and was almost first on deck ; how he came out of it without a scratch I can't think to this day. But he hadn't a bit of bluster in him, and was kind as a woman to anyone who was wounded or down with sickness.

" After we had been out about a year we were sent to cruise off Malta, on the look-out for the French fleet. . . . . . We had a sick time on board, and at last he got a fever. He bore up against it like a man, and wouldn't knock off duty for a long time. He was a midshipman of my watch ; so I used to make him turn in early, and tried to ease things to him as much as I could ; but he didn't pick up and I began to get very anxious about him . . . . . . I came to think he wouldn't get any better unless he could sleep out of the cockpit. So, one night, the 20th of October it was, I sent him down to my cabin to sleep there, where he would be fresher and quieter, and I was to turn into his hammock when my watch was over. . . . . . . Well, soon after midnight I went down and turned into his hammock. I didn't go to sleep at once. . . . . . At last, however, I dropped off, and I reckon I must have been asleep about an hour, when I woke with a start. . . . . . I became aware that someone was standing by my hammock, and I saw the figure as plainly as I see anyone of you now. . . . . . . There he was, the old Commodore ; his grizzled hair coming out from under a red woollen night-cap, and his shoulders wrapped in an old threadbare blue dressing-gown which I had often seen him in. His face looked pale and drawn, and there was a wistful disappointed look about the eyes. I was so taken aback I could not speak, but lay watching him. He looked full at my face once or twice, but didn't seem to recognise me ; and just as I was getting back my tongue and going to speak, he said slowly : ' Where's Tom ? this is his hammock. I can't see Tom ' ; and then he looked vaguely about and passed away somehow, but how I couldn't see. In a moment or two I jumped out and hurried to my cabin, but young Holdsworth was fast asleep.

I sat down, and wrote down just what I had seen, making a note of the exact time, twenty minutes to two. I didn't turn in again, but sat watching the youngster. When he woke I asked him if he had heard anything of his great uncle by the last mail. Yes, he had heard; the old gentleman was rather feeble, but nothing particular the matter. I kept my own counsel and never told a soul in the ship; and when the mail came to hand a few days afterwards with a letter from the Commodore to his nephew, dated late in September, saying that he was well, I thought the figure by my hammock must have been all my own fancy.

"However, by the next mail came the news of the old Commodore's death. It had been a very sudden break-up, his executor said. He had left all his property, which was not much, to his great nephew, who was to get leave to come home as soon as he could.

"The first time we touched at Malta, Tom Holdsworth left us and went home. We followed about two years afterwards, and the first thing I did after landing was to find out the Commodore's executor. He was a quiet dry little Plymouth lawyer, and very civilly answered all my questions about the last days of my old friend. At last I asked him to tell me as near as he could the time of his death; and he put on his spectacles, and got his diary and turned over the leaves. I was quite nervous till he looked up and said:—'Twenty-five minutes to two, sir, A.M. on the morning of October 21st; or it might be a few minutes later. . . . . . It is an odd story. The doctor was sitting with me, watching the old man, and, as I tell you, at twenty-five minutes to two, he got up and said it was all over. We stood together, talking in whispers for, it might be, four or five minutes, when the body seemed to move. He was an odd old man, you know, the Commodore, and we never could get him properly to bed, but he lay in his red night-cap, and old dressing gown with a blanket over him. It was not a pleasant sight, I can tell you, sir. I don't think one of you gentlemen, who are bred to face all manner of dangers, would have liked it. As I was saying, the body first moved, and then sat up, propping itself behind with its hands. The eyes were wide open, and he looked at us for a moment, and said slowly, 'I've been to the Mediterranean, but I didn't see Tom.' Then the body sank back again, and this time the old Commodore was really dead. But it was not a pleasant thing to happen to one, sir. I do not remember anything like it in my forty years' practice.'"

Concerning this story, Judge Thomas Hughes, the author of *Tom Brown at Oxford*, wrote in answer to enquiry:—

Uffington House, Chester. 3. 11. 1893.

"The story of the appearance of the old Admiral at his nephew's or grandson's berth is told in T.B. at Oxford almost verbatim as I had it from my friend George Burges (of the firm of Robins, Burges & Co., 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields) who before he took to the law was a Lieutenant on board one of the old E. India Company's ships—It occurred on the voyage to India, in the other Lieutenant's watch who sent the boy to his own cabin and after his watch turned into the boy's berth. Whether your account or mine is the more accurate I can't say—I certainly heard that the apparition was that of an admiral or captain, certainly of an old salt and not of a clergyman. Entry was made in the ship's log but I don't remember the ship's name. Possibly you might ascertain it by writing to Daniel Burges, my friend's nephew, who is town clerk of Bristol."

On making enquiry of Mr. Burges, the following communication was received:—

12 Elmdale Road, Clifton, 30 March, 1894.

"I have enquired in every direction I can think of among Mr. George Burges's contemporaries but without any success as to arriving at the name of the ship on which the Goldesbrough apparition took place, though I find the story is more or less remembered among them. I enclose a copy of a letter from Miss Susan Ward his first cousin, to Mrs. Pinkerton his sister, from which it appears that Judge Hughes does not tell the story quite as she (Miss Ward) knew it. I cannot but think that the name of the ship on which Tom G., afterwards an admiral, was serving in 1768 might be found by a little research at the Admiralty—and so possibly the log discovered and searched. . . . . . It is remarkable that all versions agree that the matter was entered on the log.

D. Travers Burges."

The 'variant reading' to which reference is made in the above is given in the letter from Miss Susan Ward to Mrs. Pinkerton:—

"Over Stowey, March 22., 1894.

"I cannot give dates, or the name of the ship on which the passing strange event occurred which you speak of as the Goldsborough apparition, but I remember an old Admiral Goldsborough living at Bruton in my childhood, between 60 and 70 years ago, and I always understood him to have been *the* Tom Goldsborough, the young midshipman connected with this wonderful narrative which I heard over and over again from my Father, and from his sister, your Mother, and I am sure it is perfectly true. You know that Bruton was their native place, and the Goldsboroughs also lived there.

"Tom Goldsborough, a young midshipman, was on board ship at some distant station. His father fell ill at home, and was nursed with much and tenderness by his wife—the illness terminated fatally. One day, when the wife was watching over her husband, he fell asleep, and slept unusually well. When he awoke he said, 'I have been to see Tom in my dreams; he was lying in his cot on board his ship, fast asleep—I would not speak to him or disturb him.' Very soon after this the sick man died.

"What occurred on board ship was this:—Tom Goldsborough was sleeping tranquilly in his cot. A fellow midshipman was still awake. On looking round, to his very great surprise, he saw a man wrapped up like an invalid, with a red woollen night cap on his head, bending over Tom Goldsborough's cot, and looking intently upon him. After a very short time the stranger gave a sigh, and uttered, 'Poor Tom,' and then left the compartment, apparently walking like an ordinary man, *not* vanishing into thin air or anything of that sort. Of course this circumstance caused very great astonishment, and it was considered of sufficient importance to be entered in the log-book.

"After a while the ship came back to England, and the first news that greeted Tom Goldsborough was the sad information of his Father's death. It proved on investigation that the date of the apparition on board ship coincided entirely with that of Mr. Goldsborough's comfortable sleep and his awaking to tell his vivid dream to his wife.

"Your brother, George Burges, told the tale to his friend Mr. Tom Hughes, who introduced it into some book he was then writing, 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' I believe, but George was very sorry that Mr. Hughes did not tell the real facts just as he had received them, but varied the narration according to his fancy. George's report of what he had learnt from his Mother agreed in every particular with the one I have given above."

To the foregoing account Miss Mary Bowyer Dampier of Bruton added the following:—

"Tom Goldesbrough was himself sick in his cot. His fellow-midshipman was sitting by his side watching him. On Tom's awaking, he said to him, 'What kind of looking old man is your father?' Tom described him and further said, 'He is very fond of wearing an old red night-cap.' 'Then,' replied the young man, 'he has been here looking upon you.'"

N.B. The name of the ship in which Tom Goldesbrough sailed as a midshipman has not been discovered though some research has taken place. No investigation, however, has been made amongst the log-books or other records of the old East India Company where it may still possibly be found.

From original documents in the Record Office we obtain the following information:—[1]In February, 1776, Richard, Viscount Howe, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships employed on the River St. Lawrence, Coast of Nova Scotia, Islands of St. John and Cape Breton. Thence to Cape Florida and the Bahama Islands.

On 16 April, 1777, it appears that Lord Howe had appointed Mr. Thomas Goldesbrough a first Lieutenant on the Armed Ship VIGILANT. His formal Commission in confirmation of this was granted 25 Jan., 1780. This seems to be the earliest mention of him in extant Navy Records. He would then be nearly 33 years old. At the same time, addressed to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot at New York, is the following:—

"Mr. Thomas Goldesbrough, Commander, VIGILANT—Armed Ship."

During the Operations against the United States of America, assisted by the French Fleet, 1775—1783, a Naval engagement between the contending Forces took place in which Tom Goldesbrough in all probability fought and had his full share of the battle. The account is as follows:—[2]

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[1] Admiralty Commission and Warrant Books, 1776.

[2] *The Royal Navy*, by Wm. Laird Clowes, Vol. IV, p. 32.

"On Sept. 9th, 1779, the French Admiral, d'Estaing, with 20 ships of the line and 13 smaller craft, anchored at Tybee, at the mouth of the Savannah River. The island of Tybee was seized, and a large force of French troops numbering over 3000 were landed at Beaulieu, 13 miles from Savannah, and the town of Savannah was summoned to surrender. The British ships, FOWEY, 20, Captain John Henry; ROSE, 20, Captain John Brown; VIGILANT, 20, [T.G.'S. ship] Commander Brabazon Christian Keppel; GERMAINE, 12; SAVANNAH, 14, and seven galleys were lying at that place. They landed men and guns as soon as d'Estaing's arrival was known, and the ROSE, being old, dilapidated and worm-eaten, was sunk in the Channel. General Prevost, the British Commander on land, brought up troops from Port Royal. On Oct. 3–4 the French and Americans bombarded the town. On the night of the 9th they delivered an assault which was repulsed with heavy loss, mounting to about 750 in the case of the French alone. The loss of the British Navy was 4 killed and 16 wounded. The siege was abandoned on the 18th, and d'Estaing re-embarked his diminished force."

A few months later there is a Journal of Proceedings in the Captain's Log-Book as follows:—[1]

VIGILANT—Armed Ship, 1037. Captain Best.

Feb. 2. 1780. Moved off Tybee Island. Came on board and superceded Captain Goldesbrough in the Command of His Majesty's Armed Ship, VIGILANT.

March 5. 1780. At anchor in the river about a mile below Beaufort. Sent the Pinnan with Lieutenant Goldesbrough to the Northw$^{d:}$

March 10. 1780. Moved off Beaufort. Lieutenant Goldesbrough returned with the Pinnan.

March 14. 1780. Moved off Beaufort. Lieutenant Goldesbrough, the Boatswain and Gunner, with 64 men went on board the *Margaret and Martha* to join the Admiral off Charlestown.

April 9. 1780. Moved off Beaufort. The Lieutenant returned from Charlestown. Also, Captain Goldesbrough came on board and superceded me in the Command of His Majesty's Armed Ship, VIGILANT

Here the Log for this period ends.

At such a time there were inevitable losses to the British Navy. Vessels were taken, destroyed, burnt, foundered, or wrecked. Amongst them, be it noted that on Sept. 4, 1780, the *Vigilant*, an Armed Ship, with 20 guns,—Commander, Thomas Goldesbrough—was burnt at Beaufort, South Carolina.[2]

We do not know what the immediate fate of the Commander was after his ship was burnt except that he survived and remained in the King's Service. In the Navy List for 1782, under the heading, "Masters and Commanders," is the name, Thomas Goldesbrough. Seniority, 25 January, 1780.

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[1] Navy Log Books, *Vigilant.* Record Office.

[2] *The Royal Navy,* by Wm. Laird Clowes, Vol. 4, p. 110.

A further Commission[1] was granted on 21 February, 1787, to Mr. Thomas Goldesbrough, Commander, *Scorpion*—Sloop—Portsmouth. Immediately underneath the entry are the words, "Retiring and Cancelled."

Again, on 1 December, 1787,[2] Thomas Goldesbrough, Esq. was commissioned as Captain of the *Circe*—Sheerness. Of this ship, G. Oakes was appointed Captain in 1790. How Thomas Goldesbrough was employed from that date to 1807 does not appear, but in the List of Officers of H.M. Fleet for 1805, amongst "Captains in the Navy," is the name, Goldesbrough, Thomas. First Commission, 1787. Two years later we find the following:—

Commission, 10th October, 1807[3]—Thomas Goldesbrough, Esq. appointed to the rank of a Rear Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

In the Half-Pay List of Naval Officers for 1807 is the record, 9th October, 1807. Thomas Goldesbrough superannuated as a Rear-Admiral.

In the printed List of Admirals of His Majesty's Fleet we find, "Goldesbrough, Thomas, R.S. Seniority 10th October, 1807." It is, therefore, clear that he never was in command of a fleet of ships but was promoted to be an Admiral—a Rear Admiral of the White—as a preliminary to his retirement, after which he would only enjoy the courtesy title of Admiral, having altogether retired from the Service and taken a lump sum of money instead of half-pay or a pension.

Thomas Goldesbrough married Laetitia Worlock, a widow, after his ship *Vigilant* had disappeared through fire and water in 1780, but the time and place of his wedding are unknown. In the Parish Register of Milton Clevedon, co. Somerset, is the entry:—

2 Sept. 1782. John Worlock of this parish, bachelor, and Laetitia Mogg of the parish of Wincanton, spinster, were married by Licence. By me, Richard Goldesbrough, Curate. Witnesses: Fanny Hindley, William Hindley.

Dr. Fred Stockwell of Bruton (grandson of Admiral Goldesbrough) stated that John Worlock and Thomas Goldesbrough were on the same ship and were friends. Laetitia Mogg made a runaway marriage with John Worlock, who was very ill at the time and died about a year afterwards, Laetitia's parents being against the match. Laetitia Worlock then married her former husband's friend, Thomas Goldesbrough, with whom she appears to have spent a long and happy life. During his retirement at Bruton, the Admiral was visited on several occasions by Jane Goldsbrough (afterwards Mrs. Jane Alford), daughter of Robert and Hannah Goldsbrough, of Sandway, Bourton, Dorset, in her girlhood. She was related to him as second cousin once removed, and thus a kinship was recognized which had its origin in the common parentage of John Goldisbrough, who died at Mere, 1712.

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[1] Admiralty Commission and Warrant Books, Record Office.
[2] Ibid. Ibid.
[3] Ibid. Ibid.

The following story entitled "The Admiral's Adventure" appeared in the *Harlequin*, author and date unknown. As much of it as refers to the Admiral is here quoted :—

"An old naval officer was telling me the other day a funny story about the late Admiral Goldsborough, who, when he came home from sea and was placed on the retired list, brought the coxswain of his barge with him. The latter was an old man, who had been all his life on a man-of-war, and most of the time with the Admiral, to whom he was much attached. He knew nothing of the way of land-lubbers, and proved a sorry servant on shore. The Admiral first tried him as a butler, and in other capacities, but he proved a failure, and it was finally determined to make him a coachman. He knew nothing about horses, and had never been aboard of one in his life, but the Admiral had great confidence in his ability to drive ; and the old tar was willing to attempt it. The Admiral purchased a fine pair of spirited horses, with a victoria, and the first pleasant day had the coxswain rig himself in livery to take a drive.

"The party left the house in good style, and the Admiral was congratulating himself upon the success of his venture as he lay back in the carriage when an unforseen predicament occurred. The nautical coachman, never having driven a pair of horses in his life before, teased them until they became so restive that they started to run away. As their speed increased the Admiral perceived that something was wrong, and shouted at the top of his voice to the coachman to 'drop anchor and take soundings.' The old coxswain did his best to obey orders, but the horses were mutinous, and he so informed the Admiral. The latter then determined to take command of the craft himself, and standing up in the carriage gave orders in man-of-war lingo as if he were on the quarter-deck of a ship in a gale :—

"'Heave to, there !' he shouted, 'Heave to, or I'll have you put in irons.'

"The faithful coxswain answered that the animals would not heave to.

"'Then give 'em sail and let 'em go,' roared the Admiral, and the officer of the deck had to do so, *nolens volens*, as the frightened horses dashed up the street.

"'Hard aport there, hard aport; give 'em plenty of sea room,' he cried, as he saw they were tending toward the curb-stone. 'Don't you see the rocks on your weather bow?' But the order was scarcely uttered when the carriage came into collision with a lamp post; the driver hurled from his seat, the Admiral thrown upon the pavement, and the horses kicking themselves clear of the wreck, continuing down the avenue. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the Admiral remaining to watch the ruined carriage, 'to keep off wreckers and save salvage,' he said, sent the coachman after them.

"The animals were found in charge of a policeman who had captured them, and 'undertook to tow one home,' as the Admiral described it, while the still undaunted seaman mounted the other. Giving his description of his escapades to his employer he said he 'manned' the animal bravely and was determined to 'down his mutiny. . . . . But he was not built for ordinary sailing.' He 'gave him ropes,' when the creature began 'to roll and pitch with such violence that he disembarked over his stern so suddenly as . . . . to suffer a severe concussion.' Seeing that 'the beast was not fit for sea, with the aid of his shipmate the policeman, he overhauled his towing gear, and, making the damaged rigging fast, he towed him to port.'"

Along with his two brothers, Revs. John and Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough, Admiral Goldesbrough became a Governor of the Bruton Free Grammar School, and with them signed the Books of the School, June 5th, 1806.

J Goldesbrough

[Portrait in Chapter xix, facing page 343]

The Jubilee of George III was celebrated in characteristic fashion in the small town of Bruton on 25th October, 1809—being the 49th Anniversary of his reign. An account of the celebration was supplied to the *Local Notes and Queries* of a newspaper, culled from an unknown collection of such accounts.[1]

"Early in the morning the ringing of bells announced the approaching festival. At six o'clock commenced a plentiful and judicious distribution of beef, bread, and strong beer, to every poor family in the parish, provided by a very liberal subscription of its inhabitants. The volunteers, accompanied by their fellow townsman, marched to church, and heard an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Cosens; after which, the volunteers proceeded to their field, went through various evolutions, and fired a *feu de joie*, to the great satisfaction of Captain Dampier, who very ably did the honours of a field officer. Admiral Goldesbrough gave an elegant entertainment to his friends and treated them with some of his old and excellent port and Madeira. The dinner given by the Bruton officers to the whole corps was very numerously attended, and the most perfect harmony prevailed. Everyone enjoyed the festivities of the day with great propriety and moderation ; and they afterwards retired to their respective homes in peace and good order."

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[1] *Celebration of George III's Jubilee, etc.*, by a Lady. Pub. by R. Jabet, Birmingham.

Under the heading of WINCANTON, *Fragments of Local History*, the following extract from "some damp mouldy books" was taken :—[1]

"1813, Nov. 6.—Paid Admiral Goldesborough for pew on north side of the church in order to take down the same, which projected into the churchyard and caused much damage to the church, £15. How one would like to see this ancient pew as it stood at that time."

CHURCH OF BRUTON.[2]

"In the centre of the nave is a flat stone inscribed

'Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of
THOMAS GOLDESBROUGH, Rear-Admiral of the White,
who died the 24th December, 1828, in the 81st year of his age.'"

The stone seems to have been removed or covered up during the restoration of the church : it is not now to be seen. Quite visible, however, is the following, on the floor of one of the aisles of the church :—

'Underneath are the remains of LAETITIA GOLDESBROUGH,
Relict of ADMIRAL THOMAS GOLDESBROUGH,
who departed this life, Nov. 8th, 1834, aged 80 years.'

Thomas Goldesbrough, Rear-Admiral, of Bruton, Somerset, in his Will,[3] made ———— and proved, 26th February, 1829, appointed his nephew, John Goldesbrough, clerk, of Discove House, Bruton, and Edward Dyne of Bruton, Gent., Trustees for his property in Bruton, Sutton Montis, Wincanton, &c. The Rents, &c., to be paid to his daughter, Laetitia Frances Stockwell, wife of Thomas Stockwell of Bath, Surgeon and Apothecary. After her death to the said Thomas Stockwell during his natural life, and then to their children, share and share alike. The house in which he dwells he leaves to his wife Laetitia together with interest on £5000 for her life, and afterwards to his daughter, Laetitia Frances and Thomas Stockwell and their children. Wife Laetitia to have all household goods.

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[1] By George Wincale.
[2] *History of Somersetshire,* by W. Phelps, 1836, Vol. I, p. 239.
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London, *Liverpool,* folio 81.

Laetitia Goldesbrough of Bath made her Will,[1] 12th February, 1833; proved 12th December, 1834. She leaves all her property to her daughter, Laetitia Frances. Thomas Stockwell to be sole executor.

Signed by Mrs. Admiral Goldesbrough.

The third son of the Rev. John Goldesbrough the elder was Henry Goldesbrough, who only lived to his 26th year (1749–1775). He was baptized and buried at Bruton, leaving no family.[2]

In his Will, made 12 Jan., 1775, and proved 2 Jan., 1776,[3] Henry Goldesbrough is described as of Shepton Mallett, co. Somerset, Surgeon and Apothecary. He made the following bequests :—Martha Plummer, £50 and £50 more after 'my Mother's decease.' All freehold lands, tenements, &c. in possession and in reversion, in co. Somerset or elsewhere, and the residue of his estate to his five brothers—John, Thomas, Richard Nicholas, William Austin, and Edward Goldesbrough, and their heirs, to be equally divided between them as tenants-in-common. "My Will is that Miss Plummer will accept of the above legacy as a small token of my Sincere Love and Gratitude to her." John and William Goldesbrough to be joint-executors. One of the witnesses is Ludwell Dampier.

Rev. RICHARD NICHOLAS GOLDESBROUGH, D.D.

was the fourth son of Rev. John Goldesbrough, the elder. He was baptized at Bruton, 25th April, 1751.[4] He received his education from the age of 10 at the School in connection with Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became a chorister, singing in the renowned choir from 1761 to 1767. Doubtless, at sunrise on May Day morning, he joined in the Latin hymn which, according to ancient custom, was sung at the top of Magdalen Tower by the Choir of the College—a custom perpetuated to the present day. At the age of 16 he matriculated as a student of the College, 28 July, 1767, becoming a 'demy' in the same year, and subsequently succeeding to a full fellowship. He graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774, B.D. 1783, and D.D. 1793.[5]

In 1771, says Bryne in his diary, "My friend and Scholar, R. N. Goldesbrough [was] made Usher to Mr. Hockley's School in Parson's Green, near Fulham." The same diarist in 1775 makes an entry:—" Got an Exhibition at Magdalen Hall for Mr. Roberts at the request of my friend R. N. Goldesbrough." It was he, also, who wrote of R.N.G.'s father in 1768:—" My friend the Rev. Mr. J. Goldesbrough of Bruton, Som. died Dec. 28th."[1]

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London, *Teignmouth*, folio 686.
[2] Bruton Parish Registers.
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Bellas*, folio 14.
[4] Bruton Parish Registers.
[5] *Alumni Oxonienses*, by Jos. Foster, 1715–1886, p. 534.

At Magdalen College, Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough was appointed junior dean of Arts, 1783, bursar of the College, 1784, and dean of Divinity, 1793.[2] In that year he was presented to the living of Saunderton, Bucks.[3]—a small parish of less than 400 inhabitants—and remained the Rector till his death in 1819. From 1777 to 1808, Richard Goldesbrough was curate of Milton-Clevedon, Somerset,[4] either in his own right or as 'assistant' to his elder brother John. From 1809 to 1819, Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough was the holder of the perpetual curacy of the same place.

From Oct. 1. 1774, to the end of 1784, nearly all the Marriages at Pitcombe,[5] near Bruton, were celebrated by 'Rich'd Goldesbrough, Curate.' In the entry, Nov. 10. 1784, the full name is given—'Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough.' In several other entries at this period, the clergyman marrying the couples was 'J. Goldesbrough,' or 'John Goldesbrough,' and in one place, 'John Goldesbrough, Curate.' In Dec. 1781, a marriage was celebrated by " John Goldesbrough by desire of Rich'd Goldesbrough," and again in 1782. One signature is by 'John Goldesbrough, senr.,' and another by 'John Goldesbrough, junr.' The last entry by Richard N. Goldesbrough is on Feb. 28. 1819—a baptism. He was succeeded in the curacy by J. Dampier.

Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough seems to have spent the most of his days until 1793, when he was 42 years of age, at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was steeped in scholarship, academic tradition, and ecclesiastical office, living as a bachelor and don of his College until his preferment to a 'living' in the Church of England, suited to his upbringing and attainments. After becoming Rector of Saunderton, Bucks., he married, taking to wife, Elizabeth Bowyer,[6] daughter of ——— who was lost at sea, and grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Bowyer, a descendant of Sir John Bowyer of Knypersley, co. Stafford, 17th cent.

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[1] *Register of Magdalen College, Oxford*, by J. R. Bloxam, Vols. I, p. 169; III, pp. 235–6; and VI.
Register of Magdalen College, Oxford, New Series, by W. D. Macray, Vol. V, p. 129.

[2] *Alumni Oxonienses*, by Jos. Foster, 1715–1886, p. 534.

[3] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, p. 967.

[4] Rev. F. W. Weaver.

[5] *Parish Records*, by E. Dwelly, Vol. VIII, p. 245ff.

[6] Miss Mary Bowyer Dampier.

There was only one child of the marriage—Mary, born and baptized at Bruton, 20th Dec., 1794.[1] She married Captain WILLIAM DAMPIER of the 40th Regiment. They went to Canada with nine out of their ten children—Richard Goldesbrough, John Ludwell, Mary Bowyer, Elizabeth Ann, William Norris, Henry Ludwell, Catherine, George Sampson, Alfred, and Arthur Dampier.

Under " Burials " at Bruton are the following entries :—[1]

March 20th, 1819. The Revd. Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough, D.D., of Bruton, aged 68.

May 6th, 1834. Elizabeth Goldesbrough of Bruton, aged 80.

Close to the Parish Church of Bruton, and on the side remote from the town, is a large horizontal Memorial stone within a considerable curved enclosure bearing the following inscriptions :—

In Memory of
THE REV. RICHARD NICHOLAS GOLDESBROUGH, D.D.
Formerly Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College,
Oxford, and late Rector of Saunderton, Bucks.
who died March 14, 1819. Aged 68 years.

Also

of his daughter MARY
(Wife of William Dampier)
who died at Toronto, Canada, July 14. 1840.
and was buried there.
And of her husband WILLIAM DAMPIER
Captain in the 40th Regiment,
Who died Dec. 17. 1848. Aged 63 years.

Also of

MARY BOWYER
Daughter of William and Mary Dampier
Who died Dec. 24. 1913. Aged 91 years.

Administration[2] of the Estate of the Rev. Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough, D.D., late of Bruton in co. Somerset, was granted to Elizabeth Goldesbrough, Relict of the deceased, 1819, the value being under £3000.

Administration[3] of the Estate of Elizabeth Goldesbrough of Bruton, deceased, was granted to Mary Bowyer Dampier, daughter of deceased, and only next of kin. Bond given for £1600. Sworn before Rev. John Goldesbrough, clerk, 2nd June, 1838.

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[1] Bruton Parish Registers.

[2] Administration Act Book, 1819. P.C.C. London.

[3] Bishopric of Wells. Administrations, 1839. No. 9.

Richd Goldesbrough
[1794]

R. N. Goldesbrough
[1814]

Administration[1] of the Estate of William Austin Goldesbrough [fifth son of John Goldesbrough, the elder] deceased, of Shepton Mallett, Surgeon and Apothecary, was granted to Rev. John Goldesbrough, the elder, Clerk, and Thomas Goldesbrough, Esq., lawful brothers of the deceased, May, 1809. Value of Estate under £15,000.

Edward Goldesbrough was the sixth son of Rev. John Goldesbrough, the elder, of Bruton. He was baptized (1755) and buried (1818) at Bruton,[2] had a wife Rebekah, three daughters and one son—Thomas Austin Goldesbrough. He was Postmaster in the city of Wells.

In his Will,[3] made 29 Jan. 1817, proved 11 Sept. 1818, Edward Goldesbrough of Wells, Gent. made the following Bequests :—Daughter Elizabeth Goldesbrough, £300. The whole residue to be divided into four equal shares for his four children —Elizabeth Goldesbrough, Ann Adams Smith, Mary Morgan, and Thomas Austin Goldesbrough. Executors :—Son, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough and Henry Smith. Will proved under £800.

Proceedings in Chancery[4] were taken by Elizabeth Meachem (*née* Goldesbrough) against her brother Thomas Austin Goldesbrough as late as 1st September, 1832, for not carrying out the Will of their father, Edward Goldesbrough. The following is an abstract :—

REXWORTHY *versus* GOLDESBROUGH.

Complainant, John Rexworthy of Walcombe, Wells, Somerset, Gentleman, and Elizabeth Meachem, wife of Thomas Meachem, late of Axbridge, co. Somerset, now residing abroad, schoolmaster, by John Rexworthy, her next friend.

Complainant says that Edward Goldesbrough, late of Wells, Gentleman, deceased, made his Will, dated 29 Jan. 1817, and bequeathed to Complainant, his daughter, then Elizabeth Goldesbrough, £300. And as to the residue of his estate, whether real or personal, he gave three quarters to his three children

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[1] Administration Act Book, 1809. P.C.C. London.

[2] Bruton Parish Registers.

[3] Bishopric of Wells. Administrations, 1818. No. 95.

[4] Chancery Proceedings, 1800–1842. Division II, 1834, No. 1513.

Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, Ann Adams Smith, wife of Henry Smith, and Complainant Elizabeth, as tenants-in-common; and as to the one fourth part, he gave the same to his son, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough and his son-in-law, Henry Smith, Upon Trust to pay the interest, &c. to his daughter Mary Morgan, the wife of John Flower Morgan, for life, and after her decease to her children. And testator appointed his only son, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, sole executor. Shortly before Edward Goldesbrough's death, Complainant married Thomas Meachem. Soon after death, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, on 11 Sept. 1818, proved the Will, and although he had in the estate a large sum of money he did not pay Complainant her £300 which remains in his hands. Also, he entered upon the freehold estate himself and has ever since possessed himself of the rents, &c. Complainant says that her husband, Thomas Meachem, became insolvent in March, 1823, Complainant being ultimately appointed the assignee of his estate for the benefit of the creditors. Complainant desires to receive her legacy and her share of the rents, &c. in the freehold estate. Complainant's sisters, though interested under the Will, refuse to join in this suit. Complainant prays for an investigation into the testator's affairs and a discovery of the reasons why Thomas Austin Goldesbrough has not paid her the legacy, nor any of the rents, &c. from the real estate. She desires an Order directing him to carry out the instructions of the Will and to pay into Court the amount which it may determine shall be settled upon Complainant.

There appears to be no ANSWER extant to the foregoing Plea, so that judgment must be held in suspense as to whether Thomas Austin Goldesbrough was at fault or had sufficient resaon for any action he had taken. It would appear that the other two sisters had no public complaint to make against him.

Rev. JOHN GOLDESBROUGH (the third)

was the only surviving son—four others having died—of the Rev. John Goldesbrough (the second), at this time the elder. He was baptized at Bruton, 17 July, 1777.[1] At the age of 16, in 1793, he matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, but, reverting to his uncle Richard's College of St. Mary Magdalen, he became a 'Demy' in the same year, and afterwards a 'Fellow' there.[2] He graduated B.A., 1797, and M.A., 1799, taking Orders in the Church, after his father and grandfather. In 1808, he was appointed University Proctor, and took his B.D. degree in 1809, becoming a 'Select Preacher' in the same year.[3] In 1803, he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Shepton Montague,

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[1] Bruton Parish Registers.

[2] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1715–1886, by Joseph Foster, p. 534
Register of Magdalen College, Oxford, by J. R. Bloxam, Vol. VII, p. 127.

[3] Honours Register of the University of Oxford, p. 473.

Somerset.[1] His College, also, rewarded him later for his services by presenting him, first in 1811, to the Rectory of Slymbridge, co. Gloucester, but re-presented him in 1813, in consequence of his being then presented also to the small perpetual curacy of Redlynch, Somerset, adjacent to his native place, Bruton. He held both 'livings' till his death, 6 May, 1846.[2]

In the Registers and Accounts of Magdalen College is an entry in 1818:— "£400 granted towards the erection of a parsonage house at Slymbridge, provided Mr. Goldesbrough, the rector, expend £1200 more, and £200 if he build a farm-house, should that be found necessary."

It is to be feared that the rector was non-resident at Slymbridge and left the 800 odd souls in the parish to the care of a less amply-endowed clergyman than himself. As evidence of this, in a suit in Chancery,[3] dated 1821—Goldesbrough *versus* Mogg—the Complainant, John Goldesbrough, the younger, is described as "of Magdalen College, Oxford, clerk." Also, in a second Codicil to his Will, dated 1840, the names of Edward Phillimore and George Phillimore, of Slymbridge, co. Gloucester, are given as Witnesses. They, also, subsequently state that they each rented a farm of Rev. John Goldesbrough, deceased, and paid their rents half-yearly when he went to Slymbridge. It, therefore, appears that, like his uncle Richard N. Goldesbrough, the nephew spent the earlier part of his active clerical life at Magdalen College, Oxford—at least until he was 43 years of age—and the latter portion at Discove, Bruton, where he was certainly residing in 1825, when he made his Will. In 1825, the 'living' of Weston Bampfield, co. Somerset[4]—a discharged rectory in the patronage of Rev. John Goldesbrough, whose grandfather purchased it before 1761—was augmented by a Parliamentary Grant of £300 and a gift of £200 by Rev. John Goldesbrough. In the return made to the Commissioners in 1831, it was valued at £194 per annum.

In 1824 and in 1836, Rev. John Goldesbrough, B.D., is named as Chaplain of Hugh Sexey's Hospital,[5] [6] Bruton, *i.e.* endowed Homes for Old men, Old women, and Boys. Amongst the

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[1] *Index Ecclesiasticus*, 1800–1840, by Jos. Foster, p. 72.

[2] *Register of Magdalen College, Oxford*, by W. D. Macray, New Series, Vol V, p. 152 and p. 49.

[3] Chancery Proceedings, 1800–1842, Division IV, No. 2166.

[4] *History of Somersetshire*, by W. Phelps, Vol. I, p. 429.

[5] Ibid. p. 243.

[6] *Monastic Remains*, by R C. Hoare, p. 82.

Governors of the Grammar School,[1] Bruton, in 1836, is the Rev. John Goldesbrough. About 1814, he married Lydia, daughter of — Lowndes, who was of the same age as himself. They had no children. John was buried at Bruton,[2] 13 May, 1846. His wife survived him till Dec., 1854, and she also was buried there.

This last of the three John Goldesbroughs seems to have been a genial, kindly, and fair-minded gentleman, as may be judged from the record of Chancery Proceedings after his death, the fact that he occasionally called upon his less well-circumstanced relatives at Gillingham, Dorset, and that he was remembered in 'the nineties' of last century by an old Bruton labourer as having given them pennies at Christmas-time in his old mansion when he with other boys called upon him to wish him the 'Compliments of the Season.'

The Rev. John Goldesbrough, Clerk, of Discove in the parish of Bruton, Somerset, made his Will,[3] 2 July, 1825. It was proved 4 July, 1846. He made the following Bequests :—His wife, Lydia, all lands and every kind of property during the term of her natural life. She to be sole executrix. After her decease, the property to be divided equally between his cousins, Mary, wife of William Dampier, esq., of Bruton, and Laetitia Fanny, wife of Thomas Stockwell, Surgeon of Bath, subject to a legacy to Thomas Goldesbrough, Surgeon of Banwell,Somerset of £1200, and also legacies of £1000 each to the daughters of the late Edward Goldesbrough of Wells, *viz.* Ann, wife of Henry Smith ; Mary, wife of — Morgan ; and Eliza, wife of Thomas Meachem. His godson, Richard Goldesbrough Dampier to have the perpetual Advowson of the Church of Weston Bampfield, Somerset.

In a Codicil to his Will, he left William Randall of Discove, £100.

In a second Codicil, dated 1840, he left the share of Mary, wife of William Dampier, she being dead, to be divided equally between her children.

Lydia Goldesbrough, of Tolbury, Bruton, Somerset, Widow, made her Will,[4] 16 April, 1853, and it was proved, 18 Jan., 1855. She desired to be buried by her husband in Bruton Church. She left legacies to her brother, Rev. Thos. Lowndes, and to her nephews, no mention being made of anyone bearing the name Goldesbrough.

Trouble soon arose as to the interpretation of Rev. John Goldesbrough's Will and the whole matter was referred to the Court of Chancery,[5] as the following two pleadings will show :—

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[1] *History of Somersetshire*, by W. Phelps, Vol. I, pp. 244–46.
[2] Bruton Parish Registers.
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London, 1846, folio 503.
[4] Ibid. Ibid. 1855.
[5] Chancery Proceedings, 1846, No 87.

GOLDESBROUGH *versus* GOLDESBROUGH. Dated, 31st Oct., 1846, and amended twice in 1847.

COMPLAINANT, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, of Banwell, co. Somerset, Surgeon, states that Rev. John Goldesbrough, late of Discove, Bruton, co. Somerset, Clerk, at the time of his death was seized of various freehold and copyhold lands and houses. On 2nd July, 1825, he made his Will which contained these words :—" I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Lydia, all my property both real and personal . . . . . for the term of her natural life, and after her decease to be equally divided between my two cousins, Mary, wife of William Dampier, esquire, of the parish of Bruton, and Laetitia Fanny, wife of Thomas Stockwell, esquire, Surgeon, of Bath, directing first of all that the following legacies be paid by them out of my estate, viz. £1200 to Thomas Goldesbrough, Surgeon, of Banwell, and £1000 to each of the daughters of the late Edward Goldesbrough of Wells, viz. to Ann, wife of Henry Smith, and Mary, wife of — Morgan, and Eliza, wife of Thomas Meachem. I also appoint my wife my sole Executrix." On 28th July, 1834, John Goldesbrough made a Codicil to his Will, signed by him but unattested, in these words, viz. " To William Randall of Discove, co. Somerset, £100." And on 23rd Nov., 1840, he made another Codicil directing that the share of Mary, wife of William Dampier, who was then deceased should be divided between her children or the survivors of them in equal shares. And on 27th Jan. 1846, John Goldesbrough made and signed three Memorandums on the back of his Will, one of which stated, " I also cancel all monies, bonds or notes-of-hand due to me from William Dampier, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, Henry Smith and Thomas Meachem, and direct that the legacies I have bequeathed to them be given entire to each of them." John Goldesbrough died 6th May, 1846, leaving his wife Lydia, his cousin Laetitia Fanny Stockwell, wife of Thomas Stockwell, Complainant, Ann Smith, wife of Henry Smith, Mary Morgan, wife of John Flower Morgan, and Eliza Meachem wife of Thomas Meachem. Mary Dampier was deceased and left ten children, viz. Richard Goldesbrough Dampier, John Ludwell Dampier, Mary Bowyer Dampier, Elizabeth Ann Dampier, William Norris Dampier, Henry Ludwell Dampier, Catherine Dampier, George Sampson Dampier, Alfred Dampier, and Arthur Dampier, all of whom survive. Probate of the Will was taken by Lydia Goldesbrough, but the Memorandums were not admitted, not having been attested. And Lydia Goldesbrough will not pay Complainant his £1200 but alleges it to be due only at her death, and also that £340 secured as a debt from Complainant to Testator should be deducted from the legacy together with interest thereon. Complainant further states that he was for some time in great pecuniary difficulties, and Testator being the son of a brother of Complainant's father, Edward Goldesbrough, deceased, and in affluent circumstances frequently assisted Complainant and had paid some of his debts, and it was only intended to enforce payment in the event of Complainant becoming bankrupt in testimony of which, Complainant had never been required to pay either principal or interest to Testator, and he now claims to be released under the Memorandum. And Lydia Goldesbrough threatens to enforce the debt against Complainant who prays for an Injunction to restrain her and insists that he ought to receive his legacy now and in full and be discharged of the debt.

Here follow long Schedules setting forth the kind and amount of property of which the Rev. John Goldesbrough died possessed. From these we learn the following particulars :—

That Testator had a Settlement for life, dated 16 & 17 February, 1814, with limitation to him after the decease of Lydia Goldesbrough and the failure of issue.

Farm and lands at Sutton Montis of £200 annual rental.

The fee simple of Farm and lands at Prestleigh, co. Somerset, of £100 annual rental. Mill and cottages in Bruton of £74 annual value.

The Advowson and next presentation of the living of Weston Bampfield.

Leashold field in Bruton of £20 rental.

Testator held the curacy of Redlynch.

He had securities and properties to the amount of £7500, including farming stock at Slymbridge and Discove, and money standing in the names of Rev, Robert Lowndes and Rev. Thomas Lowndes, settled on Lydia the Defendant upon her marriage for her life. Mention is made of a joint note-of-hand from Elizabeth Goldesbrough and William Dampier for £1100, dated 25th March, 1827, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldesbrough having been dead for some years.

PAYMENTS had been made as follows :—

Cost of Probate, £303. Mr. Stockwell, surgeon's bill, £105. Edwin Dean, Wincanton, for Funeral expenses, £161–19–1.

Testator had in his possession various deeds here enumerated, one of them being an Indenture, dated 17 Sept., 1819, in which "Thomas Goldesbrough, an Admiral in His Majesty's Navy, and Rev. Richard Goldesbrough, Doctor of Divinity," are parties to the deed.

DEFENDANT, Lydia Goldesbrough, in her ANSWER, dated 25th March, 1847, states that she ought not to pay the legacy in question without the sanction of the Court until the liability for the debt had been settled. Defendant also submits to the Court the question of her liability to pay the legacy or whether it may be not payable during her lifetime. Defendant says that Thomas Austin Goldesbrough was on friendly but not on intimate terms with Testator and she has no evidence to show that the loan was not an ordinary debt. She submits the whole case to the Court for decision.

In the ANSWER given by Thomas and Laetitia Stockwell, dated 29 April, 1847, it is stated that Richard Goldesbrough Dampier and John Ludwell Dampier were then residing in Canada, and that Thomas and Elizabeth Meachem were in America.

Letitia Fanny Stockwell

STOCKWELL *versus* GOLDESBROUGH.[1] Dated 11th November, 1850.

COMPLAINANTS, Thomas Stockwell of Bruton, co. Somerset, and Laetitia Frances, his wife, claim to have the personal estate of the Rev. John Goldesbrough administered by the Court of Chancery, Laetitia Frances being entitled to half the residuary estate under the Will.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1850, No. 193.

GOLDESBROUGH *versus* STOCKWELL.[1] Dated 11th Dec., 1850.

COMPLAINANT, Lydia Goldesbrough of Tolbury in the parish of Bruton, co. Somerset. Complainant states she is the widow and executrix of Rev. John Goldesbrough, late of Discove, Bruton, Clerk, who died 6th May, 1846, having made his Will, 2nd July, 1825. Here follows Will [as previously recited], with the addition, " I also give the perpetual Advowson of Weston Bampfield, co. Somerset to my godson, Richard Goldesbrough Dampier."

The words, " to my godson Richard Goldesbrough Dampier " appearing to have been originally written by Testator, were erased by him, and on the back of the Will there was written in Testator's handwriting that the erasure was made by him, with the words added, " And whereas Richard Goldesbrough Dampier is not in Holy Orders I direct that the living of Weston Bampfield be given to William Norris Dampier, now of Lincoln College, Oxford, whenever it may become vacant, and I hereby appoint William Dampier, Esquire, of Bruton, and Thomas Stockwell, Esquire of Bath to be Trustees for the purpose of presenting the said living of Weston Bampfield to William Norris Dampier." This note was signed by John Goldesbrough, 27th Jan., 1846, but was not witnessed and has been refused Probate. Probate was granted to Lydia Goldesbrough restoring the erased words.

On the back of the Will were also these words, " I also cancel all monies, bonds, notes-of-hand, due to me from William Dampier, Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, Henry Smith and Thomas Meachem, and direct that the legacies I have bequeathed to them be given entire to each of them." This not being attested was refused Probate. Another legacy of £300 to William Perry, yeoman, of Hailspen, Somerset, suffered the same fate.

The two Codicils [previously recited] had been admitted to Probate.

Complainant had administered the estate accordingly. Doubts had been raised by some of the parties interested under the Will and Codicils as to whether all the children of Mary Dampier who were living at the Testator's death were entitled to any interest in the property, or only such as survive his wife Lydia. Other points also emerge on which there is doubt and question. Complainant makes claim to certain interests on the ground of her Marriage Settlement. Laetitia Stockwell of Bruton is the heiress-at-law.

An Indenture, dated 15th July, 1847, was made between Lydia Goldesbrough, the Dampiers, the Stockwells, and others, which Complainant believes to be for the benefit of all parties concerned and she claims to have it referred to the Court for approval.

The suit of Thomas Austin Goldesbrough against Complainant had been terminated through the negotiations of Thomas Stockwell for a compromise, this having been effected after Thomas Austin's decease with his wife who received £200 to be advanced by Complainant, and at her decease to be charged as to £100 to Mrs. Thomas Austin's legacy and £100 to the estate of Rev. John Goldesbrough. Also other compromises and arrangements had been made, for which in the case of infants and married women the sanction of the Court is sought.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1850, No. 128.

On 12th November, 1850, Lydia Goldesbrough was made defendant by the claims of Thomas Stockwell and Laetitia Frances his wife, the only plaintiffs against her, to have the personal estate administered by this Court. All of the ten children of Mary Dampier except Catherine sometime ago deceased (an infant) are interested. Hannah Goldesbrough, administratrix of Thomas Austin Goldesbrough is interested and is now residing in New Zealand. Complainant claims to have Testator's Will established against Letitia Frances Stockwell under the direction of the Court, and the compromises and arrangements affecting it declared valid.

The following details regarding Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, of Banwell, co. Somerset, Surgeon, are of interest, especially as he appears to have lived a most useful life as general medical practitioner in this rural village, notwithstanding his pecuniary difficulties and his recourse to a wealthy cousin to enable him to overcome them. The son of Edward Goldesbrough of Wells, Somerset, born in 1790, he qualified as a surgeon and was probably a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. He died at the comparatively early age of 57. In 1923, an old woman of Banwell, aged 79, stated she well recollected Dr. Goldesbrough, who was the parish doctor there. He had sat her on a table and vaccinated her when she was a little girl, giving her at the same time a bright new sixpence. Sometime later she saw his funeral—the biggest funeral the village had known. "There was not a dry eye within the shadow of the Church," was her testimony. Also, he had a nice wife, who removed to the adjoining village of Winscombe, on her husband's death, taking with her their children, whose names she gave as Thomas, William, John, and Austin. A tombstone, now non-existing, was erected in the Banwell Churchyard, bearing this Inscription:—[1]

Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS AUSTIN GOLDESBROUGH
who departed this life, December 16th, 1847.
Aged 57 years.
He was for many years Surgeon of this Parish
and much respected by all who knew him.
Also, Henry, Youngest son of the above,
who died January 28th, 1859. Aged 12 years.

Administration[2] of the Estate of Thomas Austin Goldesbrough, Deceased, of Banwell, co. Somerset, Surgeon, was granted to Hannah Goldesbrough, relict of the deceased, July 11th, 1848. £1000.

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[1] Copied by the late Mr. T. H. Baker, J.P.
[2] Administration Act Book, 1848. P.C.C. London.

Thomas Stockwell and his wife, Laetitia Frances (*née* Goldesbrough), of Bruton and Bath, had thirteen children of whom two became medical men—Thomas Goldesbrough Stockwell of Bath, and Frederick Stockwell of Bruton. It was through the courtesy of the latter that information otherwise unobtainable has been derived and is here recorded. Also, through his kindness copies of the two portraits of Nicholas and John Goldesbrough, Masters of the Grammar School, were secured and are here printed as illustrations.

The following Obituary notice regarding his elder brother is from the *Lancet*, Nov. 13, 1897:—

> THOMAS GOLDESBROUGH STOCKWELL, F.R.C.S. Eng. By the death of Mr. Stockwell on Nov. 2nd an honoured name is removed from the roll of the medical profession of Bath, in which city he was born in 1823, his father being a medical man who had settled there the previous year. Mr. Stockwell was entered as a student of medicine at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, in 1842, and there received his first lessons in surgery. . . . . . Thence he proceeded to St. George's Hospital, London, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1845. After qualifying he returned to Bath, joining his father, and eventually succeeding him in practice. In 1855 he passed the examination for the diploma of F.R.C.S. Eng. Mr. Stockwell was appointed medical officer to the Eastern Dispensary and in 1860 surgeon to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. Five years later he became surgeon to the Royal United Hospital. This appointment he held until his death, and for many years he had a large practice in Bath and the country round. His sound common sense and his ready resource eminently fitted him for surgery in the days when instruments and apparatus were not so perfect as they are now. Dexterity without showiness characterised his operations, and his results were good. The storm and strife of public affairs had no attractions for him, but in the family circle he was genial and hospitable, and his kindly presence will long be missed by rich and poor alike in his native city.

Richard Goldesbrough Dampier after leaving England became Librarian at Hamilton, Canada West, and has since died.

Goldesbrough Stockwell, son of Frederick Stockwell, Surgeon of Bruton, entered the Grammar School, Bruton, 1885, leaving in 1890. He subsequently went into Farming in Canada.

Thomas Hodges Stockwell, youngest son of Frederick Stockwell, Surgeon of Bruton, returning from Canada, joined up in the Great War, and was killed. He is commemorated with many others in the beautiful monument in the Parish Churchyard, Bruton.

1914—1918.
"Hallowed in Christ be the Memory of these our Beloved
Who gave their lives in the Great War
For the Freedom of the World."

Also, on a recumbent stone of Aberdeen granite on the South side of the Church, is the following Inscription:—

In Loving Memory of Frederick Stockwell, M.D.
who died 20th November, 1914. Aged 76 years.

And of Sarah Hodges, his wife, who died 28th May, 1924.
Aged 82 years.

And of their Sons
Thomas Hodges, M.M. Lieut. 7th Batt. Canadian Infantry.
Killed in action in France, 15th August, 1917. Aged 33 years.
And
Robert who died 2nd December, 1920. Aged 41 years.
"The Memory of the Just is blessed."

d of Mere, co. Wilts.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
S. denotes Silton, co. Dorset.
B. denotes Bourton, co. Dorset.
G. denotes Gillingham, co. Dorset.

E HENBURY
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nuel Card of
lingham.
1718.
1798, S.

BETH
752, S.
791, S.
ter.

ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH = (1) **HANNAH**
bp. 1755, S.
m. 1786 at
Kilmington, Somerset.
d. 1831, B.
Linen Manufacturer.

(1) **HANNAH**
dau. of John
and Mary
Browne of
Kilmington,
Somerset.
bu. 1795, S.
= (2) **PAMELA SPINCKS**
of Mere.

ANN
bp. 1759, S.
m. Robert
Jupe of
Gillingham.
*bu.*1832, G.

ERT GOLDSBROUGH = **MARY**
1794, S.
rn 1793).
1817, G.
1866, G.
prietor, Phoenix
, G.

MARY
dau. of William and
Mary Forward of
Wolverton, Mere.
b. 1793.
bu. 1854, G.

ANN
b. 1831, G.
m. Henry
Meaden
1857, G.
d. 1895, B.

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH
b. 1835, G.
m. Ellen Maltby,
1861.
d. 1898, Taringa,
Queensland.
Proprietor,
Phoenix Inn, G.
Founder of
Brisbane Branch,
Queensland,
Australia.

CATHERINE
b. 1838, G.
m. Matthew
Henry Hoare,
of London, 1865.
d. 1905.
10 children,
5 surviving :
Ethel Caroline,
Herbert Arthur,
Albert Henry,
Mary Lucy,
Matthew Charles.

, M.
, M.

HERBERT
b. 1867, M.
d. 1867, M.

1914—1918.
" Hallowed in Christ be the Memory of these our Beloved
Who gave their lives in the Great War
For the Freedom of the World."

Also, on a recumbent stone of Aberdeen granite on the South side of the Church, is the following Inscription :—

In Loving Memory of Frederick Stockwell, M.D.
who died 20th November, 1914. Aged 76 years.

And of Sarah Hodges, his wife, who died 28th May, 1924.
Aged 82 years.

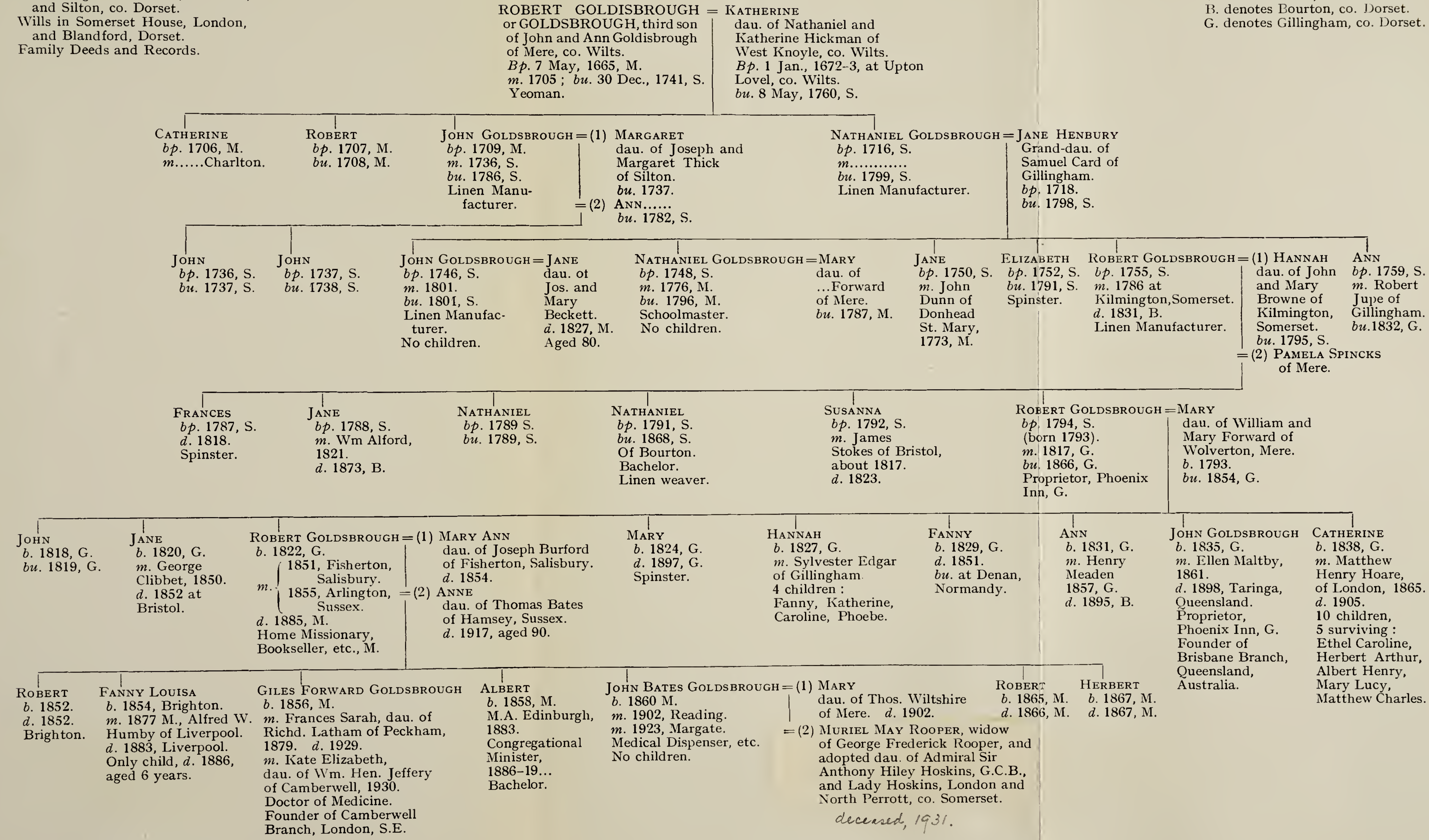
And of their Sons
Thomas Hodges, M.M. Lieut. 7th Batt. Canadian Infantry.
Killed in action in France, 15th August, 1917. Aged 33 years.

And
Robert who died 2nd December, 1920. Aged 41 years.
" The Memory of the Just is blessed."

Goldisbrough *or* Goldsbrough of Silton, Bourton, and Gillingham, co. Dorset, and of Mere, co. Wilts.

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of Mere, co. Wilts, and Silton, co. Dorset.
Wills in Somerset House, London, and Blandford, Dorset.
Family Deeds and Records.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
S. denotes Silton, co. Dorset.
B. denotes Bourton, co. Dorset.
G. denotes Gillingham, co. Dorset.



ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH or **GOLDSBROUGH**, third son of John and Ann Goldisbrough of Mere, co. Wilts. *Bp.* 7 May, 1665, M. *m.* 1705 ; *bu.* 30 Dec., 1741, S. Yeoman.
= **Katherine** dau. of Nathaniel and Katherine Hickman of West Knoyle, co. Wilts. *Bp.* 1 Jan., 1672-3, at Upton Lovel, co. Wilts. *bu.* 8 May, 1760, S.

Catherine *bp.* 1706, M. *m.*......Charlton.

Robert *bp.* 1707, M. *bu.* 1708, M.

John Goldsbrough *bp.* 1709, M. *m.* 1736, S. *bu.* 1786, S. Linen Manufacturer.
= (1) **Margaret** dau. of Joseph and Margaret Thick of Silton. *bu.* 1737.
= (2) **Ann**...... *bu.* 1782, S.

Nathaniel Goldsbrough *bp.* 1716, S. *m*............ *bu.* 1799, S. Linen Manufacturer.
= **Jane Henbury** Grand-dau. of Samuel Card of Gillingham. *bp.* 1718. *bu.* 1798, S.

John *bp.* 1736, S. *bu.* 1737, S.

John *bp.* 1737, S. *bu.* 1738, S.

John Goldsbrough *bp.* 1746, S. *m.* 1801. *bu.* 1801, S. Linen Manufacturer. No children.
= **Jane** dau. ot Jos. and Mary Beckett. *d.* 1827, M. Aged 80.

Nathaniel Goldsbrough *bp.* 1748, S. *m.* 1776, M. *bu.* 1796, M. Schoolmaster. No children.
= **Mary** dau. of ...Forward of Mere. *bu.* 1787, M.

Jane *bp.* 1750, S. *m.* John Dunn of Donhead St. Mary, 1773, M.

Elizabeth *bp.* 1752, S. *bu.* 1791, S. Spinster.

Robert Goldsbrough *bp.* 1755, S. *m.* 1786 at Kilmington, Somerset. *d.* 1831, B. Linen Manufacturer.
= (1) **Hannah** dau. of John and Mary Browne of Kilmington, Somerset. *bu.* 1795, S.
= (2) **Pamela Spincks** of Mere.

Ann *bp.* 1759, S. *m.* Robert Jupe of Gillingham. *bu.*1832, G.

Frances *bp.* 1787, S. *d.* 1818. Spinster.

Jane *bp.* 1788, S. *m.* Wm Alford, 1821. *d.* 1873, B.

Nathaniel *bp.* 1789 S. *bu.* 1789, S.

Nathaniel *bp.* 1791, S. *bu.* 1868, S. Of Bourton. Bachelor. Linen weaver.

Susanna *bp.* 1792, S. *m.* James Stokes of Bristol, about 1817. *d.* 1823.

Robert Goldsbrough *bp.* 1794, S. (born 1793). *m.* 1817, G. *bu.* 1866, G. Proprietor, Phoenix Inn, G.
= **Mary** dau. of William and Mary Forward of Wolverton, Mere. *b.* 1793. *bu.* 1854, G.

John *b.* 1818, G. *bu.* 1819, G.

Jane *b.* 1820, G. *m.* George Clibbet, 1850. *d.* 1852 at Bristol.

Robert Goldsbrough *b.* 1822, G. *m.* { 1851, Fisherton, Salisbury. 1855, Arlington, Sussex. } *d.* 1885, M. Home Missionary, Bookseller, etc., M.
= (1) **Mary Ann** dau. of Joseph Burford of Fisherton, Salisbury. *d.* 1854.
= (2) **Anne** dau. of Thomas Bates of Hamsey, Sussex. *d.* 1917, aged 90.

Mary *b.* 1824, G. *d.* 1897, G. Spinster.

Hannah *b.* 1827, G. *m.* Sylvester Edgar of Gillingham. 4 children : Fanny, Katherine, Caroline, Phoebe.

Fanny *b.* 1829, G. *d.* 1851. *bu.* at Denan, Normandy.

Ann *b.* 1831, G. *m.* Henry Meaden 1857, G. *d.* 1895, B.

John Goldsbrough *b.* 1835, G. *m.* Ellen Maltby, 1861. *d.* 1898, Taringa, Queensland. Proprietor, Phoenix Inn, G. Founder of Brisbane Branch, Queensland, Australia.

Catherine *b.* 1838, G. *m.* Matthew Henry Hoare, of London, 1865. *d.* 1905. 10 children, 5 surviving : Ethel Caroline, Herbert Arthur, Albert Henry, Mary Lucy, Matthew Charles.

Robert *b.* 1852. *d.* 1852. Brighton.

Fanny Louisa *b.* 1854, Brighton. *m.* 1877 M., Alfred W. Humby of Liverpool. *d.* 1883, Liverpool. Only child, *d.* 1886, aged 6 years.

Giles Forward Goldsbrough *b.* 1856, M. *m.* Frances Sarah, dau. of Richd. Latham of Peckham, 1879. *d.* 1929. *m.* Kate Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Hen. Jeffery of Camberwell, 1930. Doctor of Medicine. Founder of Camberwell Branch, London, S.E.

Albert *b.* 1858, M. M.A. Edinburgh, 1883. Congregational Minister, 1886–19... Bachelor.

John Bates Goldsbrough *b.* 1860 M. *m.* 1902, Reading. *m.* 1923, Margate. Medical Dispenser, etc. No children.
= (1) **Mary** dau. of Thos. Wiltshire of Mere. *d.* 1902.
= (2) **Muriel May Rooper**, widow of George Frederick Rooper, and adopted dau. of Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, G.C.B., and Lady Hoskins, London and North Perrott, co. Somerset.
deceased, 1931.

Robert *b.* 1865, M. *d.* 1866, M.

Herbert *b.* 1867, M. *d.* 1867, M.

CHAPTER XII

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH: Wiltshire Branch—Silton, Bourton, Gillingham, and Mere Offshoots

ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH (afterwards GOLDSBROUGH), founder of the Silton Branch, Co. Dorset, was the third son of John and Anne Goldisbrough, of Mere, co. Wilts, and was baptized there, 7 May, 1665. In the Register[1] he is described as "Robert Golisbury, the son of John Golisbury, Gent." Of his education, save that it appears to have been quite elementary, nothing is known. He was bred for the farming industry and probably helped to till his father's lands at Mere or in the parish of Gillingham, Dorset, before setting up as a yeoman himself.

On Jan. 7, 1691, an Indenture[2] was made between the Earl of Bristol and others of the one part and John Gouldisbrough the elder, of Mere, co. Wilts, Gent. of the other part. A lease for 99 years of certain grounds, &c. in Silton, co. Dorset (about three miles from Mere), having been granted the previous day to Dorothy Young, of Silton, widow, should she so long live, the same grounds, &c. were now granted for the remainder of the 99 years upon the expiration of the lease for a payment of £55–7–6 and a yearly rental of 11s. 6d. to John Goldisburgh the Elder, if his sons John Goldisburgh the Younger and Robert Goldisburgh should so long live. The property is thus described :—One Messuage, Barn, Garden and Orchard called Nutt Close—2½ acres ; one Meadow called Home Close—2 acres ; one Close called Stubble Close—3 acres ; one Close called Pitt Meade—1 acre ; one Close called Powder Mill Close or the Hole—2 acres. According to the Deed executed in favour of Dorothy Young she paid £100 for her lease with 11s. 6d. annual rental during her life.

A further Indenture,[3] dated 23 July, 1705, regarding exactly the same property was made between John Goldisbroe the elder of Mere, co. Wilts., Gent. of the one part and Robert Goldisbroe, one of the sons of the said John, and Kathyrne Hickman, his now intended wife, of the other part. Upon the death of Dorothy Young, John Goldisbroe had possession of the property which he was to hold for the remainder of the 99 years if John Goldisbroe the younger, and Robert Goldisbroe or either of them should so long live. By the present Deed John

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[1] Mere Parish Registers.
[2] Family Deeds in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.
[3] ditto.

Goldisbroe the elder, for the consideration of £50 to be paid by Robert Goldisbroe and his now intended wife Kathyrne, grants the before-mentioned property to them upon the death of the said John Goldisbroe for the full remainder of the lease of 99 years. viz. Nutt Close, &c., &c. as in the previous Deed. If Robert Goldisbroe and Kathyrne his intended wife should die without children born of the body of Kathyrne, the estate shall remain to John Goldisbroe the younger if he be then living.

The Family of HICKMAN, whose member Katherine was about to marry Robert Goldisbrough of Mere or Silton in 1705, has an interesting history, part of which must here be told.

The Rev. Thomas Hickman, M.A., probably a member of the Family of Hickman of Aylesbury, co. Bucks.[1], was instituted Rector of Upton Lovel, co. Wilts., in 1619, and held the living as a staunch loyalist until he was sequestered in 1647. He died about 1661.

In the "Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, 1643–60,"[2] p. 79, there is a "List of Delinquent Ministers in co. Wilts, whose livings have been sequestered, they removed, and godly and able men placed in their rooms." In this fatal list is the name Thomas Hickman, Upton Lovel.

What became of him and his is set forth in "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy . . . . . during the Great Rebellion," —Under the heading, Wiltshire, Thomas Hickman, Upton Lovel, Rector, we read, "I know very little of this gentleman besides what is contained in the following Petition" :—[3]

"To the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, &c.

"The humble Petition of Elizabeth Hickman of Upton Lovel, in the county of Wilts, Widow, most humbly showeth unto your good Honour ; that in the time of the late Usurpers (of execrable memory) your Honour's poor petitioner's husband, Thomas Hickman, in his life-time was invested in the Parsonage of Upton aforesaid ; and there studious in his Function, a dutiful son of the Church of England, in Judgment orthodox, constantly loyal, zealously affected to the Royal interest ; manifested in providing horses and arms at his own proper charges, and sending both his sons and servants in vindication thereof. Our eldest son, Samuel Hickman, Master of Arts in Oxford, Captain of a Troop of Horse in his late Majesty's own Regiment (which said Troop we raised at our own proper cost and charges), was slain at Newbery first fight. Our other sons employed in matters of consequence in order to and pursuance of the Interest of his late Sacred Majesty, of famous and ever-blessed memory. For which your Honour's poor petitioner's husband was thrown out of his Parsonage (worth £120 a year), plundered of our goods portable, his person, divers times and in several places,

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[1] Lipscome's *History of Buckinghamshire,* Vol. II, p. 52.

[2] Calendar of State Papers—Domestic Series.

[3] *Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England,* by John Walker, M.A., Unabridged Edition, 1714., Pt. II, p. 276.

THE REV. THOMAS HICKMAN.

Reproduced from Wiltshire Notes & Queries, June, 1911.

> imprisoned and villainously entreated, and constrained to purchase his peace and liberty at £100. Which money we was forced to borrow, to satisfy the avaricious cormorant Committee. All which losses and charges, besides the loss of your poor petitioner's son, the hope and staff of her old age, amounting to more then £1800. And thus after 14 years expulsion from our living, your poor petitioner's husband departed this miserable life ; leaving your petitioner £200 indebted and but a very small subsistence for your said petitioner and her surviving children. May it therefore please your Right Honourable, to take into your pious breast, a resentment of your poor petitioner's sad sufferings ; that according to your Honour's innate Beneficence to the worthily deserving, your poor petitioner may receive such compensation, which may enable her to discharge her engagements contracted by the aforesaid services. The way and means she humbly leaves to your Honour's excellent prudence. And your petitioner shall ever pray for the augmentation of your Honour here, and Eternal happiness hereafter."
>
> " I am loth," says Walker, " to tell the reader what success or rather what disappointments this moving Petition met with, from the hands of that great Person to whom it was presented : And have only to add, that Mr. Hickman had a temporal estate of about £20 per annum on which his wife and 4 or 5 children subsisted during the Usurpation."

No date is affixed to the petition, but it must be not later than 1674, when Lord Clarendon died. It is probable that several attempts were made to secure some provision for the widow and her children and were spread over a number of years, being addressed to different persons, including the Highest in the Realm, but all in vain. In Hoare's *History of Wilts*, Vol. I, p. 279, a brief reference is made to Thomas Hickman, who is described as " this venerable clergyman," and to the petition as found in Walker's monumental work.

The portrait here given by courtesy is identical with that in *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, for June, 1911, the original of which belonged to the late Mrs. Polden of Blandford, descending to her through Mary, grand-daughter of Mr. Hickman, by his son, Nathaniel, of West Knoyle, co. Wilts. Further Notes on the Hickman family are given in the same Magazine, which the writer of this Notice gratefully acknowledges. The facsimile signature is that of Nathaniel Hickman, junior, on the Deed bearing date 23rd July, 1705.

Nathaniell Hickman

The Rev. Thomas Hickman's third son, Nathaniel, lived at West Knoyle, co. Wilts, dying there in 1703. He had several sons and daughters, the eldest son, Edmund (Chaplain to

St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury, 1704–28), being the author of Memorial Verses in honour of his father, the original MS.[1] of which is still extant—a thin quarto vol. dated 14 Feb. 1703–4—containing 23 pages largely consisting of "Pious Sentences and Ejaculations" frequently used by the deceased. The Verses are dedicated to the author's mother whom he addresses thus:—"I beg you would accept this (offring) from the hand Of your obedient son and servant to command." Then follow the Verses headed by the ascription:—"To the Pious memory of his Vertuous and Honoured Father, NATHANIEL HICKMAN of West Knoyle in y^e^ county of Wilts, Gent. lately deseas'd (viz) Sepr. 19. 1703. Aged 77 years."

"Hail Happy Glorious saint! to whom all prais is due!
Thou best of Husbands, parents & of Christians too!
Coud truth and vertue ward y^e^ stroak of Death
You surely never had resign'd your breath.
But all mankind promiscuously must have
their portion in y^e^ chambers of y^e^ Grave.

Then let us all like him be true and just
& then our name shall flourish in the dust.
None with more zeall y^e^ Deity ador'd
affected vertue more, more vice abhor'd
In all his actions he was just and true
both towards God & to his neighbour too.

. . . .

He truly was contented in his state
He envied not y^e^ wealthy nor y^e^ great
but with a mind and Heart Like Holy Job
resign'd his will unto y^e^ will of God
Naked (said he) was I when first I came
into this world, & so shall leave y^e^ same
& for those mercies thou didst me afford
whilst in this world, I Bless thy name O Lord.

. . . .

All that I here shall mention of his Line
is, that twas noble, Loyall, & Divine
two Bishops his Great Grandsires by his Mother
Great Pilkington of Durham one, & Mey of Carlile tother.
The Eldest son of Durham, maried Carliles Daughter
from whom his mother had her birth about a twelve months after.
(In Holy Orders he,)—at last they came
to live at Hambledon ith shire of Buckingham.

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[1] MS. in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Nat. Hist. Mag., 1902, Vol. xxxii, pp. 186 & 347.
Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 74. June, 1911, pp. 49–51.

Tho's Father's line was not so high in Blood
yet twas Divine, & Loyall, Just & Good,
he from y^e North, nere y^e same place did come
Whence this Great Doctor did of Hambledon
Not mean nor low, as plainly dose appear
his Grandfather having at lest five hundered pounds a year.
Breeding his 2d. son for th Priesthood he
a studient came to th University
of Oxford,—and a disputant became
for knowledge, learning, judgment had y^e fame
where marring this Great Doctors Eldest Daughter
they came to live in Wiltshier shortly after
at Upton Parsonage ; at which place was born
that pious Soul, to whom I now return.

In forty one when Tyrany bore sway
(commanded by his Father) did obey
& Fought for's King and country though a Boy.
In vindication of our Church & Laws
two thousand pounds he lost in that bles'd cause
His loyall Father sequestred from all
which was y^e cause of his, &'s families fall.
But shoud I mention all that him befell
occasion'd by that curssed Rump of Hell
A Vollum large, full writ, woud scarce contain
the losses he &'s parents did sustain,
for which he sought redress, but sought in vain :

In his last sickness when his Death drew nere
all that his fryends about him ear coud hear
Drop from his pious tongue, was either Prais & Love
or (with St. Paul) desier to be above,
What tho my flesh & Heart both faill saith he
y^e Lords my portion everlastingly.

. . . .

Whole troops of Gardian angells came in hast
to wait whilst he was breathing out his last
& as we wretched silly mortalls moan'd
& wept undecently and sigh'd and groan'd
round him y^e while a chiorfull took their flings
& seem'd well pleas'd, and clapt their joyfull wings
& as they bore their sacred charge away
thus (in y^e Holy Language) was oreheard to say
Leave now mortality & earth to prove
the Boundless ocean of unfatham'd Love
thy prais as lasting as y^e Glorious sun
down on y^e streams of future times shall run
& at y^e sound of y^e Last Trumpets breath
Thy Loyall, sacred, vertuous dust
Shall rise up first from Death.

FINIS.

The quaint and versified account of the Hickman ancestors on the mother's side led to the investigation of the pedigree, the story, save in one important statement, proving to be correct. No evidence has been found to show that Richard Pilkington was the son of the Bishop of that name, though it seems most likely he was a near relative, as the genealogical table given below indicates.

Katherine Hickman, wife of Robert Goldisbrough of Silton, Dorset, was the daughter of Nathaniel Hickman, *senior*, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hickman, her brother being Nathaniel Hickman, *junior*, whose signature is given above.

Notes on the Pedigree of HICKMAN, of Upton Lovell and West Knoyle, co. Wilts.

PILKINGTON =
of Rivington, co. Lancs.
See Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses* and *Hist. of Pilkington Family,* by John Pilkington.

JOHN MAY, or MEY = AMY
Bishop of Carlisle, 1577–97.
See Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses* and Strype's *Annals of the Reformation.*

AMY dau. of Wm. Vowel, of Creak Abbey, co. Norfolk. *See Visitation of Norfolk,* Harl. Soc. Pub. 32.

RICHARD PILKINGTON. Born *circa* 1568. Doubtless = ANNE, fourth dau. of John May.
a relative of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham. Educated at Rivington Free Grammar School (the foundation of Bp. P.) along with the bishop's two nephews, Robert and James. Entered Emmanuel Coll., Camb., 1585. M.A. 1593. B.D. Queen's Coll., Oxon, 1600. D.D., 1607. Rector of Hambleden, co. Bucks, 1595–1631. Archdeacon of Leicester, 1625–31. Died 1631.
See Will, P.C.C., "St. John," fol. 112. Also *Dict. of National Biog.*

THOMAS HICKMAN. B.A. from Peterhouse, = ELIZABETH, third dau. of Richard Pilkington.
Camb., 1607–8. Incorp. and M.A. Oxon, 1611. Rector of Upton Lovell, 1619–47. Died *circa* 1661.

SAMUEL Killed at Battle of Newbury, 20 Sep., 1643.

ELIZABETH

THOMAS *bp.* 25 Ap., 1624, Up. Lov.

NATHANIEL HICKMAN = ...
bp. 1 Nov., 1627, Up. Lov. Died 19 Sept., 1703, West Knoyle.

DANIEL *bp.* 21 Mar., 1629, Up. Lov.

EDMUND Author of memorial verses.

NATHANIEL HICKMAN *bur.* 15 Nov., 1742. West Knoyle.

KATHERINE = ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH
mar. 1705. *Died* 1760, Silton.
ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH of Silton, co. Dorset, yeoman.

In an Indenture[1] made 28th June, 1714, between Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart., and Robert Gouldisburgh of Silton, co. Dorset, Yeoman, it is recited that the Earl and Countess of Bristol and others had granted to Dorothy Young of Silton, Widow, certain properties set forth in the Deed, Nutt Close, &c., on a Lease of 99 years if she should so long live. It is further recited that the said property was granted for the remainder of the 99 years Lease to John Gouldisburgh the Elder, if John Gouldisburgh the Younger and Robert Gouldisburgh, two of his sons, should so long live. It is now witnessed that the said property is granted for the remainder of 99 years after the expiration of the last-mentioned Lease to Robert Gouldisburgh if his son John Gouldisburgh shall so long live, in consideration of the payment of £24 and a broad gold piece valued at £1–3–6 and a rent of 11s. 6d. a year. To pay also £2 when the reversion happens by the death of the said John Gouldisburgh as an Herriot. Signed, Nathaniel Napier.

The Will of Robert Goldsbrough (who had dropped the "i" from his name while the Bruton branch of the family had substituted an "e" for the "i") proved 13th May, 1742, may here be given in full :—[2]

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Robert Goldsbrough of Silton in the County of Dorset Gent. do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament First I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Body I committ to the Earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executrix herein after named as touching the Disposal of such worldly Goods as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I give and dispose thereof as followeth ITEM I give unto my Daughter Catherine Charlton Ten pounds ITEM I give unto my Grandson Joseph Charlton Twenty shillings ITEM I give unto my Son John after the Decease of me and my Wife my Leasehold Estate at Silton except such part of it as shall be herein excepted Viz that part as namely the Dwellinghouse wherein I now dwell with all the Orchard and Gardens thereunto belonging as also the Barn and Stable adjoining to the said House and also the Dwellinghouse that John Perman now dwells in with the Garden thereunto belonging which said Houses Barn Stables Gardens and Orchard thereunto belonging I give (after the decease of me and my Wife) to my Son Nathaniel during the Term of the said Lease and also I give unto my said Son Nathaniel the mead called the Bottom Mead at Hasselhold to remain to him and his Heirs during the Term ITEM the rest of my Estate which I have at Hasselhold I give unto my Daughter Catherine and to my Son John and to my Son Nathaniel to be equally divided between them (after the Decease of me and my Wife) according to the Discretion of such persons as I shall leave in Trust for doing the same ITEM all the rest of my Goods and Chattles of what nature or kind soever they be I give demise and bequeath unto Catherine my dear and loving Wife whom I do make my full and sole Executrix of this my pres.^{t} last Will and Testament AND I do make choice of my Brother in Law Nath : Hickman and my Brother in Law William Wise to be my Trustees to divide the abovementioned grounds between my Daughter and Sons as it is abovementioned In witness hereof I have hereto set my hand and seal the 22 day of December in the Year of our Lord 1741 The mark of Robert Goldsbrough Signd sealed and delived in the presence of William Button Robert Perman.

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[1] Family Deeds in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[2] Wills. Archdeaconry of Dorset, Blandford Registry, 1742. No. 70.

On Dec. 30 1741, "Mr. Robert Goldsbrough" was buried at Silton.[1]

On May 8, 1760, "Catherine Goldsbrough" was buried at Silton.[2]

Robert Goldsbrough and Katherine (*née* Hickman) his wife had two sons who survived them—John Goldsbrough (married Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Thick of Silton), and Nathaniel Goldsbrough (married Jane Henbury), both of whom were engaged in the Linen Weaving industry as well as in farming their fields. It was a tradition of the family that Nathaniel was intended for the Church, and would have become a Clerk in Holy Orders but that he had some impediment in his speech, which prevented him as he reached manhood from following that honourable vocation. He must have received a good education for his day as is shown by his handwriting and also by the fact that he drew up several Wills for himself and for local inhabitants in Silton. Indeed, it was reported that Madame Grove of Zeals House, co. Wilts, had said the Goldsbrough family were the only genteel people in Silton. Be that as it may, the family traditions were unexceptionable as to the 'respectability' of its various members.

On 24th November, 1736, an Indenture[3] was made between Sir William Napier, Bart. and John Gouldsborough of Silton, Dorset, Lynnen Weaver, in which, for the consideration of Forty pounds, a rent of 20s. and a rent of 3d. yearly a grant of land was made to John Gouldsborough which had previously been granted for 99 years to Joseph Thick, if he, his wife Margaret, or his daughters Rose or Margaret (now the wife of John Gouldsborough), should so long live. The Lease to commence at the expiration of the former ones and to be for 99 years if John Gouldsborough, aged 28, should so long live. Six pounds six shillings to be paid on the death of John Gouldsborough if he shall be the last survivor of the above-named by way of Herriot. The lands granted on lease were as follows :—One Messuage, orchards and garden with lands belonging thereto, late in possession of Joseph Thick, now in possession of John Gouldsborough, Three closes of Meadow adjoining the above, 6 acres. Three closes of Meadow called Church Stones, 5 acres. One close of arable or pasture ground called Barrowfield, 5 acres. One close of arable or pasture land called Black Lands, 5 acres, and little Meadow adjoining, 1½ acres. One little Meadow called Standgrass Close, 1 acre. One close or coppice called Long Close, 3 acres. One piece Coppice in Silton Moor, 1 acre. All in the Manor of Silton. Signed, William Napier.

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[1] Silton Parish Registers, co. Dorset.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Family Deed in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

A further Indenture[1] regarding identically the same property as set forth in the one immediately previous was made 27th November, 1741, between Sir William Napier, Bart. and John Goldsborough of Silton, Dorset, Lynnen Weaver, and Ann his Wife. A Grant of the foregoing property had been made first to Joseph Thick and afterwards to John Goldsborough on Nov. 24, 1736; And now in consideration of a sum of Forty Pounds the same property is granted to John Goldsborough and Ann his Wife for a full term of 99 years if Ann Goldsborough shall so long live, the term to begin immediately after the expiration of the Leases previously granted, paying a rent of 20s. 3d., and upon the death of the said Ann Goldsborough paying Six Pounds six shillings as an heriott, provided she survives Margaret Bradford (formerly Thick) and the said John Goldsborough her husband.

The counterpart of this Lease is signed by John and Ann Goldsbrough.

John Goldsbrough

John Goldsbrough married Margaret Thick at Silton, Oct. 27, 1736.[2] She gave birth to two sons—both named John—who died as infants, while Margaret their mother passed away apparently in childbirth and was buried at Silton in 1737. John Goldsbrough's second wife, Ann, lived till 1782, and the entry of his burial at Silton is given as March 6, 1786. "John Goldsbrough from Hindon."

Nathaniel Goldsbrough who married Jane Henbury, granddaughter of Samuel Card of Gillingham, made a Will in the lifetime of his wife and son Nathaniel, dated 29 May, 1793.[3] It was afterwards superseded in 1798. Beginning with the formula:—

"In the Name of God Amen, I Nathaniel Goldsbrough of Silton in the County of Dorset, Linman, being of perfect memory (blessed be God) do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in the following manner," &c. He leaves his Wife Jane, all leaseholds, goods and chattels, during her life. After her decease, Son John to have Leasehold in Silton called Thicks; also several small pieces in a leasehold called Cumbermead in Gillingham parish. Son Nathaniel to have Testator's share in Leasehold called Hazzlehold in Gillingham parish—to revert at his death to Son John. Son Robert to have leasehold in Testator's occupation at Silton. Daughter Ann Jupe £140 and a bed. Grand-daughter Jane Dunn £20 and a bed. Grand-daughter Ann Dunn £20 and a bed. Grand-daughter Elizabeth Dunn £20 and a bed. Son John to be sole Executor.

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[1] Family Deeds in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[2] Silton Parish Registers, co. Dorset.

[3] Family Deed in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

In his Will made 22nd October, 1798, and proved 10th December, 1799, Nathaniel Goldsbrough of Silton in co. Dorset, Linman, made the following Bequests :—Son Robert Leasehold Estate in Silton called Goldsbrough's and £50. Daughter Ann, wife of Robert Jupe, £200 and a bed. Grand-daughters Jane, Ann, and Elizabeth Dunn, £30 each and a bed. Lastly, Son John Leasehold Estate called Thicks and all other leaseholds, goods and residue. He to be the sole Executor.

His wife Jane and his son Nathaniel had predeceased him.

Nat: Goldsbrough
1761

Nathaniel Goldsbrough
1782

On two tombstones near the doorway of the Silton Parish Church were the following inscriptions :—

In Memory of JANE, wife of NATHANIEL GOLDSBROUGH
who died Sept. ye 5. 1798, aged 80.
In Memory of NATHANIEL GOLDSBROUGH
died July ye 7. 1799, aged 82.

Of the three sons of Nathaniel and Jane Goldsbrough, two, John and Robert, carried on their father's trade as Linen Manufacturers in Silton and Bourton, co. Dorset.

John Goldsbrough married Jane Beckett of Mere, spinster, 16th February, 1801,[2] when he was still a bachelor, aged 54. His married life was cut short by his death in the same year, as the inscription on a tombstone (close by the other two) at Silton shows :—

John Goldsbrough
died Aug. 30. 1801. Aged 55 years.

Administration[3] of the Estate of John Goldsbrough of Silton, co. Dorset, was granted to Jane Goldsbrough, widow, relict of the deceased. Bond given for £5000.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London, *Howe*, fol. 841.

[2] Mere Parish Registers.

[3] Administration Act Book, 1801. P.C.C. London.

On 4th June, 1803, an Indenture[1] was made between Jane Goldsbrough of Mere, Wiltshire, widow, and administratrix of John Goldsbrough, late of Silton, Dorset, Linen Manufacturer, deceased, the son and executor named in the Will of the late Nathaniel Goldsbrough of Silton, Linen Manufacturer, of the one part and Robert Goldsbrough of Bourton, Dorset, Linen Manufacturer of the other part. Whereas by a deed bearing date 1733 it was witnessed that Samuel Card of Gillingham, Dorset, Baker, out of love for his grandchildren, Jane Henbury and Elizabeth Henbury, did grant to Jonathan Phillips, yeoman, and Giles Jupe of Bourton, yeoman, nine and a half acres of meadow lying at several places in a common meadow called Comber Mead at Gillingham, together with Common of Pasture for a term of 600 years In Trust for Jane and Elizabeth Henbury, and Whereas by a deed dated 1746 the Trustees and John Prankard who married Elizabeth Henbury did assign one half of the above property to Nathaniel Goldsbrough who married Jane Henbury, and Whereas by a deed dated 23 July, 1705, made between John Goldisbroe of Mere, Wiltshire, Gentleman, and Nathaniel Hickman of West Knoyle, Wilts, Gentleman, Thomas Hickman, brother of Nathaniel and Nicholas Goldisbroe, did grant to Nathaniel and Thomas Hickman and Nicholas Goldisbroe one close called Fern Close, 4 acres, one plot of ground called Little Parrock, 1 acre, and one close called Great Somerleaze, 6 acres, all in the parish of Gillingham being part of Hazlehold grounds for 99 years ensuing after John Goldisbroe's death In Trust for Robert Goldisbroe and Katherine his then intended wife and for their children during the full term, and Whereas the said Robert Goldisbroe in his Will dated 22 December, 1741, and therein called Robert Goldsbrough devised the above property to his daughter Catherine (afterwards married to — Charlton) and to his sons John and Nathaniel to be equally divided between them, and Whereas Nathaniel through his brother dying in his lifetime became entitled to two-thirds of the whole, and Whereas by a deed dated 1687 between John Goldsbrough and William Goldsbrough one of his sons, the said John granted to William one close called Bottom Mead, 2½ acres, in Hazelhold grounds for 99 years after John's death and that of his wife Ann, and Whereas by William Goldsbrough's Will, dated 19 August, 1720 (therein called William Goldisbrough), John Goldsbrough and Robert Goldsbrough his brother, became entitled to the Bottom Ground for the rest of the term, and Whereas in a deed dated 22 January, 1721, made between the said last-mentioned John Goldsbrough, then of Berwick St. Leonard, co. Wilts, Clerk, and the said Robert Goldsbrough, John granted to Robert the close called Bottom Mead for the remainder of the term of 99 years, and Whereas Jane Goldsbrough is possessed of the lands &c. above-mentioned for the unexpired terms, she now grants the whole of them to the said Robert Goldsbrough of Bourton for the sum of £319–0–0, absolutely.

Signed, Jane Goldsbrough.

Jane Goldsbrough of Mere, co. Wilts, Widow, made her Will, 31st January 1827. It was proved 21st August, 1827.[2] Amongst her many bequests were Robert Goldsbrough the Elder, £20. Ann Jupe, wife of Robert Jupe, £20 and her husband's mourning ring. Her dwelling-house to Sarah Beckett Harding. Other legacies to William and Sarah Harding and their children. Total personalty distributed in money, £1666. Robert Latimer and John Curtis the elder, Executors.

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[1] Family Deeds in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London, *Heber*, folio 484.

On a headstone erected to the memory of her father, mother, and brother, in the Mere parish churchyard was likewise this Inscription :—

> And also of JANE GOLDSBROUGH, Daughter of the said Joseph and Mary Beckett, who died Aug. 2nd, 1827. Aged 80 years.

The second son of Nathaniel and Jane Goldsbrough was Nathaniel Goldsbrough baptized at Silton, March 18, 1747–8.[1] He married Mary Forward of Mere, spinster, Aug. 5, 1776.[2] She is said to have been the daughter of Giles and Hannah Forward of Wolverton, near Mere. He followed the profession of Schoolmaster at Mere, as an advertisement in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* sets forth :—

> Mere, Wilts, Dec. 19, 1791.
>
> N. Goldsbrough takes this method of gratefully acknowledging the favours already conferred on him by the Parents and Guardians of youth entrusted to his care and humbly hopes for a continuance thereof; and begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that his School will be open for the reception of young gentlemen after the present vacation on Monday the 16th of January.
>
> Mere is a remarkably pleasant and healthy situation at the foot of the Wiltshire Plains.
>
> Board and Education per ann. (washing included) £12–12–0
> Admission 1–1–0

Nathaniel Goldsbrough's School seems to have been kept in a spacious loft in premises situate near the Church, afterwards occupied by Mrs. Jane Goldsbrough till her death. On one of the walls of the loft there was drawn and painted in two circles a crude map of the World for the teaching of Geography. The house (advertised below) was subsequently occupied by Robert Goldsbrough, where the writer of these memorials was born. In 1860, it still belonged to the Harding family to whom a rental of £16 *p.a.* was paid.

Nathaniel Goldsbrough was accustomed to play the violoncello in the Parish Church at Silton. He was the composer of "Tune, Goldsbrough," and "Chant, Goldsbrough," both of which were played and sung in the Church. The latter was recalled from memory and written down in 1877 by an old man over 80[1] who remembered its being sung. He gave the score as follows:—

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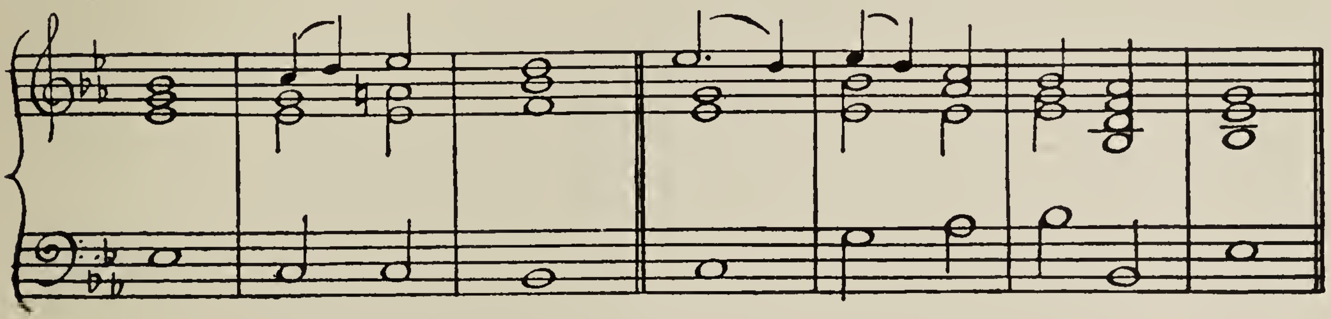
[1] Silton Parish Registers.
[2] Mere Parish Registers.



From an Abstract of the Will[2] of Nathaniel Goldsbrough of Mere, made 23 July, 1796, we learn he left Mrs. P. Mogg, £100. Ann Jupe, £20. Jane Dunn, Ann Dunn, and Elizabeth Dunn, £50 each. Nephews-in-law, Jon. Shore, William Forward and Giles Forward, £10 each. House at Mere to Robert Goldsbrough, my brother, for his life, and afterwards to fall to his son Nathaniel Goldsbrough. John Goldsbrough to be sole executor.

Deceased, 4th August, 1796.

In the churchyard at Mere almost opposite the North door to the Church was an old tombstone, since removed, with the following inscriptions:—

In Memory of NATHANIEL GOLDSBROUGH who departed this life
Aug. ye 4th, 1796. Aged 48.

Also in Memory of MARY GOLDSBROUGH who departed this life
April ye 2nd, 1788. Aged 55.

In the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* in 1827, is the following advertisement:—

MERE. To be let.

All that neat and convenient Dwelling House situate near the Church late in the occupation of Mrs. Jane Goldsbrough deceased, Comprising in the front, two parlours, a good kitchen, pantry and brewhouse thereto adjoining, with an underground cellar, 3 good bedrooms with attics over, a walled-in garden, stocked with fruit trees, and a two stalled stable adjoining the garden. To view apply to Miss Harding.

Nathaniel Goldsbrough, junior, averred that this house should have come to him, but that he had never got his rights in the matter. Probably his father, Robert Goldsbrough, had mortgaged it to Mrs. Jane Goldsbrough and had not redeemed the mortgage. In any case it passed out of the family.

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[1] Mr. John Perman, of Silton, Dorset.
[2] Family papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

Robert Goldsbrough, third son of Nathaniel and Jane Goldsbrough of Silton, came to reside towards the end of the 18th century at Bourton, Dorset, not more than a mile or so from his old home. Here he built himself a comfortable residence known as " Sandway," where he lived, reared his family, and ended his days. Baptized at Silton in 1755,[1] he married Hannah Browne of Kilmington, Somerset, in 1786, who became the mother of his six children, one of whom died in infancy. Upon the death of his wife, Hannah, in 1795, he married Pamela, daughter of Robert Spinks of Mere, but by her had no offspring. Like his father and one elder brother he carried on the manufacture of linen as a village industry in the days of handloom-weaving. The cottagers who were provided with a loom wove their linen at home, receiving a brass token like a sovereign for a certain quantity of work done. On one side the token bore the name " Goldsbrough," simply, and on the other the figure " 1 " or " 6 " as the case might be. These token-coins were either spent at the local shops and afterwards redeemed by the proprietor, or later were turned into money on the marketing of the goods. The linen was conveyed on packhorses to Bristol and there disposed of by Robert Goldsbrough himself. For a time the trade must have flourished as the owner of " Sandway " lived in comfortable style.

In 1810, as a Memorial of George III's Jubilee,[2] " a Church or Chapel-of-Ease for Divine Worship, according to the Established Religion of the Land," was erected for the inhabitants of Bourton and its vicinity. Amongst the principal donors to the Building Fund was Robert Goldesbrough, Bourton, who gave £21. Other donations included William Forward, Wolverton, £10–10–0 ; Mrs. Goldsbrough, Mere, £2 ; Robert Jupe, Milton, £1–1–0 ; Nathaniel Goldsbrough, Bourton, £1–1–0 ; Robert Goldsbrough, jun., £1–1–0.

With the introduction of machinery and factories in the North, especially in Scotland, the handloom weaving of linen declined, as the material could be put upon the market for sale at a lower price than it could be produced in the cottages by skilled workmen. Hence the industry gradually disappeared from Silton, Bourton, and the vicinity, and with it, the prosperity of Robert Goldsbrough as a manufacturer. It must also be sorrowfully admitted that he was chargeable with

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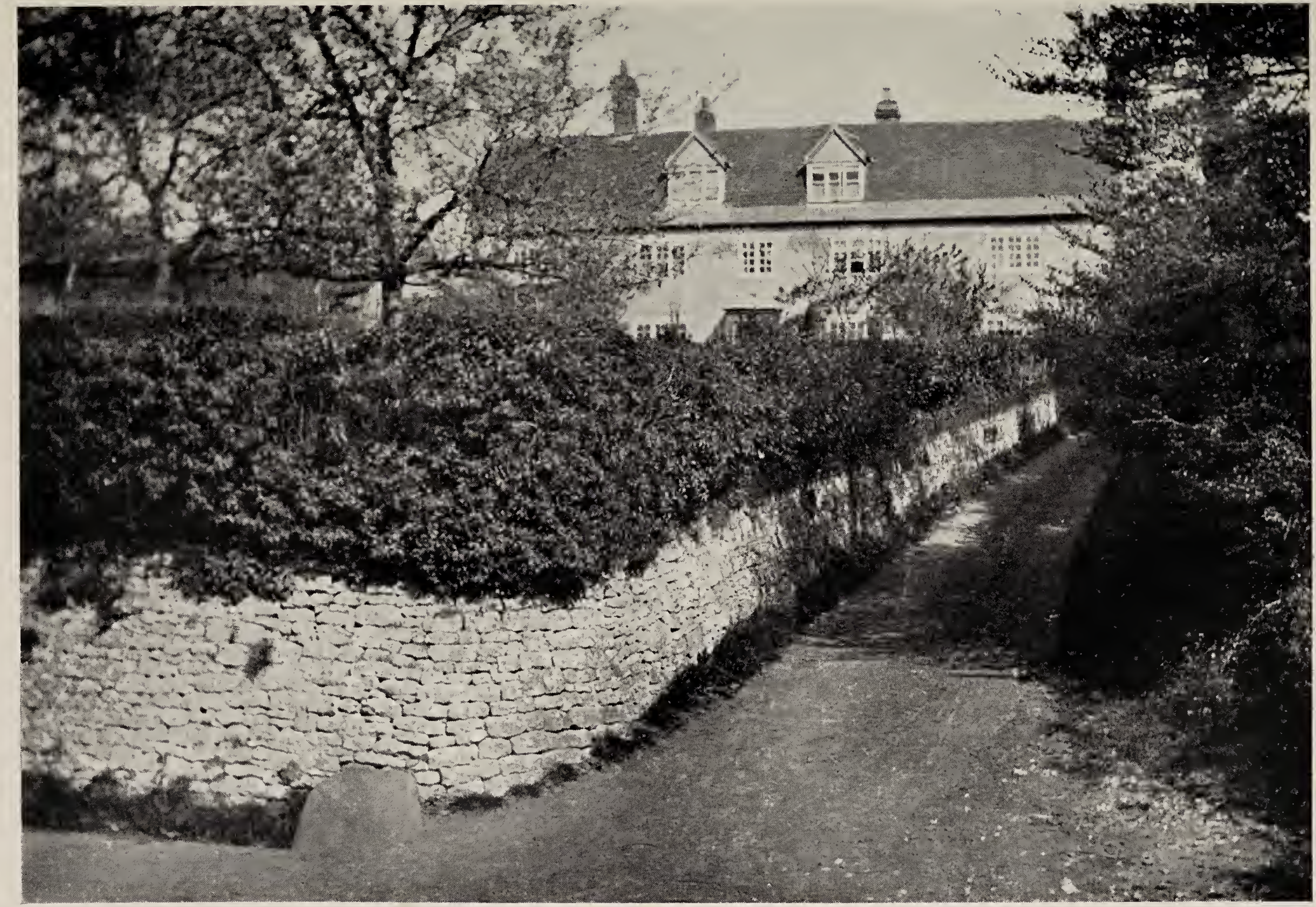
[1] Silton Parish Registers.

[2] Family papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.



"SANDWAY," BOURTON, DORSET.

Erected by Robert Goldsbrough, senior, about 1795.

inattention to business owing to his having too freely indulged in alcoholic liquors—sometimes returning from Bristol with little money and a good deal of drink. There is evidence that his affairs were muddled and he himself in straitened circumstances, though he was still not without resources when he died at the age of 76 in 1831, and was buried at Silton.[1] The Silton and other Leases were not renewed. Robert Goldsbrough made no Will, but Administration of his Goods and Chattels was granted to one or other of his sons.[2]

Robert Goldsbrough
[1779]

The fortunes of this branch of the Family having fallen rather low, partly through circumstances beyond control, it was necessary for the two sons of Robert Goldsbrough—Nathaniel and Robert—to bethink themselves of possible openings likely to afford them a livelihood if not financial success. Brought up to no other trade or profession than their father's, which, in the first half of the nineteenth century, was steadily disappearing before their eyes, the two young men took their separate respective courses in life. Nathaniel Goldsbrough carried on his father's business in a restricted and humble way, himself working a handloom in a cottage, making cheese-cloth, and apparently disposing of his own produce. As a young man he was addicted to habits of drinking, so much so that in 1836 when he was 45 years old, his brother Robert[3] wrote to him as still living at "Sandway," bitterly complaining of his having given way to drinking, staying out late at night, and coming home swearing and disturbing everyone in the house, so that Rev. F. Newall [curate or vicar] could not stay there in peace. Robert threatens to bring his elder brother before a magistrate and to turn him out of the house unless he amends his ways. Then he addresses him as "Dear Brother," and entreats him not to take more drink at any time than will do him good, for the writer is convinced it is that that put him out of order, and he begs him to leave it off. He will then be able to meet him as a brother ought to do but cannot do now, signing himself, " Your well-wisher, Robert Goldsbrough."

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[1] Silton Parish Registers.

[2] Administrations. Peculiar Court of Gillingham, Dorset, 1831, No. 19.

[3] Family Papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

It is not known whether this stern appeal had any immediate good result, but certainly, in his old-age thirty years later, Nathaniel Goldsbrough was a respectable and good-natured old man, interested in young people and on friendly terms with his relatives. He was appointed Rate collector for the village of Bourton, lived a bachelor to the age of 78, and died after a day or two's illness befriended by a neighbour. He was buried at Silton along with his fore-elders for nearly 180 years. He made no Will and required no Administration of his few goods and effects. The cottage in which he spent his later years has since been pulled down and a better residence erected on or near its site.

Nathl Goldsbrough
[1861]

Robert Goldsbrough, the younger, son of Robert and Hannah Goldsbrough, of Bourton, Dorset, was born November 2nd, 1793,[1] and was baptized at Silton.[2] He received a fair education for his day, but was not destined for any profession beyond his father's business. As a young man, it is related of him, he put £1 into a public lottery (then legal in England) and won £80, with which along with a loan of £60 from his father, he set up as an innkeeper at Gillingham, Dorset, about the year 1817. Subject to a mortgage, he purchased the spacious and comfortable hostelry known as " The Phoenix," near the " Square," in the main street of the town, and here he carried on a successful business for many years. It is said that John Constable, R.A., the artist, stayed at this inn for six weeks while painting the old bridge on the Stour, with the Church in the distance, at Gillingham. Also, that the County Court Judge paid regular visits to " The Phoenix," when on circuit, because, as he said, he always found there early choice vegetables and fruits of their season. ' Mine host ' of the inn had married at Gillingham

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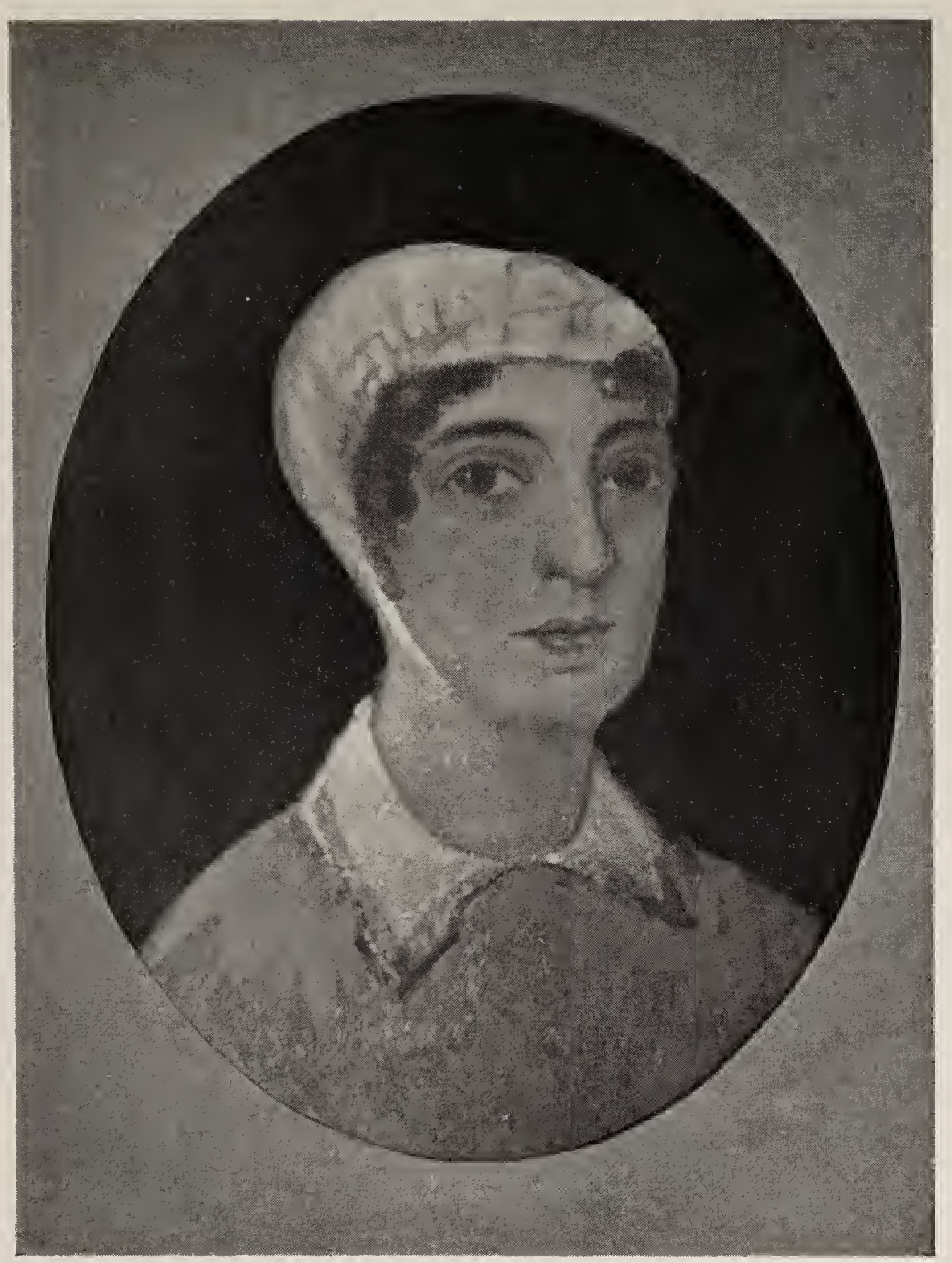
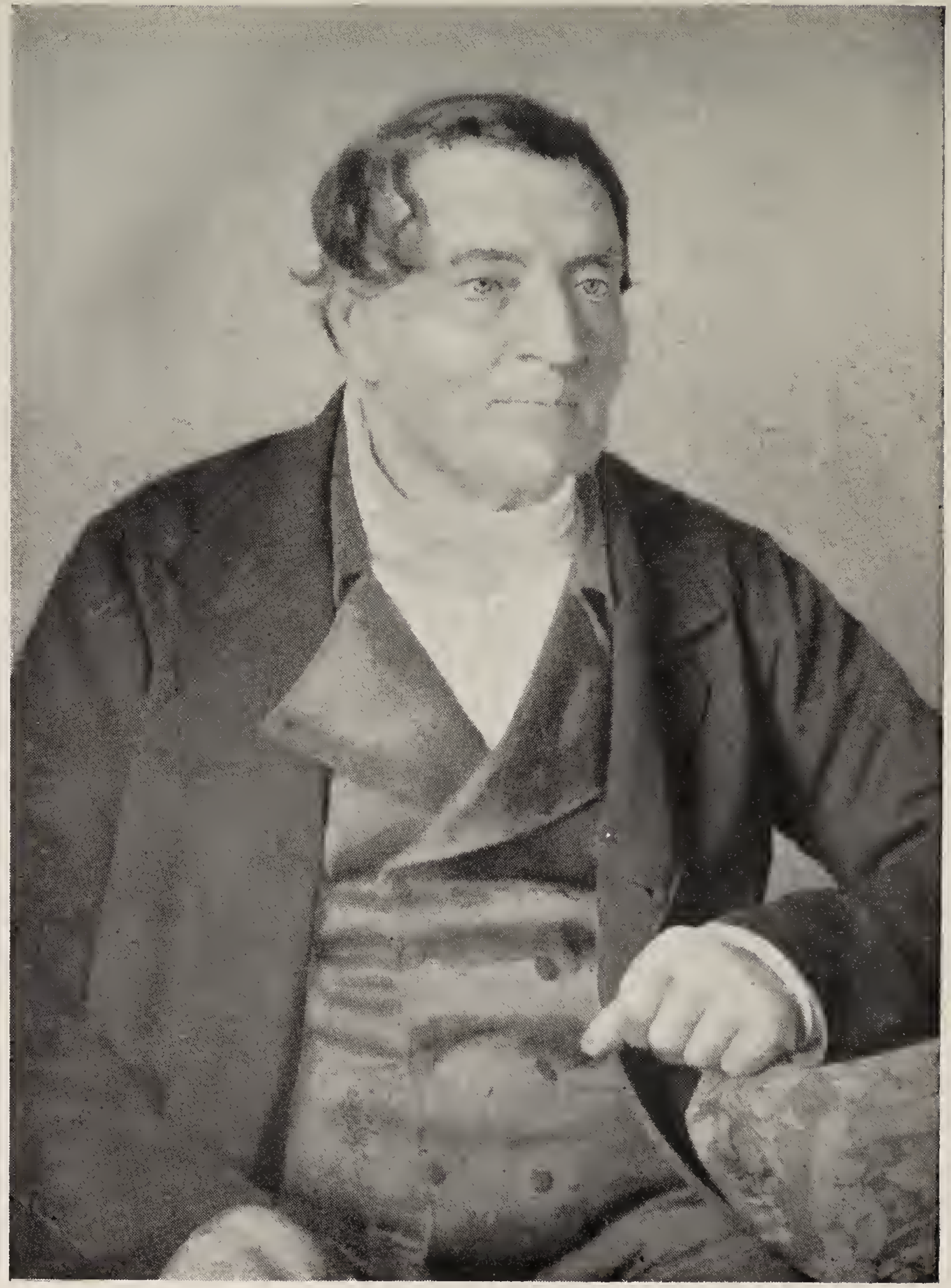
[1] Family Papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.
[2] Silton Parish Registers, co. Dorset.



SUSANNA GOLDSBROUGH (1792-1823),
of Silton, Dorset.



ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH (1793-1866),
of Gillingham, Dorset.

in 1817, Mary, daughter of William and Mary Forward (*née* Jupe), of Wolverton, near Mere. They were of equal age and were said to be " as good as anything there was in Gillingham." They were blessed with numerous offspring—three sons and six daughters—the firstborn son alone not surviving. All of them were educated to the standard of middle-class families common to their time, the two boys being sent to boarding-schools and the girls well-grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as also in sewing, knitting, &c. One daughter, Mary, was taught to draw, paint, sing, and play the piano, and she was trained for a governess. The family tradition of education was thus kept fresh and fragrant in the new generation. The mother had the reputation of being a careful and well-domesticated house-wife, who kept the household linen clean and smooth, and the dining-room replenished with good things. In the stables were well-fed horses, and in or near the malthouse was brewed that golden liquor known as " October beer "—a few spoonfuls of which, thrown on the fire, sent up a blue, spirituous flame! Here, indeed, was " the devil-in-solution," made from honest barley and Kent or Hampshire hops!

Robert Goldsbrough was a kindly, genial host, appearing as a well-bred farmer-publican, gifted with strong common-sense, wisdom of the world, and power of management in affairs. He was something of a pagan in Religion, seldom went to Church, and, in ' closing-time ' on Sunday afternoons, enjoyed making one of a quartette band—violin, 'cello, flute, and fife—his sons adding their quota to the orchestra. At Christmas time, till within a year or two of his death, he gathered round him at the long table in the dining-room of " The Phoenix " his children and their children, where young and old feasted together, cementing their kinship with social joys and family affection. He seemed much disappointed that his eldest son, Robert, on moral and religious grounds, refused to succeed him in the business he had firmly established through long years. In his Will, he left him the smallest portion of any in the family, though he made him a Trustee and Executor!

When taken ill, he declined to have the Vicar of the Parish to see him, and said, " Send for Hannah," his sister-in-law, "and let her read the Bible to me." Hannah Forward, afterwards Mrs. Charles Jupe of Mere, was a sincere 'Evangelical' of the old school who had, amid great hostility and reproach on the part of her friends, forsaken her Church in the interests of personal religion, and become an uncompromising and severely puritanical dissenter. Of all her kindred, Robert Goldsbrough alone, at the time of her secession, showed a tolerant spirit. "Leave her alone," he urged, "she will come all right by and by." At his own last end, he professed to have faith in the Redeemer of mankind, by whose death on the Cross he humbly accepted the forgiveness of sins.

On an upright tombstone in the churchyard on the East side of the Gillingham Parish Church and close to the building is the following inscription :—

In Memory of
ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH
Born Nov^{r}. 2. 1793. Died March 18. 1866.

Also of MARY GOLDSBROUGH
Born June 29. 1793, Died July 25. 1854.

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered."
Psalm 32. 1.

"Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Rom. v., i.

WILL of ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH of GILLINGHAM, DORSET,[1] Innkeeper. Made, May 14th, 1861. Proved, April 14th, 1866. Sworn under £3,000. Administration granted to Robert Goldsbrough, son of deceased, the Executor, power being reserved of making the like Grant to Katherine Hoare, wife of Matthew Henry Hoare (formerly Katherine Goldsbrough, Spinster), daughter of the deceased, the Executor named in the first Codicil.

BEQUESTS, &c.

Son Robert Goldsbrough, £100 to be paid within six months of Testator's decease. Daughter Mary Goldsbrough, Annuity of £25 for her life, to be charged upon Testator's premises known as the Phoenix Inn in Gillingham, with the malthouse, stables, garden and appurtenances, or in the event of sale on account of mortgage (but not otherwise) upon the rest of Testator's real estate. All real and personal Estate to Sylvester Edgar, watchmaker, of Gillingham, and son Robert Goldsbrough as Trustees (they also to be Executors) Upon Trust to realise all securities, call in monies due, and to pay debts, funeral and testamentary expenses : also, to pay off mortgages on real Estate. To have an Inventory and Valuation made of farming stock, alive and dead, stock-in-trade, household furniture, plate, linen, china, &c. and Upon Trust to permit son John Goldsbrough to use, occupy and enjoy the same and receive the rents &c. of real estate for four years after Testator's decease, he paying a sum equivalent to 4 per cent on three equal fourth parts of the whole ; also, any interest on Mortgage of real estate, as well as Annuity to daughter Mary Goldsbrough. If son John should pay three equal fourth parts of the whole as valued within the said four years and three equal fourth parts paid by the Trustees in liquidation of any mortgage on real estate, then the whole estate should be conveyed to son John absolutely subject to the Annuity. But if he should not make these payments or should die within the four years and before the real estate was conveyed to him, then the Trustees should stand possessed of the real estate, farming stock, household goods, &c. and should sell them, and after payment of all debts and charges should stand possessed of the residue Upon Trust to purchase a Government Annuity of £25 for daughter Mary for her life. Then to divide the total residue into four equal parts—one part for son John, one part for daughter Hannah wife of Sylvester Edgar, one part for daughter Ann wife of Henry Meaden, and the remaining part for daughter Katherine. The Inventory to be checked and the Valuation made by competent persons one chosen by son John and one by the Trustees, the two valuers to appoint an umpire in case of difference between them.

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[1] Wills. Blandford District Registry, co. Dorset.

Signed by Testator Robert Goldsbrough, 14 May, 1861, in the presence of Robert S. Freame, Solicitor, Gillingham, and Edward Light his clerk.

CODICIL to WILL of ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH of Gillingham, made 12th July, 1864. Testator revokes previous appointment of Sylvester Edgar as Trustee and Executor, and appoints in his place his daughter Katherine Goldsbrough. He also leaves her £100 for services rendered during her residence with Testator, the legacy to be in addition to her share of residue of estate.

Same witnesses as to Will.

Second CODICIL to WILL of ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH of Gillingham, made 28th December, 1865. Testator revokes legacy of £100 to son Robert Goldsbrough and substitutes for it a legacy of £200 to him.

Same witnesses as to Will and first Codicil.

Robt Goldsbrough
[1816]

A word must be said regarding the two sisters of Robert Goldsbrough of Gillingham, who became respectively Susanna Stokes and Jane Alford. The former, whose portrait accompanies that of her brother, left two evidences of her attainments. One was a large illustrated sheet with crude pictures round the borders of " The Cloud Cap'd Towers, The Gorgeous Palaces, The Solemn Temple, The Great Globe Itself," &c., and in the centre, specimens in verse of a girl's handwriting, signed below by

Susanna Goldsbrough

Her Hand and Pen. June 14, 1804. Aged 12 years.[1]

The other evidence consists of a pungent letter written in 1821 to her future brother-in-law, William Alford of Milton Clevedon, Somerset, who seemed very remiss in declaring his intentions to her sister Jane, whom he afterwards married. She deals with the person addressed in no gentle terms as appears from the following sentences:—

> " I am really astonished that you can behave with so little kind feeling towards her to whom you have pretended to be attached for the last seven years as to absent yourself so long at such a time, and particularly at your leaving her at all doubtful of your future designs respecting her . . . . . I sometimes hope to find you the honest man I once expected to, and in that hope I subscribe myself,
>
> Yours &c. S. Stokes."[2]

Mrs. Wm. Alford, known as " Aunt Jane," continued to reside at " Sandway," Bourton, Dorset, till the day of her death in 1873, leaving four children.

ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH of MERE, elder son of Robert and Mary Goldsbrough of Gillingham, was born at " The Phoenix," Jan. 13th, 1822. He was presently sent to a Boarding School at Bourton, Dorset, then conducted by a Mr. Tucker, and was for three half years the head scholar, gaining prizes or certificates in testimony of his achievements. Soon after leaving school, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Neave of " The Square," Gillingham, a reliable and respected Quaker, who was a chemist and druggist, grocer and draper. About this time, the young apprentice, who probably continued to live at home close by, contracted the bad habits of drinking, card-playing till midnight, going off on horseback with gay companions on Sunday afternoons to play skittles at some distant inn and returning hardly sober. Of parental discipline there seems to have been but little when school days were left behind. It was, however, during his apprenticeship that the erring youth, in a significant phrase, " got Religion." The new light, and a new way of life, came to him through the small Baptist community of the town, and he joined himself to that body as a ' reformed character ' barely out of his teens ! It was no fanciful change but a revolution and conversion to a strict and earnest Christian life. He turned his back on all his old social enticements and entanglements, and his face towards sobriety, industry and vital godliness as represented by the rigid Puritan piety of the early 19th century. At the end of his apprenticeship, he went to London and became a " Waterloo House young man "—then one of the principal drapery establishments in the City. Here he improved his position, but spent his Sundays in evangelistic work, preaching, as opportunity offered, the Gospel of Redemption through faith in Christ Jesus, which had made him a new man. In due time he removed to Brighton, also as a drapers' assistant in a large business. His heart, however, was in definitely Christian work, and he abandoned £60 a year ' living in ' to join the Brighton Town Mission as an evangelist at £80 ' living out.' Here he married (1) Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Burford of Salisbury, who died leaving a baby-girl, Fanny Louisa, and (2) Anne, daughter of Thomas Bates of Hamsey, near Lewes. In 1855, he brought her with him to Mere, where she had several children (sons), three of whom survived. At Mere, with the backing and support of the principal employer of labour, his uncle by marriage and cousin by blood, the late Mr. Charles Jupe, Silk Throwster, he carried on his evangelistic labours as a village preacher and visitor, keeper of a book depôt (with a colporteur for a wide district in Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset), dispenser of Homœopathic medicines with free advice, deacon and secretary of the Congregational Church and Superintendent of its large Sunday School, correspondent with the Government Education Department for four or five British Schools, and Secretary or Treasurer of the flourishing Temperance Society. Thus his active days were spent till the summer of 1885, when, after an attack of apoplexy, he passed away at the age of 63, in the presence of his three sons. A large concourse of people attended his funeral, every mark of respect being shown. The Service was conducted by the Secretary of the Congregational County Union, Rev. Thomas

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[1] Family Papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

[2] Ibid.

Mann of Trowbridge. Rev. J. E. Drover of Wincanton preached a funeral sermon on the following Sunday, while the Vicar paid an appropriate tribute to his character and labours from the pulpit of the Parish Church. Obituary notices appeared in six Journals from one of which, contributed by the late Mr. J. Farley Rutter, Solicitor, of Mere and Shaftesbury, the following extracts are taken.[1]

" It is with much regret that we have to record the death of a very valued worker in the Temperance Cause. Robert Goldsbrough, of Mere, died on August 22nd. From the time he became a resident in Mere he had been associated with the Temperance workers in that town, and always proved himself an active, useful fellow-labourer. His father kept a well-known and much-frequented old English hostelry at Gillingham, which he strove to carry on in the least objectionable manner. His son was apprenticed to a neighbour who became a zealous teetotaller, and it was then that he received his first religious impressions amongst the Baptists. . . . . Few men worked harder or more unostentatiously and unselfishly than he. He was willing to take a part in any movement having for its object the well-being of man, and the elevation and improvement of the working-classes. His views were very catholic, and he never hesitated to give a helping hand when any good was to be accomplished. His great aim and delight was to benefit his neighbours ; and to do this he freely gave his time, and was always ready at the call of charity or misfortune. He had a natural gift in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and a deep belief in the curative power of Homoeopathy ; and for many years was the wise and sympathizing friend to the poor, in their times of sickness, sorrow or accident. . . . . . At all times and on all occasions he maintained the Christian character of the Temperance reformation. Though surrounded from his earliest years with Church of England influence, he became a dissenter by conviction and held his views with great tenacity. He found it difficult to put up with narrowmindedness and exclusiveness, and rejoiced when opportunities were offered for large-hearted and united efforts against sin and the nation's curse. His religion was of that healthy, practical character that enabled him to take a part in any parish, or local, or philanthropic effort. . . . . The Christian Church and the Temperance cause have lost in Robert Goldsbrough an earnest, devoted worker and the poor a kind friend. He has left a widow and three sons, and the writer of this sketch hopes they may be cheered, comforted, and encouraged, by the useful, self-sacrificing, and devoted life of their honoured father."

His remains were interred in the lower half of the Mere cemetery, just behind the chapel, and on a red granite tombstone are the following inscriptions :—

In Loving Memory of
ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH
(of Mere)
who died Aug. 22. 1885. Aged 63 years.
" Having served his generation according to the will of God, he fell asleep."

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[1] *Western Temperance Herald,* Oct., 1885.

MARY GOLDSBROUGH (1824—1897),
of Gillingham, Dorset.

Also of
ANNE GOLDSBROUGH, his widow,
who died May 25th, 1917. Aged 90 years.
" She trusted in the name that is above every name."

ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH, of Mere, co. Wilts, Bookseller and Stationer, made his Will, 29 April, 1882. Proved, 4 November, 1885. Gross value of Estate, £1666–13–4. Administration granted to Giles Forward Goldsbrough, Albert Goldsbrough, and John Bates Goldsbrough, the sons of deceased and Executors named in the Will.[1]

BEQUESTS &c.

To each of children living at Testator's death, £20. Just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to be paid as soon as possible after decease. The total estate to be given to Testator's Trustees, viz. his sons, Giles Forward Goldsbrough, Albert Goldsbrough, and John Bates Goldsbrough, Upon Trust to permit Testator's Wife to enjoy such parts of estate as did not yield income, or otherwise to sell the same and invest the residue in Government Stocks of Great Britain, or on real security in England, or in the bonds of any Railway, Waterworks, or Gas Company in England, and to pay the interest on that and on such parts as yielded income to the Trustees, and also such parts of the capital as might seem desirable to them for the benefit of Testator's wife, Anne Goldsbrough, during her life or widowhood. After her decease or second marriage whichever should first happen, the residue of the estate to be divided equally between Testator's four children—full power of sale being given to the Trustees. Executors and Trustees as above.

Signed by Testator, in the presence of J. Farley Rutter, Solicitor, Mere, and Clarence Rutter, his clerk.

CODICIL to the WILL of ROBERT GOLDSBROUGH of Mere, made 22 July, 1884. Testator desires his Executors to allow the youngest of them, John Bates Goldsbrough, to take for his own use one hundred pounds worth of his stock-in-trade at cost price, or the whole of it if short of that amount.

Witnesses to Codicil, Henry Chard, Elizabeth Chard.

Robt Goldsbrough
1867.

In November, 1885, Robert Goldsbrough's business was disposed of[2] and sometime afterwards his house sold, all the members of the family having left Mere after being connected with the town or near neighbourhood within a radius of six miles for at least 350 years.

Some reference must here be made to MARY GOLDSBROUGH of Gillingham, eldest surviving and only unmarried daughter of Robert Goldsbrough of that town. Born in 1824, she received the best education then accorded to intelligent citizens of the Middle Class, obtaining her instruction at Salisbury School. She there gained some knowledge of Music, Drawing and Painting—the Arts usually regarded as the fitting embellishments of a feminine career. Nothing could have been more suited for the positions she filled as Governess in several well-appointed households, both at home and abroad. In this capacity she served with Mrs. Maggs of Silton, Dorset, and was then induced by a neighbouring gentleman to accompany him and his wife and family to New Zealand, where he proposed to settle. The summer of 1851, therefore, saw her sailing for the far-off shores of a sparsely settled and little known country. One of her pupils, writing to her at this time, and being fearful of violating her laws of preciseness, hopes she will drop most of them into the ocean on her way out. In another letter, the same affectionate scholar plaintively writes:—" I shall miss your voice, dear Goby, this Christmas; who will now pour sweet melody into our attentive ears? Who will sing, 'Oh, The Merry Days'?" With Mr. and Mrs. Martin, at Stour House, East Tamaki, near Auckland, her lot was cast for the next five years, at the end of which, through indifferent health, she returned home, arriving in her native land in 1857. In the early sixties, Mary Goldsbrough came to live with her brother Robert at Mere and taught his children. About the year 1869, we find her at Heddington in the family of Mr. Du Boulay; and in 1872, at Landford, near Salisbury in the household of Mrs. Matcham. As the years wore on, being in possession of a small competency, she made a home in a cottage for herself in her native place. There she devoted her best remaining energies to Christian and philanthropic work. As an ardent churchwoman she strove to promote the welfare of institutions in connection with the Church of England. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, The Waifs and Strays Society, The British and Foreign Bible Society, the local Dorcas Society, The Church of England Temperance Society, all found in her a friend. As a Sunday School teacher till she was nearly 70, and as a District Visitor, she rendered effective service in the parish, her efforts being much appreciated by the Vicar. Her religion was not of an emotional type, but appealed rather to

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[1] Wills. Principal Registry, London, Probate Division.
[2] Family Papers in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
G. denotes Gillingham, co. Dorset.
T. denotes Taringa, Brisbane, Queensland.

LDSBROUGH
berley,
ensland.

= ALICE
dau. of
Joseph
Hallett of
Moggill,
Queensland.

ELIZABETH ELLEN
b. 1873, G.
m. Alfred H. Elliott of
Taringa, formerly of
Barnstable, Eng., 1900.
Two children :
Elizabeth A. D. Elliott and
Alfred G. Elliott.

OLDSBROUGH
.
1920.
ager.

= ANNIE
dau. of
A. Nichol
of Ipswich, Q.

IRENE ELLEN
b. 1899,
Ipswich, Q.

PHYLLIS MARY
b. 1906,
Ipswich, Q.

JUNE
Ipswich, Q.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
C. denotes Camberwell, London.

LLEN
f John
Coulson,
of
Hartnell,
m Hill,
W.

EDITH JULIA MARY
b. 1885, C.
m. John Bright
Keeble at Camberwell, 1907.
Dau. and son :
Ann Cynthia, *b.* 1920 ;
Graham Henry, b. 1921.

FLORENCE EMILY
b. 1887, C.
m. Bertram David
Thomas at Camberwell, 1910.
One dau. Edith
Linda, *b.* 1912.

HARMSTON G.
ov., 1914, at
am Hill, S.W.

daughter of Robert Goldsbrough of that town. Born in 1824, she received the best education then accorded to intelligent citizens of the Middle Class, obtaining her instruction at Salisbury School. She there gained some knowledge of Music, Drawing and Painting—the Arts usually regarded as the fitting embellishments of a feminine career. Nothing could have been more suited for the positions she filled as Governess in several well-appointed households, both at home and abroad. In this capacity she served with Mrs. Maggs of Silton, Dorset, and was then induced by a neighbouring gentleman to accompany him and his wife and family to New Zealand, where he proposed to settle. The summer of 1851, therefore, saw her sailing for the far-off shores of a sparsely settled and little known country. One of her pupils, writing to her at this time, and being fearful of violating her laws of preciseness, hopes she will drop most of them into the ocean on her way out. In another letter, the same affectionate scholar plaintively writes:—" I shall miss your voice, dear Goby, this Christmas; who will now pour sweet melody into our attentive ears? Who will sing, 'Oh, The Merry Days'?" With Mr. and Mrs. Martin, at Stour House, East Tamaki, near Auckland, her lot was cast for the next five years, at the end of which, through indifferent health, she returned home, arriving in her native land in 1857. In the early sixties, Mary Goldsbrough came to live with her brother Robert at Mere and taught his children. About the year 1869, we find her at Heddington in the family of Mr. Du Boulay; and in 1872, at Landford, near Salisbury in the household of Mrs. Matcham. As the years wore on, being in possession of a small competency, she made a home in a cottage for herself in her native place. There she devoted her best remaining energies to Christian and philanthropic work. As an ardent churchwoman she strove to promote the welfare of institutions in connection with the Church of England. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, The Waifs and Strays Society, The British and Foreign Bible Society, the local Dorcas Society, The Church of England Temperance Society, all found in her a friend. As a Sunday School teacher till she was nearly 70, and as a District Visitor, she rendered effective service in the parish, her efforts being much appreciated by the Vicar. Her religion was not of an emotional type, but appealed rather to

Goldsbrough of Brisbane, &c., Queensland

Sources of Information :
Family Records, etc.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
G. denotes Gillingham, co. Dorset.
T. denotes Taringa, Brisbane, Queensland.

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH = **Ellen**

John Goldsbrough: Second surviving son of Robert and Mary Goldsbrough of Gillingham, co. Dorset, England. *b.* 29 June, 1835, G. *m.* 31 Jan., 1861, Holloway, London. *d.* 1 April, 1898, Taringa, Brisbane. Settled with family in Queensland, 1882.

Ellen: dau. of John E. Maltby of Highgate, London. *d.* 13 Oct., 1921, T. aged 85.

- **Robert Maltby Goldsbrough** = **Annie**
  b. 1862, M. *m.* 1890, at Toowoomba, Queensland. living at Corinda, Brisbane. Company Director and Departmental Manager.
  Annie: dau. of Capt. W. P. George, of co. Pembroke, Eng.
  - **Gwladys Mary** *b.* 1891, T. *m.* Thos. Wm. Mitchell of Oxley, Brisbane, 1922.
  - **Edna Ellis** *b.* 1893, T.
  - **Mabel Emily** *b.* 1895, T. *m.* at Toowong, Q., Reginald Mill of Ballarat, Victoria, from Truro, Eng., 1920.
  - **Arthur John Goldsbrough** = **Dorothea Bridgeman**
    b. 1897, T. *m.* 1925, at Hamilton, Q. living at Brisbane. Departmental Manager.
    Dorothea Bridgeman: dau. of George Franklin of Eagle Farm, nr. Brisbane.
    - **Robert Franklin Goldsbrough** *b.* 1926, Brisbane.
    - **Clare Annette** *b.* 1929, Brisbane.
  - **Elizabeth Parsell** *b.* 1901, T. *m.* Donald Jackson, son of Geo. R. Drysdale of Ipswich, Q., at Sherwood, Q., 1925.
- **Emily Jane** *b.* 1865, M. *m.* Stephen Rose Fuller, son of Rector of Chalvington, co. Sussex, Eng., at Brisbane, 1889. *d.* 1920. No children.
- **Arthur John** *b.* 1868, G. *d.* 1882, G.
- **Mary Forward** *b.* 1870, G. *m.* John Henry Maltby of Wandsworth, London, at Toowong, Queensland, 1904. Two sons : John G. Maltby and Chas. Edgar G. Maltby.
- **John Tom Goldsbrough** = **Alice**
  b. 1871, G. *m.* 1896. living at Amberley, Ipswich, Queensland. Farmer.
  Alice: dau. of Joseph Hallett of Moggill, Queensland.
  - **Robert Hallett Goldsbrough** = **Annie**
    b. 1897, Ipswich, Q. *m.* at Ipswich, Q., 1920. Departmental Manager.
    Annie: dau. of A. Nichol of Ipswich, Q.
    - **Heather June** *b.* 1922, Ipswich, Q.
  - **Irene Ellen** *b.* 1899, Ipswich, Q.
  - **Phyllis Mary** *b.* 1906, Ipswich, Q.
- **Elizabeth Ellen** *b.* 1873, G. *m.* Alfred H. Elliott of Taringa, formerly of Barnstable, Eng., 1900. Two children : Elizabeth A. D. Elliott and Alfred G. Elliott.

Goldsbrough of Camberwell, London, S.E.

M. denotes Mere, co. Wilts.
C. denotes Camberwell, London.

GILES FORWARD GOLDSBROUGH = (1) **Frances Sarah** = (2) **Kate Elizabeth**

Giles Forward Goldsbrough: Eldest son of Robert and Anne Goldsbrough of Mere, co. Wilts. *b.* 11 Feb., 1856, M. *m.* 16 Sept., 1879, Peckham, S.E. *m.* 9 Jan., 1930, Camberwell, S.E. M.B. and C.M. Aberdeen, 1877. M.D. Aberdeen, 1881. Physician at Camberwell, S.E., 1877–1899, and at Herne Hill, S.E., 1899–19...

(1) Frances Sarah: dau. of Richard Latham of Peckham, London, S.E. *b.* 1859. *d.* 20 June, 1929.

(2) Kate Elizabeth, dau. of William Henry Jeffery of Camberwell, London, S.E.

- **Giles Herbert Goldsbrough** = **Victoria Patience**
  b. 3 Aug., 1880, C. *m.* 20 June, 1910, C. Cable Engineer. living at Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent.
  Victoria Patience: 6th dau. of William and Emma Haydon of Herne Hill, London.
  - **Robert Haydon G.** *b.* 31 Jan., 1911, at 'Northfield,' Biggin Hill.
  - **Binda Mary** *b.* 1912, at 'Northfield,' Biggin Hill.
  - **Guy Herbert G.** *b.* 19 Aug., 1914, at 'Northfield,' Biggin Hill.
- **Fanny Maud** *b.* 1882, C. *m.* Wilfrid Keeble at Camberwell, 1914. One dau., Elizabeth Frances. *b.* 1916.
- **Harold Albert Goldsbrough** = **Dorothy Ellen**
  b. 14 Dec., 1883, C. *m.* 10 June, 1911, Streatham Hill, London, S.W. Analytical Chemist. Paper Merchant, Toronto, Canada.
  Dorothy Ellen: 2nd dau. of John Harmston Coulson, decd., and of Mrs. H. B. Hartnell, of Streatham Hill, London, S.W.
  - **Mary Frances** *b.* 1912 at Streatham Hill, S.W.
    dec^d. 1932.
  - **Henry Harmston G.** *b.* 18 Nov., 1914, at Streatham Hill, S.W.
- **Edith Julia Mary** *b.* 1885, C. *m.* John Bright Keeble at Camberwell, 1907. Dau. and son : Ann Cynthia, *b.* 1920 ; Graham Henry, b. 1921.
- **Florence Emily** *b.* 1887, C. *m.* Bertram David Thomas at Camberwell, 1910. One dau. Edith Linda, *b.* 1912.

the sense of right and duty, of goodness and moral order, implying Christian self-denial and a solicitude for the well-being of those around her. She built monastic walls within, keeping a pure shrine in the innermost sanctuary of her heart. In July, 1897, her remains were quietly laid to rest in the Parish Churchyard at Gillingham, the following inscription being on her tomb:—

In Loving Memory of
MARY GOLDSBROUGH,
Second daughter of Robert and Mary Goldsbrough of Gillingham.
Born July 30th, 1824, Died July 15th, 1897.
"She hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

By her Will,[1] made 22 Sept. 1893, proved 10 Aug. 1897, Mary Goldsbrough of Gillingham, Dorset, Spinster, left all her estate and effects—under £350—to her Executors to convert into money and to pay and divide the same as follows:—One fourth part to sister Hannah Edgar, or in default to her children then living equally. One fourth part to sister Catherine Hoare, or in default to her children then living equally. One fourth part to children of late brother Robert Goldsbrough, then living equally. One fourth part to sister Ann Meaden if living, but if not, her share to be divided equally into three parts; one third for sister Hannah Edgar or her children, one third for sister Catherine Hoare or her children, and one third to the children of late brother Robert Goldsbrough equally. Nephew Albert Goldsbrough of Pickering, Yorkshire, and Henry Peace Green of Gillingham, Dorset, Solicitor's clerk, to be Executors of the Will. Witnesses, Robert Atkinson of Gillingham, Schoolmaster, and Martha Mary Green of Gillingham.

Mary Goldsbrough
[1883]

The second son of Robert and Mary Goldsbrough of Gillingham, Dorset, was JOHN GOLDSBROUGH who was born there in 1835. He received his education under the distinguished Dorsetshire poet and linguist, Rev. William Barnes of Dorchester, whose stone statue now adorns the town. After leaving school, John appears to have followed his father's business, and in due time was set up as the landlord of the "George Inn," now the "Talbot Hotel," Mere. In 1861, he married Ellen Maltby of London, and, sometime before his father's death, succeeded to the management of "The Phoenix" at Gillingham. By Robert Goldsbrough's Will, he became the proprietor, subject to mortgage and annuity, and the payment due to his several sisters.

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[1] Wills. Blandford District Registry, 1897.

In a deed dated March 2nd, 1867,[1] all the legatees signed a release and indemnity to Robert Goldsbrough and Katherine Hoare as Executors and Trustees of the Will of their father. It witnesses that John Goldsbrough had paid three of four equal valuation shares to his sisters of the whole property assigned to him and had had a full surrender made to him by the Trustees of the real and personal estate left to him by his father.

A Mortgage[2] on various property in Gillingham and Bourton to secure a sum of £1800 advanced by Georgina Mountjoy Webster of Upper Holloway, Middlesex, was transferred by the Trustees of Robert Goldsbrough, senior, to John Goldsbrough in December, 1867, and a release given to Robert Goldsbrough of Mere and Matthew H. Hoare of Barnsbury, Middlesex, and Katherine his wife.

During his career at "The Phoenix," John Goldsbrough was elected a member of the Gillingham School Board, thus showing his regard for the education of the young. He was also interested in Coursing and Racing, doing much in the seventies of last century to promote the widespread activities of the "Mere Down Coursing Club," which drew large gatherings of horsemen, foot-folk and carriage-people at the Meet from all parts of the surrounding district.

The object of the gathering was to witness the "Sport" of greyhounds, trained for the purpose, racing after wild hares on the open Wiltshire Downs, which usually proved their fatal day. Financially, however, from the landlord's point of view, the enterprise was not a success, and "The Phoenix" was not equal to the monetary strain put upon it. So, it came to pass that the old-established hostelry was sold, and its business passed into other hands. Likewise, also, the "Lamb Inn," Bourton, and "Sandway," Bourton, went out of the family, Frances Goldsbrough Alford, the last of her generation, being discharged from her tenancy of the house built by her grandfather, Robert Goldsbrough, linen manufacturer.

At the age of 45, John Goldsbrough found himself stranded and up against a hostile or non-sympathetic world. By his best friends he was advised and helped to emigrate to Australia in 1878, later to be followed by his wife and five children. The family took up their abode in 1882 at Taringa, Brisbane,

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[1] Family Deeds in possession of Albert Goldsbrough.
[2] Ibid.

Queensland, where the parents remained to the end of their days. John Goldsbrough was kind, genial and gentlemanly in disposition and demeanour, but seemed unable to battle with adverse circumstances, or to retrieve ill-fortune, though he was not lacking in judgment, sobriety, or commonsense. Without sharing the shrewd, thrifty, businesslike ways of his father, he had allowed matters to drift till there was no hope of recovery. He died at the age of 62, upheld by the affection and filial support of his wife and children. The following Obituary Notice appeared in the "Brisbane Courier," April 14, 1898:—

> Death of a Taringa Board Member.
>
> At yesterday's meeting of the Taringa Board, Mr. Morrow said that they were all aware that day that they had an empty chair. Mr. Goldsbrough, chairman last year, and a member of the Board for the past six years, had passed away. In connection with his death, he begged to move—"That at this, the first meeting of the Board since the death of Mr. John Goldsbrough, we desire to place on record our regret at his sudden removal from amongst us, and express our heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement; and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the widow, bearing the chairman's signature." Mr. Moore seconded. He thought Mr. Goldsbrough would be greatly missed by the ratepayers as well as the members. Other members bore similar testimony. The motion was carried unanimously.

The interment took place at Toowong cemetery. His widow survived him, living in a sunny old age, till 1921, when she passed away at fourscore and five years, beloved of her children.

John Goldsbrough

[1867]

MEMORABILIA of Three Sons of Robert Goldsbrough of Mere. From "WHO'S WHO," 1926–29.

GOLDSBROUGH, GILES FORWARD, M.D.; Consulting Physician for Diseases of the Nervous System to the London Homoeopathic Hospital, W.C.; *b.* Mere, Wiltshire; *s.* of Robert and Anne Goldsbrough; *m.* 1879, Frances S. Latham of London; two *s.* three *d.* *Educ.:* Ackender House School, Alton, Hants.; University of Aberdeen. In general practice, 1877–95; Assistant Physician to the London Homoeopathic Hospital, 1895–1906; instituted department for diseases of the Nervous System at that Hospital; Fellow and Past President of the British Homoeopathic Society; Member of the Aristotelian Society for the Systematic study of Philosophy; Member of Camberwell Green Congregational Church, 1877–1912; Superintendent of Young People's Institute there, 1888–1910. *Publications:* Contributor of Papers to the Homoeopathic and Aristotelian Societies' Publications; editor of the British Homoeopathic Journal. *Recreations:* gardening. Add., 42 Welbeck St., W.1. Churchside, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

Other Publications: "Mental Activity from a Realist Standpoint," 1909. "First Principles in Therapeutics," 1916

From YORKSHIRE "COUNTY WHO'S WHO," 1912.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Rev. Albert*—2nd son of Robert Goldsbrough, of Mere, Wilts., by Anne, dau. of Thomas Bates, of Hamsey, nr. Lewes, Sussex. Born at Mere, Wilts.: 31 Dec. 1858; educ. at Private Schls.; Airedale College, Bradford, and Univ. of Edinburgh, M.A. 1883; is Congregational Minister at Pickering, Yorks., since Sept. 1886; Governor of United Independent College, Bradford, since 1909; Hon. District Ministerial Sec., Yorks. Congregational Union (Incorporated) since 1888; Member of Pickering School Board 1899–1903 and of Committee of Management Council Schools since 1903; President of Pickering Castle Lawn Tennis Club. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* Pickering, Yorks. *Author:* "The History of the Independent Church, Pickering." *Notes.*—Is descended from the Goldsbroughs of Goldsborough, nr. Knaresborough. The family settled in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire about 1500. [or earlier]. *Further information.*—Governor of Lady Lumley's Grammar School, Pickering, 1916–17. Chairman of the Yorkshire Congregational Union, 1917–18. Congregational Minister at Burley-in-Wharfedale, 1918–1926. Chaplain at Scalebor Park (Mental Hospital), 1918–1926. Assistant-Secretary, Yorks. Congregational Union (Incorporated), 1920–24. Author of "Memorials of the Goldesborough Family."

GOLDSBROUGH, *John*—3rd son of Robert and Anne Goldsbrough, of Mere, Wilts. Born at Mere, 22 July, 1860; educ. at Private Schls., Medical Dispenser 1885–1899. Superintendent, Vine St. Mission, E.C., 1907–9. Registration Clerk at Sir John Barlow's, Eastcheap, E.C., 1910–1923. Married (1) Mary, dau. of Thomas Wiltshire, of Mere; (2) Muriel May, widow of George Frederick Rooper of Nascott House, Watford, Herts., Esquire. No children. *Address*, 119 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Giles F. Goldsbrough.
[1910]

Albert Goldsbrough.
[1920]

John B. Goldsbrough.
[1924]

HAROLD ALBERT GOLDSBROUGH,
Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, British Expeditionary Forces,
France.

ROBERT HALLETT GOLDSBROUGH,
Lance-Corpl. Machine Gun Section, Australian Imperial Forces,
France.

Volunteers in the Great War, 1914—1918.

NOTES on the Family of John Goldsbrough, of Taringa, Brisbane, Queensland.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Robert Maltby*, son of John and Ellen Goldsbrough of Gillingham, Dorset. Born 4 Aug. 1862 at Mere, Wilts. Educ. Private Boarding Schl. Apprenticed to Silk Mercer, London. Emigrated to Queensland, 1882. Joined Firm of Pike Brothers, Brisbane. Celebrated 25th anniversary of service, 1912; presented with gold watch and chain and jewel casket; health honoured and cheers given. Still with Firm, 1930. Married Annie George; one son Arthur John, and four daus. *Address*, Chepstow, Hilda St., Corinda, Brisbane, Queensland.

GOLDSBROUGH, *John Tom*, son of John and Ellen Goldsbrough. Born at Gillingham, 10 May, 1871. Educ. Private Boarding Schl. Emigrated to Queensland, 1882. Farmer at Amberley, Ipswich, Q. Married Alice Hallett; one son, two daus. Sent son, Robert Hallett Goldsbrough, to the Great War in Europe [1914–18], who returned home after slight wounds, amidst family rejoicings; resides at Ipswich, Q.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Emily Jane*, *Mary Forward*, and *Elizabeth Ellen*, daus. of John and Ellen Goldsbrough, all married as set forth in Pedigree.

Notes on the Family of Giles Forward Goldsbrough, of Herne Hill, S.E.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Giles Herbert*. Born at Camberwell, 3 Aug. 1880. Educ. Camberwell Grammar Schl., Dulwich College and Training Ship *Worcester*. Midshipman and Officer Mercantile Marine. Joined Eastern Telegraphs Co. Left Sea for Staff appointment, Electra House, E.C. Married; two s. one d. *Address*, Northfield, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Harold Albert*. Born at Camberwell, 14 Dec. 1883. Educ. Camberwell Grammar Schl. Trained for Analytical Chemist. Qualified Specialist in India Rubber. Married; one s. one d. Joined up in Great War [1914–18] as Private. Made Corporal, Royal Engineers. Promoted to be Lieutenant, 1916. Temporary Captain, 1918. Demobilized, 1919. Joined Firm of Hodge-Sheriff Paper Co. Settled in Toronto, Canada. Became Partner, 1925. *Address*, Federal Building, Toronto.

GOLDSBROUGH, *Fannie Maud*, *Edith Julia Mary*, and *Florence Emily*. Educ. Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell, with distinctions. Married as set forth in Pedigree.

CHAPTER XIII

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH: Wiltshire Branch—Shrewton, Bradford-on-Avon, and Chirton Offshoots

One of the numerous family of Robert Goldsbrough of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, was WILLIAM GOLDISBROUGH who was baptized Feb., 1544–5, married Agnes Beasley 1567, and settled at Shrewton, co. Wilts, as a large yeoman farmer, before or about the same year 1567, and becoming the founder of the Shrewton Branch.

That William was a son of Robert Goldesbrough of East Knoyle there can scarcely be a doubt, the two places being only a few miles apart. The entry of William's baptism is in the Knoyle Register, where his name does not occur again, but it appears for the first time in the Shrewton Register in 1567, where his marriage with Agnes Beasley is recorded. Four members of the Beasley family—Elizabeth, Joane, Avis and Richard—were married at E. Knoyle from 1550 to 1593. And further, in both the Knoyle and Shrewton Branches of the family, the name Augustine is found and the still more uncommon name, Melior, tending to prove kinship and a common parentage.

See, also, Will of Melior Goldesborough of Semley, Wilts, p. 184, where she mentions "Mr. Robert Gouldesborough of Shruton," and Will of Augustine Goldisbrough of New Sarum, Wilts, p. 171, where he mentions "William Goldisbrough of Shroughton."

According to Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. (1822),[1] Shrewton is situated 5¾ miles W.N.W. from Ambresbury and is thus bounded: on the East, by a large extent of unenclosed down; on the West, by Orcheston St. George; on the North, by Elston and Orcheston St. Mary; on the South, by Maddington and Rolleston. The principal proprietors of land were:—

"Gilbert of Puckshipton, who had the Goldisbrough estate by his aunt Gilbert, who married Robert Goldsbrough Cripps" . . . .

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[1] *History of Modern Wilts*, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Hundred of Branch and Dole, p. 35.

Chirton, co. Wilts

S. denotes Shrewton, co. Wilts.
B. denotes Bradford-on-Avon.
C. denotes Chirton, *alias* Cherrington.
U. denotes Urchfont, co. Wilts.

IAM
1582, S.
nder of
sford Branch,
Dorset.

AGNES
bp. 1571, S.
m. Henry Rose
at Tisbury, co. Wilts,
1592.

S.
ill
y,

GEORGE GOULDISBROUGH = ALICE.........
bu. 1687, B.
Yeoman at
Bradford-on-A.

51, C.
67, C.

BRIDGETT
bp. 1654, C.

ANN
m. Robert
Pope.

AMY
m.......Hulbert.

LOVE
m........Stevens.

HN GOULDISBOROUGH = (1) MARY GILBERT *alias* NETTON.
p. 1642, S.
(1659 at Rollestone
) 1703 at Maddington.
u. 1712, B.

bu. 1693, B.

= (2) ELIZABETH CARPENTER.

E
ne, co. Som.)
Robert
of Kingsdown,
-St. Margarets,
s, or of Burrows,
Co., Ireland.

KATHERINE
bp. 1669, B.

ROBERT
bp. 1671, B.
bu. 1675, B.

GEORGE
bp. 1684, B.
bu. 1685, B.

JOHN
bp. 1705, B.
bu. 1705, B.

B.
B.

ELIZABETH
JOHN
JOHN
d. in infancy.

ROBERT GOLDISBROUGH = MAGDALEN
b. & *bp.* 1699–1700, B.
d. 1750 or 51.
Mariner, of London.

dau. of
Edward
Comer.

ELIZABETH
bp. 1703, B.
m. William
Jones, 1724, B.

WILLIAM

a dau.

DANIEL

sex.

E = GEORGE WEST
of Howfield,
co. Essex. *d* 1831.
Rector of Stoke, Guildford.

a dau.

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Gouldisbrough *or* Goldisbrough of Shrewton, Bradford-on-Avon and Chirton, co. Wilts

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of Shrewton, Bradford-on-A., Chirton, etc.
Wills in Somerset House, London.
Herald's *Visitation of Co. Wilts.*, 1623.
Marriage Licences. Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 24.
Inquisition Post Mortem (Miscellaneous), 8 Jas. I, Pt. 7, No. 123.
Proceedings in Chancery.
Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. I, pp. 260 and 369.
Harleian Society Publications. Registers, Vol. 3.
MSS. of Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot, Vicar of Fordington St. George, co. Dorset.

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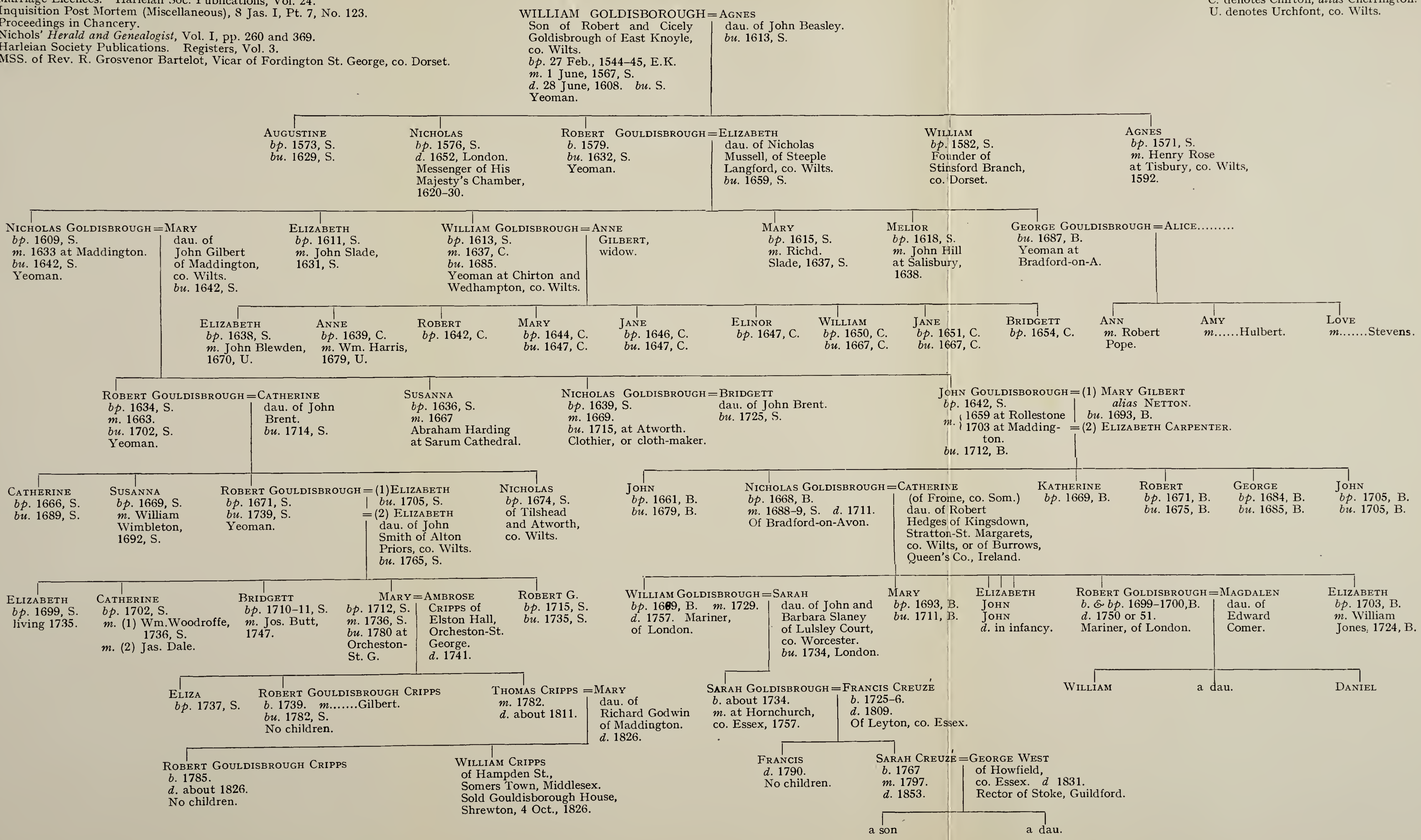


William Goldisborough = Agnes
Son of Robert and Cicely Goldisbrough of East Knoyle, co. Wilts.
bp. 27 Feb., 1544–45, E.K.
m. 1 June, 1567, S.
d. 28 June, 1608. *bu.* S.
Yeoman.
Agnes: dau. of John Beasley. *bu.* 1613, S.

Augustine
bp. 1573, S.
bu. 1629, S.

Nicholas
bp. 1576, S.
d. 1652, London.
Messenger of His Majesty's Chamber, 1620–30.

Robert Gouldisbrough = Elizabeth
b. 1579.
bu. 1632, S.
Yeoman.
Elizabeth: dau. of Nicholas Mussell, of Steeple Langford, co. Wilts. *bu.* 1659, S.

William
bp. 1582, S.
Founder of Stinsford Branch, co. Dorset.

Agnes
bp. 1571, S.
m. Henry Rose at Tisbury, co. Wilts, 1592.

Nicholas Goldisbrough = Mary
bp. 1609, S.
m. 1633 at Maddington.
bu. 1642, S.
Yeoman.
Mary: dau. of John Gilbert of Maddington, co. Wilts. *bu.* 1642, S.

Elizabeth
bp. 1611, S.
m. John Slade, 1631, S.

William Goldisbrough = Anne
bp. 1613, S.
m. 1637, C.
bu. 1685.
Yeoman at Chirton and Wedhampton, co. Wilts.
Anne: Gilbert, widow.

Mary
bp. 1615, S.
m. Richd. Slade, 1637, S.

Melior
bp. 1618, S.
m. John Hill at Salisbury, 1638.

George Gouldisbrough = Alice.........
bu. 1687, B.
Yeoman at Bradford-on-A.

Elizabeth
bp. 1638, S.
m. John Blewden, 1670, U.

Anne
bp. 1639, C.
m. Wm. Harris, 1679, U.

Robert
bp. 1642, C.

Mary
bp. 1644, C.
bu. 1647, C.

Jane
bp. 1646, C.
bu. 1647, C.

Elinor
bp. 1647, C.

William
bp. 1650, C.
bu. 1667, C.

Jane
bp. 1651, C.
bu. 1667, C.

Bridgett
bp. 1654, C.

Ann
m. Robert Pope.

Amy
m.......Hulbert.

Love
m........Stevens.

Robert Gouldisbrough = Catherine
bp. 1634, S.
m. 1663.
bu. 1702, S.
Yeoman.
Catherine: dau. of John Brent. *bu.* 1714, S.

Susanna
bp. 1636, S.
m. 1667 Abraham Harding at Sarum Cathedral.

Nicholas Goldisbrough = Bridgett
bp. 1639, S.
m. 1669.
bu. 1715, at Atworth.
Clothier, or cloth-maker.
Bridgett: dau. of John Brent. *bu.* 1725, S.

John Gouldisborough = (1) Mary Gilbert *alias* Netton. *bu.* 1693, B. = (2) Elizabeth Carpenter.
bp. 1642, S.
m. { 1659 at Rollestone; 1703 at Maddington.
bu. 1712, B.

Catherine
bp. 1666, S.
bu. 1689, S.

Susanna
bp. 1669, S.
m. William Wimbleton, 1692, S.

Robert Gouldisbrough = (1) Elizabeth *bu.* 1705, S. = (2) Elizabeth dau. of John Smith of Alton Priors, co. Wilts. *bu.* 1765, S.
bp. 1671, S.
bu. 1739, S.
Yeoman.

Nicholas
bp. 1674, S.
of Tilshead and Atworth, co. Wilts.

John
bp. 1661, B.
bu. 1679, B.

Nicholas Goldisbrough = Catherine
bp. 1668, B.
m. 1688–9, S. *d.* 1711.
Of Bradford-on-Avon.
Catherine: (of Frome, co. Som.) dau. of Robert Hedges of Kingsdown, Stratton-St. Margarets, co. Wilts, or of Burrows, Queen's Co., Ireland.

Katherine
bp. 1669, B.

Robert
bp. 1671, B.
bu. 1675, B.

George
bp. 1684, B.
bu. 1685, B.

John
bp. 1705, B.
bu. 1705, B.

Elizabeth
bp. 1699, S.
living 1735.

Catherine
bp. 1702, S.
m. (1) Wm. Woodroffe, 1736, S.
m. (2) Jas. Dale.

Bridgett
bp. 1710–11, S.
m. Jos. Butt, 1747.

Mary = Ambrose
bp. 1712, S.
m. 1736, S.
bu. 1780 at Orcheston-St. G.
Ambrose: Cripps of Elston Hall, Orcheston-St. George. *d.* 1741.

Robert G.
bp. 1715, S.
bu. 1735, S.

William Goldisbrough = Sarah
bp. 1689, B. *m.* 1729.
d. 1757. Mariner, of London.
Sarah: dau. of John and Barbara Slaney of Lulsley Court, co. Worcester. *bu.* 1734, London.

Mary
bp. 1693, B.
bu. 1711, B.

Elizabeth
John
John
d. in infancy.

Robert Goldisbrough = Magdalen
b. & *bp.* 1699–1700, B.
d. 1750 or 51.
Mariner, of London.
Magdalen: dau. of Edward Comer.

Elizabeth
bp. 1703, B.
m. William Jones, 1724, B.

Eliza
bp. 1737, S.

Robert Gouldisbrough Cripps
b. 1739. *m.*.......Gilbert.
bu. 1782, S.
No children.

Thomas Cripps = Mary
m. 1782.
d. about 1811.
Mary: dau. of Richard Godwin of Maddington. *d.* 1826.

Sarah Goldisbrough = Francis Creuzé
b. about 1734.
m. at Hornchurch, co. Essex, 1757.
Francis Creuzé: *b.* 1725–6. *d.* 1809. Of Leyton, co. Essex.

William

a dau.

Daniel

Robert Gouldisbrough Cripps
b. 1785.
d. about 1826.
No children.

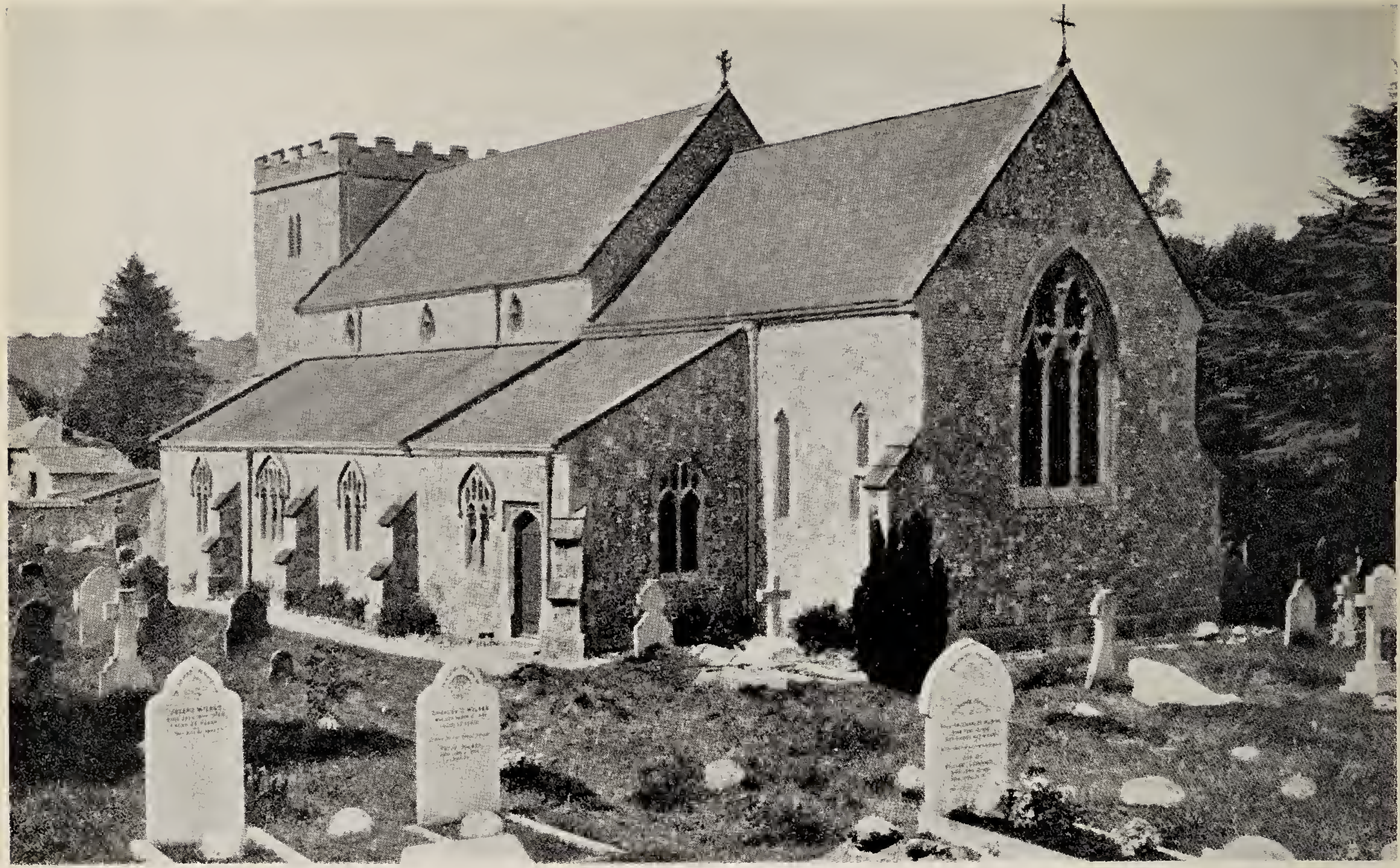
William Cripps
of Hampden St., Somers Town, Middlesex.
Sold Gouldisborough House, Shrewton, 4 Oct., 1826.

Francis
d. 1790.
No children.

Sarah Creuzé = George West
b. 1767
m. 1797.
d. 1853.
George West: of Howfield, co. Essex. *d* 1831. Rector of Stoke, Guildford.

a son

a dau.



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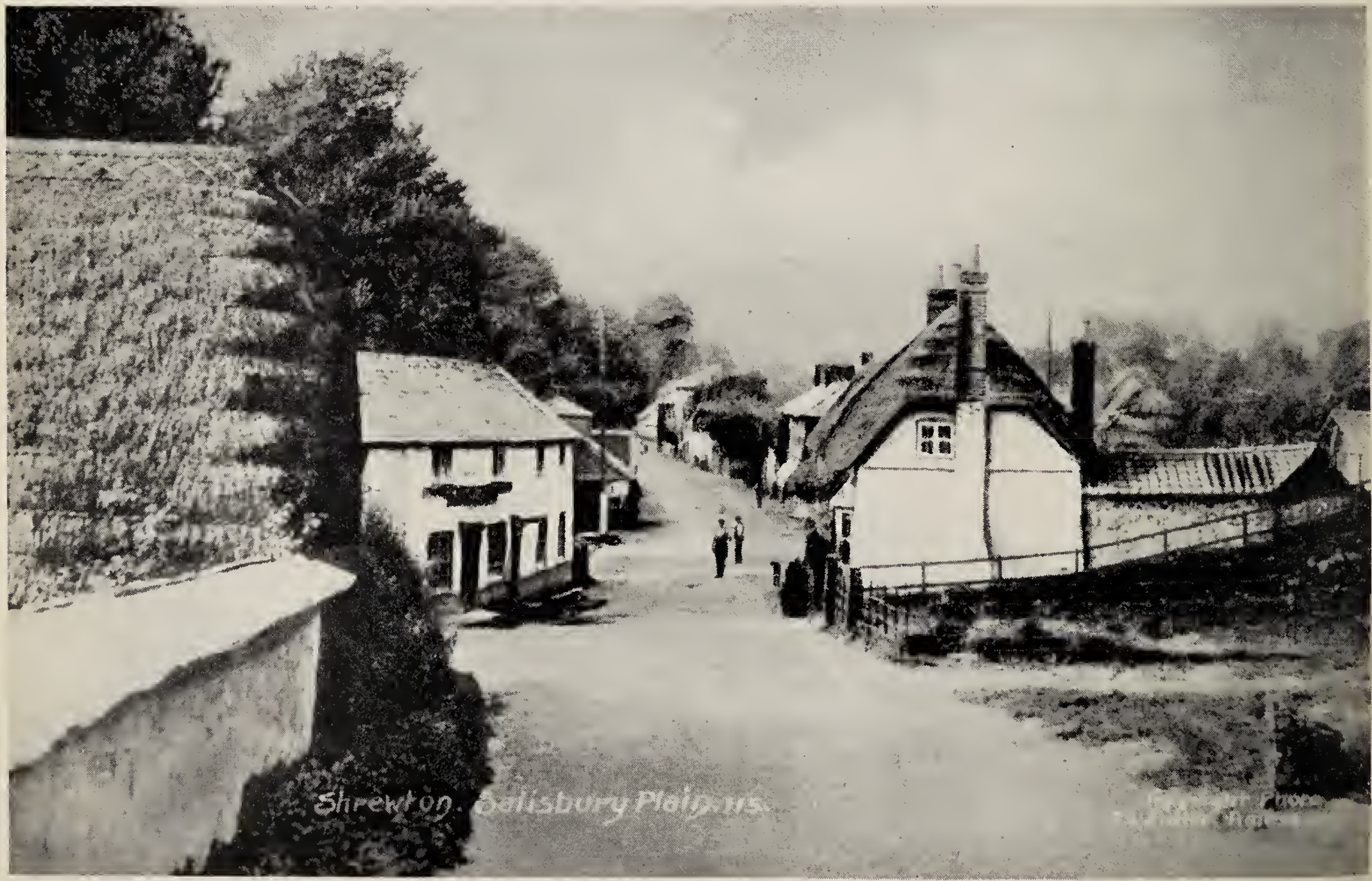
SHREWTON CHURCH, Co. WILTS.



T. L. Fuller *Photo., Amesbury.*

SHREWTON VILLAGE, Co. WILTS.

"The most ancient family of Goldisbrough is extinct here, or merged in Cripps of Orcheston St. George. . . . . Their property descended to Gilbert of Maddington, under Gilbert of Puckshipton."

Mr. W. H. Hudson, the distinguished naturalist and bird-lover, thus describes the village :—[1]

"To be near the spot [Stonehenge] I went to stay at Shrewton, a downland village four miles from "The Stones"; or rather a group of five pretty little villages, almost touching but distinct . . . . each with its own old church and individual parish life. It is a pretty tree-shaded place, full of the crooning sound of turtle-doves, hidden among the wide silent open downs and watered by a clear swift stream, or winter bourne, which dries up during the heats of late summer, and flows again after the autumn rains, 'when the springs rise' in the chalk hills. The road from Shrewton to Amesbury, a straight white band lying across a green country, passes within a few yards of Stonehenge.

"I went to Sunday-morning service at Shrewton Church. It was strangely restful there after that noisy morning crowd at Stonehenge. The church is white stone with Norman pillars and old oak beams laid over the roof painted or distempered blue—a quiet peaceful blue. There was also a good deal of pleasing blue colour in the glass of the east window. The service was, as I almost invariably find it in a village church, beautiful and impressive."

In a pamphlet entitled "The Orders of Shrewton," contributed by the late Rev. Canon Bennett to the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, July, 1886, is the following :—[2]

"At the enclosure of the open field lands of Shrewton under a private Act of Parliament, passed in 1798, ten acres and sixteen perches were awarded to the churchwardens 'in exchange for lands which they previously possessed.' No record exists of the manner in which 'the Church land' was originally acquired, but it may have resulted from a benefaction which is thus entered in the register :—

1608

Wylliam Gouldesborough gave to the Churche A Cowe y^{e} viii day of May.

With the 'Cowe' he surely gave a cowleaze, which would invest the Church with a status amongst the commoners of the parish . . . . . and would entitle the churchwardens to a share of the common fields at their enclosure."

Then follow the "Orders," seventeen in number, drawn up for the "better government and quiet estate of the parish," and subscribed by the landowners, the vicar, and other parishioners. They are dated, 9th March, 1599, and engrossed in the oldest register of the Church. The twenty-three freeholders, tenants, and commoners sign in the order of their quality, but only six of the signatures are autographs. Amongst these and fourth on the list is the name of William Goldisborough, an " owner of a considerable estate in the parish." The facsimile of his signature was kindly supplied by the Vicar, Rev. Canon Bennett :—

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[1] *Afoot in England,* by W. H. Hudson, chap. XXI.

[2] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine,* Vol. 23, pp. 34–6.

wyllm goldisborough
[1599]

In the Lay Subsidies for the County of Wilts,[1] 1571, Hundred of Branch and Dole, parish of Shrewton, William Goldesborough is returned as owning goods to the value of £15, and pays a subsidy of 25s. Nine persons in all contributed £5–15s. including John Basely, 20s. Again, in 1576, William Goldesborough on £15 worth of goods paid 25s.—the highest sum in the parish. In 1597 and in 1599 other payments were made of 29s. 4d. each, William Goulsborough's being the second highest.

On a freestone Tablet painted black with gold capital letters in Shrewton Church is the Inscription :—

> Here vnderneth are interred the bodies of William Gouldisboroughe and Agnes his wife who had issue Augustine, Nicholas, Robert, William, and Agnes, and deceased the 28 of June And the 20 of July in the yeares of our Redemption 1608 and 1613.
>
> Whose vertuous life in Christ their souls made safe
> They cannot have a worthyer epitaph.

Upon the death of William Goldesborough, Gent. An Inquisition was taken at Salisbury, 17 Sept. 8 James I. (1610).[2] The Jury say that William Goldesborough was seized as of fee of Winterbourne Shrewton, co. Wilts of —— acres 2 messuages, &c. in Shrewton and Netton. By his Will he gave to his son Robert Goldesborough and his heirs males his manor and farm of Winterbourne Shrewton together with all the lands belonging thereto, or in default to his son Austyne Goldesborough and his heirs, or in default to his son William Goldesborough and his heirs, or in default to his son Nicholas Goldesborough and his heirs, or in default to heirs females of the sons in succession, or in default to Agnes Rose (now wife to Henry Rose) ' my daughter,' and her heirs. The jury say that William Goldesborough died 28 June, 6 James I (1608) at Winterbourne Shrewton, and Augustine his son was of the age of 30 years and more when his father died.

On August 12th, 1576, NICHOLAS the sonne of WILLIAM GOLDESBURYE was Baptized at the Shrewton Parish Church.[3] He was the second son, his elder brother being Augustine Goldesbrough, of whose career nothing is known.

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[1] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts, Record Office. 198/284, 198/274, 198/329, 198/336.

[2] Inquisitions Post Mortem (Miscellaneous), 8 Jas. I, Pt. VII, No. 123.

[3] Shrewton Parish Registers.

An Inquisition was taken at Lavington Forum, co. Wilts, 24 Sept. 1619, before Nicholas Goldesborowe, gent., deputy escheator, after the death of Thomas Chafyn, esquire.[1]

About the year 1624–5, A Petition was received from Nicholas Goldisburgh,[2] one of the Messengers of his Majestie's Chamber, for the benefit of one Taber's estate when forfeited to his Majesty. But this being a fatt morsel, his Majesty reserved it for Maister Doctor Chambers.

In a Suit in Chancery, May, 1627,—GOULDISBOROUGH *versus* CLAVEL, Kt.,[3] the Complainants were Nicholas Gouldisborough of London, gent, Dorothy Whitmore and Lucy Bently. They state some years before, Sir William Clavel, now knight, married Mabell Roper and had with her a fair portion. she lived with him many years until he misbehaved himself when a separation took place and an agreement was made by the mediation of Lord Arundell of Wardour, her kinsman, by which Sir William made provision for an annuity. Before her death, the said Dame Mabell entrusted Nicholas Gouldisborough with the payment of certain sums of money, &c. on her death to Dorothy Whitmore and Lucy Bently two of her kinswomen. Immediately after her decease, he took upon himself the burden of the Trust, discharged her debts and disposed of her monies, &c. according to her desires, and was ready to continue in Trust for the same. Sir William, however, claims that her money, &c. belong to him. Complainant, asks to be empowered to execute the Trust.

In his Answer, Sir William declares that Nicholas Gouldisborough is of no kin to his late wife from whom Defendant lived apart. He claims that all her property belongs to him and desires to recover it from Complainant.

In another Chancery Suit—HALL *versus* GOULDESBOROUGH—dated, 1630,[4] the Complainant, Margaret Hall of London, widow, stated she was possessed of certain messuages, lands, &c. in Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, and elsewhere and cattle at a farm lying in Bardam, co. Sussex, which were worth £400, and were so appraised by Thomas Gouldesborough. Complainant was owed sums of money amongst which was a debt of Robert Gouldesborough's of £60 and of Edward Beezley's of £40. And Complainant was unable to manage her business affairs herself and reposed special trust in Nicholas Gouldesborough of London, gent. who offered to manage her estate. Complainant committed the management to him about two years since, and for that purpose handed over to his charge the writings, bonds, &c. which she possessed. He also received many sums of money from persons indebted to Complainant, including £60 owed by Robert Gouldesborough. He raised by the sale of the farm stock £400, the stock being valued at that rate by Nicholas Gouldesborough's uncle. He had thus got into his hands property of not less than £2,000 value. Complainant not having any writing securing her estate, could obtain no satisfactory account of the property from Nicholas, and he converts to his own use monies raised by rents, debts, and sale. Therefore, Complainant seeks redress in this Court. [See, also, Goldesboroughe *v.* Hall and Roll, p. 183]

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[1] The Index Library., Wiltshire Inquisitions Post Mortem, Charles I. Vol. XXIII, p. 196.

[2] Harleian MS., 1327, fol. 10.

[3] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I. G. 54, No. 38.

[4] Ibid. H. 114, No. 54.

In his Answer[1] to the Plea, Nicholas Goldisbrough, gent. says that about the time mentioned by Complainant, he was residing in or near the City of London and was requested by his uncle, Thomas Goldisbrough, gent., to go with him to Complainant. She related she had suffered many wrongs and was troubled with lawsuits, and needed an experienced friend to help her. Learning from Thomas Goldisbrough that Defendant had done much good to many persons in business of that nature, she placed her affairs in his hands. He was content to transact her business for her though he could ill spare the time, and he made no agreement for any recompense, she placing monies in his hands for disbursement. After consulting with counsel, Defendant agreed to undertake the prosecution and defence of Complainant's suits, and was made acquainted with one regarding a tithe attached to the rectories of Puriton and Woolavington, co. Somerset. In pursuit of this matter, Defendant rode with his man from London to these places, a distance of 120 miles, and with assistance impounded some cattle, prosecuting the suit in London with fair chance of recovery. Defendant undertook many other suits involving long journeys and heavy expenses, the whole work taking nearly ten years to perform. For these labours he received hearty thanks from Complainant and her son. Amongst other journeys he had gone to Windsor and persuaded the Dean and Chapter to accept Complainant's tenant of the rectories of Puriton and Woolavington. Defendant in all the time spent—nearly ten years—had taken extraordinary care for the benefit of Complainant and had neglected his service to the late King James of famous memory and to his Majesty that now is in regard of his place (being one of the Messengers of both their Majesties' Chambers in ordinary), and was enforced for many years to hire one of his fellows to wait in his place to his great charges, and to lose a great benefit which he might have raised to himself by his attendance, and had besides laid out much of his own money in the businesses aforesaid. Complainant was so much bound to Defendant that she gave him freely all her estate in this world without any account to be rendered. Complainant made her Will with her own hand, and sealed and published the same, making Defendant her sole executor, leaving some small legacies to her friends, and Defendant undertook to manage her estate for her benefit during her lifetime. Wherefore, Defendant asks that the case may be dismissed.

In 1635, a Petition[2] was presented by Robert Crosse, Nicholas Goldsborough and others—suspended messengers of the Chamber—to the Council, for reinstatement, as messengers, with explanations.

A year later, in a letter of the Sheriff of co. Denbigh[3] addressed to Nicholas Goldsborough, there is a marginal reference by Nicholas regarding the drovers who undertook to deliver the ship money that was to be paid to the King.

In 1637, Nicholas Goldsborough,[4] messenger of the Chamber, petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty that John Moore and Richard Wyatt, both of Tenby, 200 miles from London, whom he was employed to bring in, might have their fees paid for them by Wyatt.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, Charles I. H. 23, No. 62.

[2] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I. Vol. VII, p. 444.

[3] Ibid. Vol. X, p. 116.

[4] Ibid. Vol. XI, p. 256.

In 1638, A Warrant from the Council[1] to Nicholas Goldsborough, messenger, was issued to fetch William Taylor and George Wilson, late constables of Warkworth, co. Northampton.

In the same year, Henry Kyme and Nicholas Goldsborough[2] are described as deputy clerks of the check, and give a receipt for 53 letters from the Council sent with the writs for ship-money to Sheriffs of England and Wales.

In 1640, when the outbreak of Civil War was threatening between Charles I. and his Parliament, and hostilities between his army and that of the Scots had actually begun, it would appear that important duties were entrusted to Nicholas Goldisbrough, though his Christian name is not mentioned.

On Sept. 1st, 1640,[3] there are Notes of officers and troops paid up to Sept. 1, followed by a statement of various sums received from Mr. Gouldisbrough, the Bishop of Durham, Sir William Bellasis and others, amounting to £22,953.

In Dec. of the same year,[4] Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer at Wars, writes to his deputy Matthew Bradley :—" I have sent to Ripon by Goldsbury to-day, £25,000."

And again, five days later :—" there is £50,000 now upon the way . . . . Golsbury brings with him £25,000 with his bills of exchange, and Harrison, £24,000."

In Feb. 1641,[5] Sir Wm. Uvedale writing to Matthew Bradley says :—" To-day I shall have £20,000 which I intend to despatch towards you with all speed by Goldsbury."

In the same month, John Rowland writes to Matthew Bradley ; " Do me the favour to pay for my use to Mr. Goldsborough who has the conveying of the money to the army, such moneys as are due to me as chaplain to Sir Jacob Astley's regiment."

In March, 1641,[6] Sir Wm. Uvedale informs Matthew Bradley :—" Yesterday, I despatched Goldsbury to Ripon with £25,000 in cash and with bills of exchange and money to the sum of £1101. This is intended for one month's pay for the foot and the train of artillery and other officers of my Lord General's train with you." (Lord General being Algernon, Earl of Northumberland.)

In May, 1641,[7] J. Povey informs Matthew Bradley at Ripon that there is now sent down by Mr. Goldesbrough £24,000.

About this time the entries appear to end, and the fate of the King's Messenger is unknown. In any case, Administration[8] of the Goods, &c. of Nicholas Gouldisborough, late of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, was granted to

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[1] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I. Vol. XII, p. 201.
[2] Ibid. Vol. XIII, p. 101.
[3] Ibid. Vol. XVII, p. 2.
[4] Ibid. Vol XVII, pp. 296 & 302.
[5] Ibid. Vol. XVII, pp. 470 &478.
[6] Ibid. Vol. XVII, p. 487.
[7] Ibid. Vol. XVII, p. 580.
[8] Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1652, fol. 78*b*.

William Goldisbrough, heir by his brother's side and next of kin. May, 1652. Possibly the following entry of Proceedings of the Council (of the Commonwealth) may relate to him:—

> Jan. 14. 1658. Order[1] on petition of Anne Goldsburgh, widow, to whom as administrator of her husband, who was the late King's servant, £174–14s. is due as certified by the Trustees for the sale of the late King's goods . . . . . She has had to pay several debts of her husband's, and she has 9 small children. Ordered that out of Scotch fines for the late King's creditors she be paid the whole or part in proportion with other creditors.

ROBERT GOULDESBOROUGH, third son of William and Agnes Gouldesborough of Shrewton, co. Wilts, was born in 1579. In the "Matriculations" at Exeter College, Oxford, Oct. 1597,[2] we find the name Goldisburie (Gouldesburye) Robert; Wilts. *pleb. filius* (son of a commoner) aged 18.

MUSSELL—GOULDESBOROUGH

In the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts, 1623,[3] under the name MUSSELL, it is recorded that Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mussell of Steeple Langford, co. Wilts, became the wife of Robert Goulsborow of Shruleton, co. Wilts. The date of the marriage is not given. The Mussells were a county family and entitled to bear arms—*Sable*, a fesse *Or* between 5 plates, 3, 2, *Argent*.[4] In 1655, Nicholas Mussell of Steeple Langford was condemned for his loyalty to the Royal cause, he having joined in the "Penruddock Rising" for the overthrow of the Commonwealth and the Restoration of Charles II. to the Throne. He was doubtless either the father-in-law or the brother-in-law of Robert Gouldesborough of Shrewton, and apparently suffered the death penalty for his rebellion.

Upon his father's death in 1608, Robert Gouldesborough succeeded to the manor and farm of Winterbourne Shrewton, becoming one of its largest landed proprietors. In 1609, he was assessed for a subsidy on £8 of Goods and paid 8s.—this payment being among the highest. In 1627–29, his was the highest, and he was one of two "assessors for Shrewton."[5]

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[1] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Commonwealth. Vol. XI, p. 264.
[2] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II, pt. II, p. 223.
[3] *The Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623, by Sir Henry St. George. Ed. by G. W. Marshall, p. 52.
[4] Arms of Wiltshire Families (MSS.), emblazoned by Thos. Gore of Alderton, 1680. Arms of Wiltshire Families, Sir Thos. Phillipps. North Wilts Miscellanea (printed.)
[5] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts. 199/370, 199/398.

Amongst the Wiltshire Inquisitions post mortem was one taken at Marlborough, 1619, after the death of Hercules Burges, yeoman, when Robert Goldisborough, esquire, was the escheator.[1]

Among the many 'lawful but extraordinary' measures which were had recourse to for raising money in the early part of the reign of Charles I. was that of enforcing the payment of compositions or fines from all persons who, having £40 per annum in freehold lands, did not attend at the King's Coronation to receive the degree or honour of Knighthood.[2] In a schedule, dated 23 May, 1631, of monies collected in Co. Wilts, by specially appointed Commissioners, the whole sum amounted to £1876–10s. and the number of persons from whom it was collected was 137. Amongst these were Augustine Mervin of Knowell Episcopi, £10, George Mervin of Knowell Episcopi, £10, Robert Goldsborough of Shruton, £11–13–4, Thomas Bennett of Norton Bavant, £28.

So, in the 17th century, for the sum named, Robert Gouldisbrough escaped being made a Knight—a sum that the modern newly-rich would gladly pay a hundred times over in order to be created Knights, enjoying distinction above their fellows.

Robert Gouldisborough died in 1632 and was buried at Shrewton.[3] By his Will made (or proved) 30 Dec. 1632,[4] he gave his son William £300 at 21 years of age; his two daughters, Marie and Melior, £200 apiece at 21 years of age; his daughter Elizabeth Slade, 5s.; his wife £30 a year; His son Nicholas to be Executor and to have the residue.

An Inventory of the goods of Robert Gouldisborough of Shrewton, Gent., deceased, was taken by Robert Wansborough, and the total value amounted to about £450.

NICHOLAS GOLDISBROUGH, eldest son of Robert Goldisbrough of Shrewton, was baptized there, 21 Dec., 1609.[5] Licence for his marriage was obtained as follows:—[6]

> Feb. 20. 1632–3, Nicholas Goldsbury, of Shrewton, Wilts, Gent., Bachelor, 23, and Mary Gilbert, Spinster, 18, daughter of John Gilbert of Maddington, sd. county, Gent., who consents; at Maddington.

The marriage duly took place at Maddington, March 4. 1632–3. John Gilbert is described as of Abbodeston, Maddington,—probably the name of his farm.

The following is an Abstract of a GOLDSBOROUGH & WANSBOROUGH Deed:—[7]

Articles of Covenant agreed upon 1 Nov., 1639, between Robert Wansborough of Shrewton, co. Wilts, yeoman, and Nicholas Goldsborough of Shrewton.

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[1] The Index Library, Wiltshire Inquisitions, Charles I. Vol. XXIII, p. 110.

[2] *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, Vol. I, pp. 50 and 106–8.
Sir Thos. Phillipps' Tracts. Collection for Wiltshire. Compositions, etc.

[3] Shrewton Parish Registers.

[4] Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1632–35.

[5] Shrewton Parish Registers.

[6] Marriage Licences. Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury at London. Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 24, p. 27.

[7] *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*. Vol. 7, pp. 573–4.

Whereas Robert Wansborough is seized in his desmeasnes of the Manor of Mayden Winterbourne, Shrewton, And whereas Nicholas Goldsborough is likewise seized in his desmeasnes and in the Capital Messuage and certain lands within the Parish of Shrewton, ... it is agreed that the right of keeping Court leets, &c. belongs to Robert Wansborough, Nicholas Goldsborough receiving a third part of the 'waifes and strayes' found upon the fields, &c., which are part of the fields called Netfielde, Nettdown or Nett comons, and all trees growing upon the waste grounds adjoining the said farme of Brawdenstoke, *als.* Chilpitt farme, within the Parish of Shrewton . . . . . . Nicholas Goldsborough agrees to appear at the Courte leete kept by Robert Wansborough in the Manor of Shrewton and to do such suit and service as Robert Goldsborough, Gent., deceased, late father of the said Nicholas, in his lifetime performed, &c. &c.

About the time of the outbreak of the Civil Wars between the Royalist and the Commonwealth Forces, the following Protestation was signed by loyal adherents of the King:—[1]

Wiltshire Protestation Returns, 1641–2.

"I (A.B.) doe in the presence of Almightie God promise . . . . to maintain . . . the true Reformed Protestant Religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England . . . . . according to the dutie of my Allegiance to His Ma'ties Royal Person, honour and estate, &c. &c. Also, the Power and Privileges of Parliament and the Union and Peace between the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, & Ireland." Shrewton.

Thom Grange, Vicar. Nicho. Gouldsborowe, Churchwarden. Nicho. Gouldsborowe, Gent. (Probably uncle of the Churchwarden, and Messenger of His Majesty's Chamber, &c.).

In 1640 or 41,[2] Nicholas Goulseborowe of Shrewton paid as a Subsidy to the Crown, £7–1–4, he being amongst the highest of those assessed, and himself one of two assessors.

Whether Nicholas fought in the Civil Wars is unknown, but he died in Oct. 1642, and was buried at Shrewton.[3]

WILLIAM GOLDISBROUGH, second son of Robert Goldisbrough of Shrewton, was baptized there, 11 April, 1613.[4] A Licence[5] was obtained in 1637 at Salisbury for the marriage of William Goldesborough of Shrewton, Wilts, Gent., 23, and Anne Gilbert of Churton, widow, 1 June. On June 5, they were married at Chirton (*alias* Cherrington), co. Wilts.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldisbrough *versus* Hulbert—dated 12 Feb. 1658,[6] Complainant William Goldisbrough of Cherington (*alias* Chirton), co. Wilts, Gent. states that in 1644 he was indebted to Edward Pierce of Devizes, esquire, for £50, and Richard Hulbert of Imber, co. Wilts, Gent. became bound to the said Edward

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[1] *Wiltshire Notes and Queries.* Vol. 7, pp. 16 and 206.
[2] Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Wilts, 199/405. Record Office, London.
[3] Shrewton Parish Registers.
[4] Ibid.
[5] *The Genealogist.* New series, Vol. 30, p. 123.
[6] Chancery Proceedings, before 1714. Mitford, 328, No. 28.

Pierce for £100 for the payment of the same. Complainant gave Hulbert a counterbond for £20 for his security. In 1652, Complainant gave Hulbert £50 towards payment of the original bond, and Hulbert promised to pay Pierce, and Complainant is informed that he has done so and has lost nothing by the transaction. But now Hulbert sues out upon the counterbond, and Complainant seeks equity at the hands of the Court.

No ANSWER is attached.

William and Anne Goldisbrough had at least eight children, all of whom were baptized at Chirton, four also being buried there. No son seems to have succeeded to his father's farm, if he had one, though Robert of Chirton was married in 1666 and buried in 1667.[1] In his later years William Goldisbrough moved to Wedhampton, a tithing of Urchfont, co. Wilts, four miles from Devizes, where he was buried, 18 June, 1685.[2]

WILL of William Goldisbrough of Wedhampton, co. Wilts, made 9 March, 1684–5, proved June, 1685.3 BEQUESTS :—

Abraham Harding, the younger, of Pattneg, a silver spoon. Elizabeth Minty of Shrewton, 20s. Residue to Grand-children Anne Blowden and Bridgett Blowden : they to be sole Executrixes. Body to be buried in the South Isle of the Parish Church at Shrewton. Robert Gouldisbrough of Shrewton, Gent. to be one of the overseers of the Will.

Nicholas Gouldisbrough signs the Inventory, 23 June, 1685.

GEORGE GOULDISBROUGH was probably the third son of Robert Goldisbrough of Shrewton, though no entry of baptism is in evidence there. As a Captain of Horse he fought in the Civil Wars on the side of the King and survived. For the county of Wilts, along with Robert Goldsbury, he was in a "List of all the Loyall & Indigent Military Officers as they were certified in the Star Chamber before the year 1663."[4] On 21 June, 1664, Warrants were issued for the Payment of Officers, amongst whom, for the county of Wilts, was George Gouldbrough, Captain of Horse, as well as Robert Goldsborough, Captain of Horse also.

On June 29. 1672, amongst those Christened in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, London, was Love, Daughter of George

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1 *The Genealogist.* New series, Vol. 33, p. 49. Chirton Parish Registers.
2 Urchfont Parish Registers.
3 Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1685 (London).
4 Additional MS. 33, 5090, fol. 54 and fol. 146.

Gouldsborough, Gent. by Alice his wife.[1] On Sept. 10, 1672, Katherin, daughter of Capt. George Gouldsborough was buried.[2]

Before 1677, Dec.[3] A Petition was presented to Treasurer Danby from the Grooms of her Majesty's Great Chamber now in being, relative to the payment of certain moneys held by Captain Goldsborough, one of their fellows, who was authorised by petitioners to act for them, but refuses on grounds alleged, to give petitioners satisfaction. They ask his lordship's decision.

In 1686,[4] A Royal Warrant was issued to pay out of Moneys for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, pensions as follows :—George Goldsborough, £36–10s, In Warrants for 1688, the family name of Robert Goldsborough alone appears.

On March 17, 1686–7,[5] George Gouldisborough was buried at Bradford-on-Avon.

The following is the Will of George Gouldisborough of Slad, in the Parish of Bradford, co. Wilts, Gentleman. Will made, 17 Aug., 1686; proved April, 1687.[6] BEQUESTS, &c. Wife Alice, £20 a year out of the farm called Slad Farm for life or during widowhood. Also use of all household goods. Son-in-law Robert Pope and Ann his wife, 'my daughter,' and to everyone of their children twelve pence apiece and no more. Two daughters, Amey Gouldsborough and Love Gouldsborough, all the rest of estate, they also to be joint executrixes.

WILL of Alice Gouldisborough of Slade Farm, in the Parish of Bradford, Wilts, Widow, made 20th Feb. 1696; proved 1710.[7] BEQUESTS, &c. Daughter, Love Stevens, 12 pence. Grandson John Hulbert, £20 at 20 years of age. Daughter Ann Pope, 12 pence. Grandson George Hulbert, £20 at 20 years of age. To remain without interest in hands of daughter Amy Hulbert till they arrive at that age. Amy Hulbert to be residuary legatee and sole Executrix.

ROBERT GOULDISBROUGH, eldest son of Nicholas and Mary Gouldisbrough, was baptized at Shrewton, 5 June, 1634.[8] Some years after his father's death and during his own young manhood, he sold a considerable portion of his property, as the following Fine, in Trinity Term, 1660, shows :—[9]

AMBROSE RINGWOOD, gent., GABRIEL BARNABY, gent., Plaintiffs, ROBERT GOLDESBOROUGH, gent., Deforciant. 4 messuages, 1 dovehouse, 6 gardens, 224 acres land, 10 acres meadow, 8 acres pasture 13s. 4d. rent, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle with the appurtenances in Shrewton, Netton, and Rolston. Robert Goldesborough acknowledges the tenements, common, &c. to be the right of the said Ambrose as those which the said Ambrose and Gabriel have of the gift of Robert which he hath remised and quit-claimed from him to Ambrose and Gabriel and the heirs of Ambrose for ever. And the said Ambrose and Gabriel have given to the aforesaid Robert £240 sterling.

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[1] Registers of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.
Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 33, p. 38.

[2] Ibid Vol. 36, p. 60.

[3] Calendar of State Papers. Treasury Books, 1676–79, p. 1380.

[4] Ibid. 1685–89, pp. 701–2, 1281–2 and 1469.

[5] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.

[6] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Foot*, folio 48.

[7] Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1710 (London).

[8] Shrewton Parish Registers.

[9] Feet of Fines, co. Wilts, 12 Charles II, 1660.

Licence of Marriage[1] was granted to Robert Goldsborough of Shrewton, Wilts., Gent., aged 26, and Katherine Brent, of St. Martin's, Sarum, spinster, 22. Bondsman, William Gilbert of Maddington, yeoman. Her uncle, Mr. Thomas Brent, consents. March 8, 1663. He followed his father on the Farm, and was Churchwarden at Shrewton in 1658, 1662, 1667, and 1670. He died and was buried there in Feb. 1701–2.[2]

Nicholas, the second son of Nicholas and Mary Gouldisbrough, baptized 1639, resided at Atworth, Wilts., and is described as a clothier, *i.e.* a maker of cloth. At the age of 30 he married Bridgett Brent of Shrewton, spinster, aged 24. 1669.[3]

In a Plea in Chancery—West *versus* Goldsborough—dated 3 June, 1706,[4] a Bill of enormous length and complexity, the Complainants are Robert West and Elizabeth Hodges, widow. It is stated that the daughters and heirs of John Brent, son of Giles Brent, were Mary Yerbury of Frome, co. Somerset, widow ; Bridgett Goldsborough, wife of Nicholas Goldsborough of Atford (now Atworth) co. Wilts, Gent., and Katherine Goldesborough of Shrewton, co. Wilts, widow.

In their Answers, Katherine and Bridgett Goldsborough say they do not know who are entitled to the messuages, lands, &c. of one John Brent, mentioned in the Bill, and disclaim all rights in the property in question.

In their Answers to a further Plea of 1717,[5] sworn at Shrewton, co. Wilts, Bridgett Goldisborough, widow of Nicholas Goldisborough, lately deceased, and Robert Goldisborough, son and heir of Katherine Goldisborough, deceased, say that they are wholly ignorant of any right or title in the manors, lands, &c. and disclaim all such right on any pretence whatsoever.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldisborough *versus* Goldisborough—dated 27 Nov. 1711,[6] Complainant, Nicholas Goldisborough of Tilshead, co. Wilts, and now of Atford [Atworth] Co. Wilts, Gent., sets forth that by an Indenture, dated 1699, between Nicholas Goldisborough of Atford, clothier, of the first part, Complainant, Nicholas Goldisborough of Tilshead, Gent., nephew of the said Nicholas, of the second part, William Gilbert, the elder of Mattington, Co. Wilts, Gent., and Edward Berry of Keevil, Co. Wilts, of the third part, Nicholas Goldisborough the Uncle being then seized in his desmesnes in consideration of £100 paid to him by Complainant, granted to William Gilbert and Edward Berry the capital messuage or farm-house of Atford known as Felthams farm and the Home Close containing six acres with all gardens, orchards, &c. to hold for the use of Nicholas Goldisborough the uncle and his wife Bridgett during their lives and after their decease to Complainant and his heirs for ever. Now it appears that Nicholas the uncle and Bridgett his wife together with John Briggs tenant of the Uncle, seek to defraud Complainant of his right and title, and will not part with the original deeds and had allowed great waste on the farm by pulling down the house and outbuildings cutting down trees and turning the close into arable land when it had not been ploughed within the memory of man, it being of the yearly value of 40s. per acre, but if it be tilled then hardly of 10s. value per acre. And the confederates threaten to destroy Complainant's evidences of Estate in the farm. Complainant prays for an investigation the delivery of the deeds to himself and the prevention of waste on the estate and the digging up of the Home Close.

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[1] Marriage Licences of Salisbury. *The Genealogist,* New Series, Vol. 31, p. 268.
[2] Shrewton Parish Registers.
[3] Marriage Licences of Salisbury. *The Genealogist,* New Series, Vol. 34, p. 105.
[4] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 460.
[5] Ibid. Division I. Mitford & Hanmer, 1785.
[6] Ibid. Before 1714. Hamilton, 134, No. 52.

In their ANSWERS attached Nicholas Goldisborough the elder and Bridgett his wife and John Briggs are Defendants. Nicholas says he admits the Indenture except that the words 'without impeachment of waste' are not found in it, so that he and his wife are not restrained from voluntary waste. Complainant had promised faithfully that Defendants should peaceably enjoy the premises for their lives, and Defendant believes that at the making of the deed the remainder was worth £300. Defendant delivered deeds to Complainant at the time of making the Indenture and only possesses one securing premises to Defendant and his wife during their life and after to Complainant. All the Defendants deny the allegations and say that the Home Close has often been used as arable land and that its yearly value is £6 or £7 whether ploughed or as pasture. Defendant Nicholas Goldisborough purchased the fee simple of the farm 40 years ago and the greater part of the Home Close was ploughed at that time. So far from impoverishing the land and premises he had considerably improved them.

Nicholas Gouldisborough and Bridgett make their marks with a cross at the foot of the Answer.

WILL of Brigette, *alias* Bridgāt Goldisbrough, of Shrewton, co. Wilts, Widow. Made April 6, 1719; proved Sept. 24, 1726.[1] BEQUEST:—"My beloved kinsman, Robert Gouldisborough of Shrewton," all goods and chattels. He to be sole Executor. One of the witnesses is Katherine Gouldisborough.

JOHN GOULDISBOROUGH was the third son of Nicholas and Mary Gouldisborough of Shrewton and was baptized there, 22 May, 1642[2]; he was probably born in 1638. John Gouldsburie and Mary Gilbert *alias* Netton were married at Rollestone (adjoining Shrewton), 28 November, 1659.[3] He apparently removed to Bradford-on-Avon, where several children were born to him, with only one male member surviving.[4] An inscription on one of the Bells in the Parish Church, Bradford-on-Avon, informs us that THOMAS YERBURY and JOHN

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[1] Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1726.
[2] Shrewton Parish Registers.
[3] Rollestone Parish Registers.
[4] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.

GOLDISBURY were CHURCHWARDENS in 1680.[1] John Golsberry was buried there 9 December, 1712, aged 74.[2] Of the Bradford-on-Avon Offshoots, more must be said later.

ROBERT GOULDISBROUGH, the elder son of Robert and Catherine Gouldisbrough of Shrewton, was baptized there, 20 July, 1671.[3] His first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1705.[4] His second wife, also Elizabeth, survived him till 1765.[5] She was the daughter of John Smith, Esquire, of Alton Priors, co. Wilts, and the sister of Lady Ernle, wife of the Rev. Sir John Ernle, Bart., Vicar of Shrewton, with whose death the baronetcy became extinct in 1734. In 1725, Robert Gouldisbrough purchased Baylyes House, Shrewton, and " two places in a seat in the Parish Church belonging to the said house."[6] He was Churchwarden in 1724, when Ann Estcourt, late of Newnton, gave £30 a year to apprentice six boys in Shrewton and District, as is related in the Porch of the Parish Church, with the names of the two Churchwardens, Robert Gouldisborough and Stephen Liddiard. He was buried in the " Gouldisborough Aisle ' in a tomb in the Church, 9 June, 1739.

WILL of Robert Gouldisborough of Shrewton, Co. Wilts, Gent. Will made, 31 July, 1735 ; proved, 5 October, 1739.[7] BEQUESTS :—As sufficient provision had already been made for two daughters by his first wife, Elizabeth and Catherine, they to have five shillings each. Two daughters Bridgett and Mary by his present wife Elizabeth, £1000 each payable on their respective marriages, such marriages being with the consent of their mother in writing. Tenement and appurtenances in Shrewton and all residue whatsoever to said wife Elizabeth. She to be sole Executrix. Signed, Robert Gouldisborough. Executrix sworn at Market Lavington, 5 Oct., 1739.

Robert and Elizabeth Gouldisborough only had one son, Robert, baptized at Shrewton, 11 October, 1715.[8] And, alas, for the hope and heir of the family ! Tradition has it that he went to " Tilshead Feast," a few miles away, danced all night, caught a chill, came home and died. He is commemorated by a marble tablet on the wall within the Church, thus :—

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[1] *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural Hist. Magazine,* Vol. II, p. 349. Also *The Church Bells of Wiltshire,* H. B. Walters, pp. 33 and 40.
[2] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.
[3] Shrewton Parish Registers.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Deed in private possession.
[7] Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1739.
[8] Shrewton Parish Registers.

Here under lyes interred Robert, son of Robert Gouldisborough, Gent.
and of Elizabeth his wife, who died April the fifteenth, 1735.
Aged twenty years.
Farewell dear friends and all things here below
I hope I shall to my dear Saviour go.
Why should we grieve for what we must approve ?
The joys of heaven surpass our fondest love.
In Memory of Mr. Robert Gouldisborough and of Elizabeth his wife.
He died June 9th, 1739. She died Dec. 7th, 1765.

As the outcome of Robert Gouldisborough's Will, a Plea was entered in Chancery —Butt *versus* Goldisborough—dated 28 October, 1752.[1] The Complainants were Joseph Butt of Market Lavington, co. Wilts, Baker, and Bridget his wife one of the daughters and a legatee under the Will of Robert Goldisborough of Shrewton, co. Wilts, Gentleman, deceased.

Complainant says that Robert Goldisborough was possessed of a considerable estate real and personal ; that he had two daughters by a former wife, and two daughters by Elizabeth his second wife, Complainant's mother. On 31st July 1735, Robert Goldisborough made his Will and having previously provided for the two daughters by his first wife, gave them only five shillings each. To Complainant and her sister Mary by his then present wife Elizabeth he gave the sum of £1000 each payable on the day of their respective marriages, such marriages to have the consent of their mother in writing. He also gave a considerable real estate to his wife Elizabeth together with all the residue of his personal estate, and made her his sole executrix. Robert Goldisborough died in 1738 leaving her and her daughters with personal estate of the value of £3000 in cattle, corn, malt, plate, money, securities, &c. And Elizabeth Goldisborough soon after entered upon the real estate and possessed herself of the goods, &c. Complainant apprehends that the £1000 vested in her on the death of her father and that interest is due to her thereon. Before Complainant was paid a £1000 or any interest thereon she was about 37 years old, to wit in June 1747 when she married and became entitled to the legacy with interest. But now Elizabeth Goldisborough tries to defeat Complainant of both legacy and interest pretending that Complainant married without her consent, and that the legacy and interest sinks into the residue of her estate. Complainant urges that she did not marry till she was 37 years of age and then not unsuitably to her fortune, and there was no devise of the legacy to any other person in case Complainant married without her mother's consent. Complainant hopes that such consent was only *in Terrorem* and that she has not forfeited her legacy or interest on which Complainant seeks the judgment of the Court.

No Answer is attached and the result of the Plea is unknown.

WILL of Elizabeth Goldisborough of Shrewton, Co. Wilts, widow. Will made, 24 May, 1757 ; proved, 7 August, 1766.[2] BEQUESTS :—Grandson Robert Goldisborough Cripps son of my daughter Mary Cripps of Shrewton widow, a piece of yard land called Hopkins. In case he should die without issue then to his brother Thomas Cripps. Kinsman John Gibbs of London gent., C. Kellow and

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1758–1800. Woodford & Kipling, No. 1122.
[2] Wills. Archdeaconry of Sarum, 1766.

William Gray all stock, cattle, implements &c. and all property to sell the same and apply one half in equal shares between Ann wife of Richard Long Elizabeth Cripps Robert Cripps and Thomas Cripps children of daughter Mary Cripps. The other half to be put to interest and paid to daughter Bridget Butt wife of Joseph Butt of Shrewton, Baker. At her death to be divided between her children at 21 years of age equally. Signed, E. Gouldisborough.

From the foregoing lawsuit and Will, it would appear that while the marriage of Mary Gouldisborough into the yeoman family of Cripps of Elston Hall, Orcheston-St. George, was both agreeable and commendable to her parents, the alliance between Bridgett Gouldisborough and Joseph Butt, the baker, was almost unpardonable in the eyes of her mother, Elizabeth, whose uncle was Sir Thomas Fowle, High Sheriff of London, and whose sister was the wife of the Baronet-vicar of Shrewton.[1]

Gouldisborough House, Shrewton, came into the possession of William Cripps of Hampden St., Somers Town, Middlesex, grandson of Mary Gouldisborough, who sold it, 4 October, 1826, his elder brother and his uncle—both named Robert Gouldisborough Cripps—having predeceased him, leaving no children. Thus, the long and honourable connection of the Gouldisborough Family with Shrewton, extending over 250 years, came to an end.

We must now revert to the BRADFORD-ON-AVON Offshoot of the Family.

NICHOLAS GOULDISBOROUGH was the only known surviving son, out of five children, of John and Mary Gouldisborough of Bradford-on-Avon, where he was baptized, 30 August, 1668.[2] In the Shrewton Registers for 1688–9 is the following entry:—

> Mr. Nicholas Gouldesborough of ye pish of Bradford and Mrs. Catherine Hedges of Froom in ye County of Sommersett were married, Jan. 9th. These Banns published at Bradford and Froom aforesd and certificate brought accordingly.

In the Pedigree of William Lacy *alias* Hedges of Kingsdown, Stratton St. Margaret, Co. Wilts.,[3] it is shown that Catherine Hedges was the daughter of Robert Hedges of Burrows, Queen's County, Ireland, and niece of Sir William Hedges of London,[4]

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[1] Information supplied by Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot.

[2] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.

[3] *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica.* Fifth Series, Vol 2 (1916–17), pp. 84–87.

[4] Le Neve's *Pedigrees of the Knights.* Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 8, p. 415.

Governor of Bengal, 1682–84. It was probably her brother, Robert Hedges,[1] who was President in the Bay of Bengal and Commander-in-Chief for Fort William in Bengal, for the United East India Company in 1713, and who died 28 December, 1717. Of the same family were the Right Hon. Sir Charles Hedges of Compton Bassett, co. Wilts ; Secretary of State, 1700–1706 ;[2] Also, Henry Hedges of New Sarum, Wilts, born 1651 ; married Frances Swanton, daughter of Francis Swanton of New Sarum. He died 1689. Nothing is said as to how Catherine Hedges came to be at Frome, but, as her marriage with Nicholas Goldsborough is mentioned in the Pedigree, it was evidently an event of some importance to the family.

For whatever reason, Nicholas Gouldisborough turned out a failure in life. He may have been a small farmer : he certainly became an innkeeper and had to escape to avoid indictment for debt, as the following Plea shows :—

Plea in Chancery—Bradford *versus* Gouldisborough—dated, 27 Feb., 1718–19.[3]

Complainant Elizabeth Bradford of Bradford, Co. Wilts, widow and executrix of John Bradford, says that sometime past John Bradford let to Nicholas Goldisborough, late of Bradford, innholder, deceased, a certain Inn in Bradford called the " Bear " for a term of years at a rent of £30 per annum. And Nicholas Goldisborough entered upon the premises and held them during the term agreed upon. On 7 Jan. 1708, Nicholas Goldisborough became bound to John Bradford in a bond of £20 for the payment of £10–6s. The bond was duly executed on 7 July next ensuing by the said Nicholas Goldisborough after which he died. He had not discharged the bond nor paid his rent at the time of his death, though he had personal estate more than sufficient to meet all his debts. After his decease Katherine Goldisborough of Bradford, widow of Nicholas, possessed herself of all his goods and requested John Bradford to give her time to pay as she pretended her husband died in very poor circumstances. She told John Bradford that she was nearly related to several people in very good circumstances and expected to acquire a very considerable estate from them and then she would pay both principal and interest to Bradford. And since his death Katherine Goldisborough had become entitled to not less than £2000 as executrix of her husband. And so Complainant applied to Katherine for payment but she refuses to meet the debts and has not proved her husband's Will and denies that he died possessed of any real or personal estate. She also pretends that her husband never entered into any bond with John Bradford or was indebted to him at the time of his decease for rent and that she possesses receipts in full for all that was due. Complainant asks for a full investigation.

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[1] Historical Tracts, 1870–89. *Bengal, Its Chiefs, etc.*, by F. C. Danvers.

[2] *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1836, Vol. i, p. 376.

[3] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–1758. Mitford, 2204.

In her ANSWER dated 3 June, 1719, Katherine Gouldisborough, widow, states that the "Bear Inn," rented by her late husband Nicholas Gouldisborough was not profitable and he had allowed the rent to run into arrears to nearly £20 or £30 and being further in debt was forced to abscond. Soon after (viz. ten years ago) John Bradford distressed the greatest part of the goods of Nicholas Gouldisborough to the value of £60 or £70 and so paid himself what was due, returning to Defendant £4–10s. And Nicholas Gouldisborough had left behind some old beds, &c. not exceeding the value of £20 of which Defendant possessed herself being all that he left for her and her three children. Nor since Nicholas Gouldisborough's death does she know of any goods belonging to him nor does she believe he possessed any. Defendant does not know that Nicholas Gouldisborough became bound to John Bradford in 1708, or was in any such manner indebted to him. Nicholas Gouldisborough died about eight years ago without making any Will and Defendant does not know that he was at all indebted to John Bradford at the time of his death and she denies ever asking John Bradford not to press for payment. Defendant admits that since the death of John Bradford a brother of Defendant's who lived in the Indies had by his Will given Defendant some share of his estate, but how much it would amount to Defendant does not know, nor has she yet received any part of it. It was left her for her own use.

Nicholas and Catherine Gouldisborough of Bradford-on-Avon[1] left three surviving children :—William, baptized 28 Dec. 1690 ; Robert, born and baptized 23 Feb., 1699–1700 ; and Elizabeth, baptized 23 June, 1703, who was married at Bradford-on-Avon to William Jones, 20 May, 1724.

By his Will, dated 3 Jan. 1709–10 proved 9 Oct., 1718,[2] Robert Hedges "now bound for Bengall in East India in the service of the East India Company," left one tenth of the remainder of his estate to his Sister Catherine Goldisborough. His father was Major Robert Hedges, and his uncle, Sir William Hedges of London, Knight and Alderman.

In a Plea in Chancery—Gouldisborough *versus* Gouldisborough—dated 11 July, 1721,[3] Complainant Robert Gouldisborough of London, Mariner, says that Robert Hedges, late of Bengal in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, by his Will dated 3 Jan. 1709, after giving several legacies to his friends and relatives, divided the residue into ten equal parts, one of which parts he bequeathed to his sister Katherine Gouldisborough, Complainant's mother, and made Sir James Bateman, Knight, and Mr. John Edmunds, Executors. Sometime after he died possessed of a great real and personal estate. Katherine Gouldisborough's share amounted to several thousand pounds. The Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Katherine Gouldisborough by a certain Deed Poll dated 15 June 1719, authorized her eldest son, William Gouldisborough of London, Mariner, to receive from the estate of Robert Hedges her one tenth share or whatsoever estate she had in it, for William Gouldisborough's use absolutely. Also by Indenture Tripartite dated 16 June, 1719, between William Gouldisborough of the first part, the said Katherine Gouldisborough of Bradford, co. Wilts, Mother of William Gouldisborough, of the second part, and Complainant Robert Gouldisborough and

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[1] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. *Tenison*, fol. 194.

[3] Proceedings in Chancery, 1714–58. 1721. Woodford, 1133.

Elizabeth Gouldisborough his sister, younger son and daughter of the said Katherine Gouldisborough of the third part. The Indenture declared that William Gouldisborough had been appointed in the Deed Poll as the receiver of Katherine Gouldisborough's portion of Robert Hedges' Estate Upon Trust to retain for himself £200 allowing Katherine Gouldisborough an annuity of £18 ; to pay £30 to Katherine Gouldisborough for her own use ; to receive £44 for himself for what he had laid out for Katherine Gouldisborough and her daughter Elizabeth All the rest of the money to be divided into three equal parts (1) For William Gouldisborough himself (2) For Complainant when he should reach the age of 21, and (3) for Elizabeth Gouldisborough, William Gouldisborough meanwhile to pay four per cent per annum for what he held for Complainant and his sister. Complainant says that on 23rd February last past he attained his full age of 21 years and should have received his third share. But William Gouldisborough combining with his sister Elizabeth refuses to pay Complainant or to come to an account with him, pretending either that he has not received the money or that it is a very small amount, whereas Complainant charges that William Gouldisborough had received £1000 and more, over and above the fixed sums he was entitled to retain. Complainant asks for an investigation.

No Answer is attached.

WILL of Robert Goldsborough in the parish of St. John's, Southwark, Mariner. Will made Nov., 1750 ; proved March 1750–1.[1] BEQUESTS :—

William Sedgly, Weaver of Spittal Fields, £10 ; he to be executor with " my wife Magdalen Goldsborough, daughter of Edward Comer, Weaver." " My own brother and sister one shilling each." Son William Goldsborough £500 to be invested in 3 per cent Government Stock and the interest to maintain him till he comes of age. Son Daniel Goldsborough £500 to be laid out in the same way. Wife to have residue whether of money, bonds, notes of hand, houses in Ireland, &c.

The Will was left unadministered by Magdalen Goldsborough and William Sedgley. Administration granted to Lawrence Redhead, 1814, and to John Compton, 1820, Margaret Goldsborough having died intestate.

One Daniel Goldsborough of the parish of Bethnal Green Co. Middlesex, made his Will 12 June, 1802 ; proved 18 June, 1802.[2] He appointed James Hawes of Spittalfields, Executor and undertaker. He left small legacies to various persons including one guinea to his cousin Barbara Stevenson and his wearing-apparel to his wife.

It is very doubtful whether he was the son of the foregoing Robert Goldsborough, the name Daniel and the place Spittal Fields being the only clues.

WILLIAM GOLDISBOROUGH, baptized at Bradford-on-Avon, 28 Dec., 1690,[3] was the elder son of Nicholas and Catherine Gouldisborough of the same place. He became a man of some importance, probably at first, through the influence of his mother's kindred—the Hedges' Family of

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Busby*, fol. 80, etc.
[2] Ibid. *Kenyon*, fol. 455.
[3] Bradford-on-Avon Parish Registers.

Stratton-St.-Margaret's, Co. Wilts, and London—who rose to high rank and wealth both in England and in India, especially as servants of the East India Company.

GOULDISBOROUGH—SLANEY

William Goldisborough, described as a mariner of London, was a sea-captain who married Sarah, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John Slaney of Lulsley Court, Co. Worcester, and Barbara (*née* Mitford), his wife, 11 Sept., 1729. The following Plea relates to this marriage and the dowry of the wife Sarah :—

Plea in Chancery—Slany *versus* Goldsborough—dated 11 February, 1729–30.[1] Complainant, Barbara Slany, widow and relict of John Slany, late citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, says that in July or August, 1729, a treaty was set on foot between Captain William Goldsborough of London, Mariner, and Complainant touching a marriage to take place between him and Sarah Slany, spinster, one of Complainant's three daughters. Articles of agreement were drawn up bearing date 28 August, 1729 between William Goldsborough, Complainant Barbara Slany, and Sarah her daughter, and William Hedges of Earith, Co. Kent, Esquire, to the effect that in the event of Sarah Slany's marriage with William Goldsborough, £150 part of her fortune should be applied to provide her with clothes for the marriage and that the residue of the fortune estimated at £2600 should be transferred to Complainant and William Hedges who should purchase houses and lands with the same and hold them in Trust for William Goldsborough and his wife and their children. The marriage was duly solemnized. And Complainant and William Hedges desired William Goldsborough to pay into their hands the £2600. But William Goldsborough, Sarah his wife, and William Hedges have combined to avoid such payment, William Goldsborough having contracted with the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the South Seas and other parts of America to go as Captain or Master of a ship belonging to the said Company and William Goldsborough is now preparing to go. Hedges also declined to execute the marriage articles. Complainant desires that William Goldsborough may be compelled to carry out the marriage agreement.

In their ANSWER, dated Feb., 1729–30, William Goldsborough and Sarah his wife by the said William her guardian say that he William Goldsborough believes there were such articles of agreement as alleged. He the Defendant was married to Sarah Slany 11 Sept. last past, and he agreed to pay £2600 and is willing to pay it into the Bank of England and to have it laid out in South Sea Annuities until a convenient purchase can be made. He wishes the articles to be duly executed and that William Hedges if willing shall act as one of the Trustees. Sarah his wife concurs.

There was one child by this marriage—Sarah Goldsborough, born about 1734—of whom more hereafter.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Reynardson. Bundle 2421.

In the Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch, London,[1] is an entry dated 26 April, 1734, of the burial of Mrs. Sarah Goldsborough, wife of Captain William Goldsborough: bur. in S. Isle.

In an Answer to a Plea in Chancery—Wheatley *versus* Goldsbrough—dated 10 Jan., 1750,[2] the Defendants are William Goldsborough, Merchant, and Lister Selman, Esquire. There are references to several members of the Slaney family including Barbara Slaney mother of Mary Hussey. Defendant William Goldsborough says that being greatly afflicted with gout and confined to his room for most part of the year thereby, he was obliged to employ Robert Goldsborough, gentleman, to receive some part of the rents connected with William Wheatley. He and Lister Selman were Executors for William Wheatley, senior.

The following is a facsimile of his signature attached to the Answer:

Wm: Goldsborough

WILL of William Goldsborough, made 28 July, 1752; proved 8 June, 1757.[3] BEQUESTS:—Captain Mark Ord, £20. Sister Jones, £50. Brother's Girl and Wife, £20. Susanna Winacot, £10. Elizabeth Owen, "my servant for attending me diligently when I had the gout, £30." Lister Selman, esquire, of Old Ford, £10–10s. Aunt Roger, Aunt Leebook, (?) Aunt Ladds and Uncle Ladds, my brother's Girl and Sister's Girl, Cousin John Slany, Cousin Lister Solman, Captain Mark Ord, Brother Jones and sister Jones, Captain Welford, Mr. John Chandler, Uncle John Mitford, Mr. Nicholas of Winchester, all to have a gold ring each. Sir Rowland Alston, Bart., £10 and a gold ring. All the rest of Estate both real and personal to Daughter Sarah Goldsborough, and especially an annuity of £40 a year for her life. Lister Selman, esquire, to be Trustee, Guardian and Executor. Residue of personal estate in default of Sarah Goldsborough not living till 21 years of age or marriage, to Sister Elizabeth Jones and her children after her. CODICIL, dated, 4 May, 1757. Sarah Goldsborough, his only daughter, to be Executrix.

Administration granted to her, June, 1757, the year of her father's death and of her marriage.

CREUZÉ—GOLDSBOROUGH

Sarah, only daughter of William and Sarah Goldsborough of London, was married at Hornchurch, Essex, 13 December, 1757, to Francis Creuzé of Leyton, Essex, a member of a Huguenot Refugee Family from France. His brother John was High Sheriff of Co. Surrey, 1788.[4] He bore the *Creuzé* Arms, as follows:—

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[1] Harleian Society Publications. Registers, Vol. 3, p. 303.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Winter, 841.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Herring*, folio 190.

[4] Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. I, pp. 259–60, 369. *The Genealogist*. New Series, Vol. 27, p. 114.

> Gules, a dexter arm issuant, the hand holding a sword with three crescents on the point, proper. And on an Escutcheon of Pretence, quarterly, 1 and 4 Azure, a cross flory argent, for *Goldsborough* . . . . 2 and 3 Gules, a bend between three martletts, Or, for *Slaney*.[1]

Francis Creuzé, his wife Sarah, and two children were buried at Leyton, Essex. With the death of Sarah Creuzé (*née* Goldsborough) the name of the Family of Gouldisborough as represented by Shrewton, Chirton, and Bradford-on-Avon disappears after a long and, for the most part, honourable history representative of the English yeomen of the period and their descendants.

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[1] The Visitation of Essex. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 13, p. 487.

CHAPTER XIV

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH: Wiltshire Branch—Shrewton and Stinsford (Dorset) and Lincoln's Inn Offshoots

WILLIAM GOULDESBOROUGH, fourth son of William and Agnes Gouldesborough of Shrewton, co. Wilts, was baptized there, Oct. 3, 1582.[1] He was educated for the Priesthood in the Church of England. On Feb. 10, 1597–8, William Gouldisborowe (Gouldesburye), of Wilts, *pleb. filius* (son of a commoner), matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, at the age of 13.[2] The age is given in another place as 14. His elder brother Robert was probably there at the same time, having been admitted to the College in the previous Oct. Thomas Goldisbrough, son of William Goldisbrough of Deptford, in Wylie Parish, co. Wilts, gent., sprung from Shrewton, was born 27 June, and baptized 30 June, 1611.[3] William took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1602. William Goldesbrough was vicar of Stinsford, co. Dorset, in 1618.[4] The church and the churchyard, situate near Dorchester, are both charming and typical of the old-world Dorset villages enriched with stream and woodland. Of the vicarage we learn that the return to the Commission of the Commonwealth, 1650,[5] was that the impropriation belonged to Mr. William Churchill, value £40 per annum. The vicarage to Mr. William Goldsborough, who being blind, his son Giles served the cure. Value of the vicarage, £75 per annum. It is then stated that William Goldesborough was appointed 1617, John Churchill, M.A., 1636, and Giles Goldesborough who died 1667. It is said that a Pelican crest is carved on an old bench-end, probably Jacobean, now over the Altar of Fordington Church, Dorset, where Giles Gouldesborough was vicar, 1643-1665.

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[1] Shrewton Parish Registers.

[2] Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II, pt. II, p. 225; Vol. II, pt. III, p. 233.

[3] Wylie. Parish Registers. Entry in Latin.

[4] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500–1714. Joseph Foster. Vol. II, p. 578.

[5] *History of the County of Dorset*, by J. Hutchins, 3rd edition. Vol. II, p. 569.

STINSFORD CHURCH, CO. DORSET.

(*Reproduced by kind permission of Mr. Donald Maxwell and Messrs. Cassell & Co., from "The Landscape of Thomas Hardy."*)

Goulcoln's Inn, London

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of Stins
Alumni Oxonienses, by J
Chancery Proceedings.
Wills in Somerset House
History of Co. Dorset, by
Lincoln's Inn Records.
Merchant Taylors' Schoc

St. denotes Stinsford, co. Dorset.

GILES GOLDES
b. 1615.
bu. 1667–8, S
B.A. Oxon, 1
Vicar of Stin
No evidence

OROTHY
n. Allen
ester, 1657.
St.

JOHN GOLDESBROUGH, *bu.* 1616, St.
MARY GOULDSBURY, *m.* Lawrence Scammell, 1629, St.
KATHERINE GOLDESBROUGH, *m.*George Lowell, 1630, St.

WILLIAM GOULDSBOR
Of Lincoln's Inn, 16
d. 1683. Bachelor.
Deputy Registrar in
Clerk to the House o
1678–83. Esquire.

y
orth,

GRACE
d. 1734 or 35.
Of Cookham,
co. Berks., and
of Chelsea, 1689.
Spinster.

Gouldesbrough *or* Goldesbrough of Stinsford, co. Dorset, and of Lincoln's Inn, London

Sources of Information :
Parish Registers of Stinsford, co. Dorset.
Alumni Oxonienses, by Jos. Foster.
Chancery Proceedings.
Wills in Somerset House, London.
History of Co. Dorset, by J. Hutchins, 3rd edition.
Lincoln's Inn Records.
Merchant Taylors' School Register.

St. denotes Stinsford, co. Dorset.

WILLIAM GOLDESBROUGH = ...
Fourth son of William and Agnes Goldisbrough of Shrewton, co. Wilts.
bp. 3 Oct., 1582, Shrewton.
d. 1658. B.A. Oxon, 1602.
Vicar of Stinsford, co. Dorset, 1618.

Giles Goldesbrough
b. 1615.
bu. 1667–8, St.
B.A. Oxon, 1636.
Vicar of Stinsford, 1652.
No evidence of marriage.

William Goldesbrough = **Grace**
b. 1620. *d.* 1678.
Of Wadham Coll., Oxon, 1635. Of Lincoln's Inn, 1650. Barrister, 1657.
Deputy Registrar in Chancery, 1652.
Clerk to the House of Commons, 1661–78.
Of Harmondsworth, co. Middlesex. Esquire.

Grace
dau. of ......Carpenter.
Living at Cookham co. Berks, 1698.

Margaret
m. Edward Raven 1654–5.

Thomas
bp. 30 June, 1611, at Wylie, co. Wilts.
bu. 1624 or 25, St.

Dorothy
m. Allen Lester, 1657.

John Goldesbrough, *bu.* 1616, St.
Mary Gouldsbury, *m.* Lawrence Scammell, 1629, St.
Katherine Goldesbrough, *m.* George Lowell, 1630, St.

William Gouldsborough
Of Lincoln's Inn, 1667.
d. 1683. Bachelor.
Deputy Registrar in Chancery.
Clerk to the House of Commons, 1678–83. Esquire.

Robert
b. 1658.
d. 1746.
Bachelor.
Of Chelsea and of Cookham, Berks, 1698.

Edward Goldesbrough = **Catherine**
b. 1663.
m. at Henlow, Beds., 1688.
bu. at Stapleford, Herts., 1731.
Of Lincoln's Inn, 1685.
Chief Registrar in Chancery.

Catherine
dau. of George Edwards of St. Dunstans-in-the-West.
bu. Stapleford, Herts., 1733.

Anne
b. 1655.
m. Edwin Griffin of Lincoln's Inn, 1675, at Cowley or Harmondsworth, Middlesex.

Grace
d. 1734 or 35.
Of Cookham, co. Berks., and of Chelsea, 1689.
Spinster.

Edward Goldesbrough
Living, 1733.
Probably *m.* Winifred.........
who *d.* a widow, 1780,
of Hammersmith, co. Middlesex.

Catherine
m. John Washer.

Elizabeth
m. William Willson.

Administration[1] of the Goods &c. of William Goldsborough, late of Stinsford, Dorset, Clerk, was granted to his daughter, Margards Raven, July, 1658.

Margaret Goldsborough was married to Edward Raven (or Ranne) at St. Mary le Strand, London, 1654–5.[2]

William Goldesbrough of Stinsford, Dorset, Priest, was succeeded by his son, Giles Goldesbrough,[3] who matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 25 June, 1634, aged 19; graduating B.A. 16 Dec., 1636, and becoming Vicar of Stinsford, Dorset, in 1652. He died in 1667, and was buried at Stinsford.

Giles Gouldsborough of Stinsford, Dorset, made a Nuncupative Will, dated 28 Feb., 1667. Proved July, 1668.[4] He made the following Bequests:—Ten poor families in Bockhampton, in the parish of Stinsford, £10; the Church officers to divide it. Brother Mr. William Gouldsborough, one gold ring about 20s. Sister in London, Margaret Raven, if living, £40. God-daughter Catherine Stamp, one silver bowl and six silver spoons. Niece Dorothy Lester, daughter of Allen Lester of Dorchester, these several sums of money:—All moneys due from the Lord Bishop Ironside and his sons, being £60 and upwards; also £50 due from John Oldich of Dorchester, and £10 in the hands of her father Allen Lester. Sister Dorothy Lester, wife of Allen Lester, all goods and chattels.

WILLIAM GOLDESBROUGH, second son of William Goldesbrough, Vicar of Stinsford, co. Dorset, and brother of Giles Goldesbrough, matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, July, 1635, aged 15.[5] On April 25th, 1650, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and is described as the second son of William Gouldesborough, of Stinsford, co. Dorset, Clerk.[6] He was called to the Bar, June 15, 1657.[7]

In a Chancery Bill, William Goldesbrough of London, Gent., one of the deputy Registers of the High Court of Chancery, appears, along with John Carpenter, Gent., as Complainant in a Suit on Nov. 15. 1652, against Samuel Blackwell, for the return of a bond of £200, regarding the appointment of Carpenter to the office of Clerk of the Papers in the Poultry [London] in succession to his father.[8]

After the Restoration of Charles II. to the Throne, a Grant, dated April, 1661, was made to William Goldsborough of the Office of Under Clerk of the Parliament, to attend the House of Commons, at a fee of £10 a year.[9]

Apparently in the same year, he writes to Mr. Bridgeman saying he will postpone entertaining a certain paper till some intimation from Mr. Speaker, but dares not omit it without his leave, as it was his direction and the sense of the House that it should be entered.[1]

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[1] Administration Act Book, 1658. P.C.C. London, fol. 184.

[2] *The Genealogist*, Vol. X, p. 226.

[3] *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500–1714, by Jos. Foster. Vol. II, p. 578.

[4] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Hene*, fol. 92.

[5] Register of Wadham College, Oxford, Vol. I, p. 129.
Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714. Jos. Foster. Vol. II, p. 578.

[6] Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. Admissions. Vol. I, p. 262.

[7] Ibid. Black Books. Vol. II, p. 417.

[8] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Whittington, No. 50, 1652.

[9] Calendar of State Papers. Charles II. 1660–1. Vol. I, p. 576.

Also in 1661, A Warrant was issued to pay £731 to William Goldesborough, clerk of Parliament, for himself and others mentioned in a bill and list subscribed by the Speaker.[2]

In 1663, an Attestation was made by George Wilcox and William Goldsborough Clerk of the House of Commons, that Thomas Greenel subscribed to the Kentish petition in 1648 for bringing the late King Charles I. to trial.[3]

In 1666, it is noted that Goldsborough, clerk of the House of Commons, had a sum given him by the King, as usual, for his diligence and attendance there.[4]

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Baskervile—dated 26 Jan. 1668,[5] Complainant, William Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esquire says that Anthony Baskervile, Bricklayer, held a lease of a house and small piece of ground lying in New King Street, Bloomsbury, in St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex. Complainant desired to have the house and ground for a habitation for himself and family, and about a year and a half since treated with Baskervile for the purchase of it. Ultimately it was agreed that for the present, Complainant should lease the house for 21 years at a rent of £35 and for a fine of £50. Also the Complainant should have the first refusal of the purchase of the lease. Whereupon Complainant had spent £80 upon the house, and now Baskervile declares that he has assigned it to someone else. Complainant prays for relief.

No ANSWER is attached.

In a Plea in Chancery—ST. ALBANS *versus* Goldsburgh—dated 7 Jan. 1671,[6] Complainant, Henry, Earl of St. Albans, says that in 1666 he borrowed £1000 of William Goldsburgh of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, Esquire, and £2000 of William Goldsburgh and Anne Carpenter, widow, his mother-in-law, and Frances Goddard, now wife of — Goddard, Gent., then Frances Carpenter, his sister-in-law. The £1000 was lent in trust for William Goldsburgh (the said William having first prevailed with Complainant to depute him his deputy Register in the office of Register in the Court of Chancery) and all sums due to Complainant as Register in chief of the office were to be paid to Defendant's trustee until the £1000 and 6 per cent thereon had been repaid. For the repayment of the £2000, securities had been assigned to William Goldsburgh's trustees in several houses built upon the Pell Mell field in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, of which the ground-rents were £360. William Goldsburgh also prevailed on Complainant to give several bonds of great penal sums to him for the payment of the debts, and Goldsburgh promised that if the interest were paid at the fixed time Complainant need not pay the principal and no advantage should be taken of any forfeiture. But now William Goldsburgh had been very importunate with Complainant pressing him to pay the principal and allowing no reasonable time, saying he must have his money and would take it at a day's warning. Complainant had provided both the £1000 and the £2000 and gave Goldsburgh notice that it should be paid on June 24th with interest if he would surrender all the securities given for the sums. This he refuses to do because the monies were not paid when due and he claims the securities were long since forfeited to him. For three years as Deputy Register he had refused to make out any account of the profits received by him to Complainant as master of the office. Complainant prays that William Goldsburgh may be compelled to show what profits the office had made since March 25, 1668, and that upon the Complainant paying the balance of £3000 and interest, the securities may be returned to Complainant to be cancelled.

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[1] Calendar of State Papers. Charles II. 1660–1. Vol. I, p. 580.
[2] Ibid. 1661–2. Vol. II, p. 157.
[3] Ibid. 1663–4, Vol. III, p. 93.
[4] Ibid. 1665–6. Vol. V, p. 373.
[5] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 328, No. 28.
[6] Ibid. Ibid. Bridges, No. 640. 1671.

No Answer is attached to the Bill.

In 1673, Treasurer Latimer subscribes to a docquet of a Grant to William Goldsborough, jun., gent. of the office and place of Clerk of the House of Commons in reversion after his father, William Goldsborough, with the fee of £10 and all other fees, &c. thereto belonging.[1]

About the year 1677, a Petition was received from William Goldsborough, Clerk of the House of Commons, shewing that he having from the beginning of the rebellion served the Crown not without losses, hazards and considerable expense, the King on the Restoration gave him that place of Clerk to the House of Commons with the salary of £10 per annum (which salary is in arrear from the time of the grant) and to have the usual allowance for his labour, care and charge of money bills and other public matters, &c. . . . . . He therefore prays for some fitting direction [of monies].

Resolution hereon : £200 granted.[2]

A second Petition, probably a year later, was presented to Treasurer Danby from William Goldsborough, clerk of the House of Commons, showing a sum due to him of £420 for the arrears of his salary of £10 per annum, for his labour and expense in engrossing Bills, besides copies, orders, and transactions of public concern. After his application he received £200 of his arrears ; therefore prays for payment of the rest.[3]

In 1678–9, March 22, Treasurer Danby makes subscription of a great seal for a Grant to Paul Jodrell of the office of Clerk of the Commons House of Parliament with the fee of £10 per annum and all other fees and profits thereof, for life, in reversion after William Goldsbrough, Gent., the present officer.[4]

In a Plea in Chancery—Brerewood *versus* Goldsborough—dated 23 June, 1679,[5] Complainants, William Brerewood of the Middle Temple, London, Gent., and John Briggs of London, Administrators of the goods of John Pretty of Cliffords Inn, London, Gent., deceased. Complainants say that William Goldsborough, Esquire, deceased, was Clerk of the House of Commons at or soon after the time of His Majesty's most happy Restoration and had so continued until the time of his decease, which happened in November, 1678. Complainant Brerewood and John Pretty were employed by William Goldsborough as his under clerks in his

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[1] Calendar of State Papers. Treasury Books, 1672–75, p. 410.
[2] Ibid. 1676–79, p. 1342.
[3] Ibid. 1676–79, p. 1384.
[4] Ibid. 1676–79, pp. 1303–4.
[5] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 141. No. 17.

Parliamentary affairs, and in consideration of their services an Order was issued in 1673 for the payment of £100 to William Goldsborough to be distributed as a gift amongst his under clerks, but he died before the distribution, leaving his wife Grace Goldsborough his sole Executrix and she refuses to pay.

In her ANSWER, dated 21 July, 1679, Grace Goldsborough, Defendant, states that Pretty died several years before her husband, William Goldsborough, and that Brerewood was dismissed from his service some years before his death; that they were only officers in the lobby of the House of Commons and not underclerks and she knew nothing of any Order for the gift of £100 to be made to Brerewood and Pretty. The underclerks at that time were Thomas Marsh and Defendant's son, William Goldsborough, Esquire, the present Clerk of the House of Commons. She denies that anything is due to Pretty's estate or Brerewood.

In their REPLY to the ANSWER, William Brerewood and John Briggs state that at the time of the Order for payment of £100, Complainant Brerewood and Pretty were the only underclerks of William Goldesborough, Thomas Marsh being Clerk-assistant in the House of Commons and as such receiving £100 for himself. Nor was William Goldsborough the son an underclerk " but sat among the underclerks without receiving or expecting any fees for his service or attendance, but only to gain instructions in Parliamentary affairs relating to the office of Clerk." This office William Goldsborough, Senior, had then procured or intended to procure for his son in reversion after his father's decease. He was there also to qualify himself for Clerk-assistant to his father in case Thomas Marsh should happen to die in the lifetime of William Goldsborough. And accordingly after Thomas Marsh's decease he became Clerk-assistant to his father and after his father's decease he became entitled to the Office of Clerk of the House of Commons.

In a further Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Brerewood—dated 1 Feb., 1679–80,[1] Complainant Grace Goldesbrough, Relict and Executrix of William Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, Esquire,—Complainant states that His Most Gracious Majesty that now is by his Letters Patents appointed William Goldesbrough to be his Clerk to attend on the Commons in Parliament giving him all fees, privileges, &c. belonging to the Office, in the execution of which, William Goldesbrough for several years ensuing gave his constant attendance, his employment in part being to engross and make copy of all public Bills and other dispatches relating to His Majesty's service in the House, for the performance of which a considerable sum of money was due to him. In 1672, William Goldesbrough made several applications to the Lord High Treasurer for money due and he was assured he should receive £100 and the residue in some short time. But William Goldesbrough going into the country for his health's sake entrusted Defendant Brerewood, who had formerly been his clerk in the Registrar's Office belonging to the Court of Chancery, and whom he used to employ at the door of the House of Commons, to receive the fees due to the said William Goldesbrough and to deliver out pens, paper, &c. to the underclerks. William Brerewood had procured an Order for the payment of £100 to be distributed among the underclerks which he afterwards described as a mistake saying that William Goldesbrough might receive the

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 233. No. 26.

£100 by giving his receipt for it which he accordingly did. Finally for certain irregularities (herein set forth) William Goldesbrough dismissed Brerewood from his service. Complainant prays for an investigation.

In his ANSWER William Brerewood says that he was not a mere clerk out of doors in the Lobby of the House of Commons, but an underclerk who had the custody of all the Journals &c. of the House and received fees due to the Clerk, Speaker and others. And Defendant took upon him the management of the greater part of the business without doors—William Goldesbrough at that time being ancient and infirm—and for this work William Goldesbrough had not paid Defendant, but in 1673 an Order for payment was made and £100 granted to William Goldesbrough for his underclerks and for which he gave a receipt. Defendant went with William Goldesbrough, Junior, son of Complainant and William Goldesbrough, for the said Order which they found ready, William Goldesbrough senior, making no demur when he afterwards signed receipt. And William Goldesbrough having occasion to borrow the £100 to make up a sum of £600 was allowed on promise of repayment to have the use of it. Defendant was the son of Sir Robert Brerewood who suffered greatly for his loyal services during the Civil Wars and in consideration of this and other services His Majesty had granted Defendant the Reversion of two offices one of which he had sold and the other had not yet become vacant. And the Lord Treasurer had granted Defendant £150 on his own account. And when Defendant had without cause been cast off from William Goldesbrough's employ he sought and still seeks repayment of the £100 lent to William Goldesbrough whom he had never at any time defrauded.

In a Plea in Chancery—Brerewood *versus* Goldsborough—dated 28 Jan. 1680–1[1] Complainant Mary Brerewood, relict of William Brerewood, of the Middle Temple, London, Gent., states that her late husband brought a Bill of Complaint against Grace Goldsborough, relict and executrix of William Goldsborough, esquire, deceased, setting forth that William Goldsborough being Clerk of the Honourable House of Commons after the time of His Majesty's most happy Restoration and having so continued until the time of his decease which happened in the month of November, 1678, and that William Brerewood and John Pretty were employed by him as his under-clerks in his Parliamentary affairs and that £100 was given him for distribution for their services, which £100 William Goldsborough had received in 1673 but died before he disbursed it. Various excuses were made for its non-payment and William Brerewood had died before any decision of the Court was reached. Complainant now asks that the proceedings may go forward in her name at the point at which they had arrived at her husband's death.

An account has been given of "Knights of the Royal Oak"[2] who were gentlemen chosen by King Charles II. to be invested with the Order of the Royal Oak, with the annual value of their respective estates in A.D. 1660. This Order of Knighthood projected by the restored monarch to perpetuate the loyalty of his faithful adherents, was wisely abolished to prevent further dissension . . . . . The number of gentlemen chosen was 1617, and the value of their estates, £775,600. Amongst them under "London and Middlesex," was

William Goldsborough, Esquire. Value of estate per annum, £1,500.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Bridges, No. 454. 1680–1.

[2] *History of the Commoners*, by Burke, 1834, pp. 688–90.

There can be but little doubt that this William Goldsbrough was identical with the Deputy Register of the Court of Chancery, a barrister at Lincoln's Inn, and Clerk to the House of Commons. He was doubtless, also, the Gouldesborough (Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex) who bore for his Arms—*Azure*, a cross patonce, *argent*. Crest, a demi-lion, rampant.[1]

In his WILL, made 29 Nov. 1678, proved 28 Dec. 1678,[2] William Goldesbrough the Elder, of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, made the following BEQUESTS—Daughter, Grace Goldesbrough (her sister Anne having already received her marriage portion), £1000 at 21 years of age or upon marriage. Son, William Goldesbrough, £500. Son, Robert Goldesbrough, £300, he having already received £200. Son, Edward Goldesbrough, £700 at the age of 21 years. Wife, Grace, all goods and "tenements in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, purchased by me of Sir Ralph Bancks," with power to make 21 year leases. After her death the said messuages to go to Son William Goldesbrough and his heirs. Wife, Grace to be sole Executrix.

WILLIAM GOULDSBOROUGH, son and heir apparent of William Gouldsborough of Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Armiger, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, May, 1667.[3] He was called to the Bar, Feb. 1676.[4] He succeeded his father as Clerk of the House of Commons, holding the office till his own death in 1683.

In 1678–9, March 22,[5] Treasurer Danby makes subscription of a great seal for a Grant to Paul Jodrell of the Office of Clerk of the Commons House of Parliament with the fee of £10 per annum and all other fees and profits thereof, for life, in reversion after William Goldsbrough, Gent., the present officer.

This was about four months after the death of William the Elder.

In Nov. 1685, a Warrant[6] of £50 was granted to the Executors of William Goldesbrough, Gent., late under-clerk of the Parliament for five years to June 24, 1683, on the annuity of £10.

A sum of £128–12s. was granted to the same for his labour in making copies of several bills delivered in the Parliament 1678–9, and for engrossing several public bills begun in that Parliament.
To issue out of the funds in the Exchequer—£178–12s.

ADMINISTRATION in 1683 of the Goods & Chattels of William Goldesbrough, late of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, but of Acton in Middlesex, Bachelor, Esquire, deceased was granted to Robert Goldesbrough, his brother, Grace Goldesbrough, his mother, first renouncing.[7]

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[1] Harleian MS. 1410, fol. 15. See also Berry's *Encyclopaedia Heraldica*, Vol. IV.
[2] Wills. Commissary Court of London, 1678, folio 339*b*.
[3] Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. Admissions. Vol. I, p. 299.
[4] Ibid. Black Books. Vol. III, p. 105.
[5] Calendar of State Papers. Treasury Books, 1676–79, pp. 1303–4.
[6] Ibid. Treasury Books, 1685–89, pp. 398–9, 434.
[7] Administration Act Book, 1683. P.C.C. London, folio 127 or 154.

EDWARD GOLDESBOROUGH, born 15 April, 1663, the third son of William Goldesborough, late of Lincoln's Inn, Armiger, deceased, was a scholar at the Merchant Taylor's School, London, 1674,[1] and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 26 May, 1685.[2] On April 2nd, 1688, Licence of Marriage[3] was granted between Edward Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Gent., Bachelor, about 24, and Catherine Edwards, Spinster, above 21, with consent of her father, George Edwards, of St. Dunstans-in-the-West, London, Esquire, at Henlow, co. Beds.

A Plea was entered in Chancery, 23 Jan. 1689,[4] regarding a Mortgage for £650, in which the Complainants were Edward Goldesbrough, one of the Deputy Registrars of the Court of Chancery, and Grace Goldesbrough of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, Singlewoman.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Meade—dated 6 Aug. 1692,[5] Complainant Edward Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, co. Middlesex, Gent., disputes the case of a Mortgage for £250 assigned to him and Robert Goldesbrough of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, Gent.—a person nominated in Trust for Complainant.

There is evidence that at Stapleford, co. Herts.,[6] "towards the end of the 17th century George Goldesborough held Benwick Hall, and in 1698, it was in possession of Edward Goldesborough who conveyed it to Elisha Burgess and Richard Edwards."

In the Obituary Notices of the "Gentleman's Magazine," there is the following announcement :—

> *Deaths.*[7] Edward Goldsborough, esq.; Chief Register of the Court of Chancery. 13 Nov. 1731.

WILL of Edward Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, made 5 May, 1729; Proved, 27 Nov. 1731.[8] BEQUESTS.

Manor of Berwick Hall alias Bull's Mill, Manor of Russells and Farm called Baldwins and other lands in Hertford; also the George Inn in High Holborn, Middlesex, and chambers in Lincoln's Inn, all left to son-in-law John Washer of Lincoln's Inn, George Edwards, senior, and George Edwards, junior, Gents. of Henlow, co. Beds. Upon Trust for Wife Catherine Goldesbrough during her life; also for son Edward Goldesbrough, not spending for his maintenance more than £52 in one year. In the event of Wife's decease all the estates except the Mansion House of Berwick Hall and its belongings and to apportion sufficient money to keep it up for Daughter Washer or such of her relations as she shall think fit. Son Edward in that event to have not more than £104 a year. Rents and profits to be saved to purchase annuities for Grand-daughter Elizabeth Washer to be paid at 21 years of age or on marriage. In the event of Edward's death, the inheritance to go to the heirs-at-law. Household goods to go to Wife; ornaments and great silver bason also, but to go as heirlooms with the mansion and the furniture. Wife to have Residue of Personal Estate. Sister, Mrs. Grace Goldesbrough, £80 per annum for life. Brother, Mr. Robert Goldesbrough, if he shall survive her, £80 per annum for life to be a charge upon Real Estate. A portion had already been given to daughter at marriage. Wife to be sole Executrix. Body to be buried at Stapleford in co. Hertford.

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[1] Merchant Taylors' School Register, Vol. I, p. 286.
[2] Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. Admissions. Vol. I, p. 336.
[3] Marriage Licences. Vicar-General, 1687–94. Harleian Soc. Publications, 1890.
[4] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 375. No. 84.
[5] Ibid. Mitford, 541. No. 58.
[6] *Victoria County History, Hertford.* Vol. III, p. 479. Hertford Hundred.
[7] *The Gentleman's Magazine,* 1731, p. 501.
[8] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Isham,* folio 278.

An Affidavit follows signed by John Washer and George Edwards showing the above to be the genuine Will of Edward Goldesbrough who they state died 13 Nov. 1731, they opening the sealed cover of the Will on the day following at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

Administration was granted to Catherine Goldesbrough, Executrix.

WILL of Catherine Goldesbrough, Widow and Relict of Edward Goldesbrough of Lincoln's Inn, made 14 April, 1732; proved 4 Oct. 1733.[1]

Body to be buried in the vault adjoining the Parish Church of Stapleford, co. Hertford, where her deceased husband, Edward, lies interred.

BEQUESTS.

Any or all of Son Edward Goldesbrough's debts to be paid out of personal estate, but such payment not to exceed £100. Daughter, Katherine Washer, wife of John Washer, Esquire, and her heirs, all lands, tenements, &c. wherever situate in Great Britain, and all goods, chattels and personal estate.

Administration granted to Catherine Washer (wife of John Washer), 4 Oct. 1733.

ROBERT GOLDESBROUGH, born 12 Jan., 1658, was the second son of William Goldesbrough, the elder, of Lincoln's Inn, &c. He was a scholar at the Merchant Taylors' School in 1672,[2] but his subsequent profession is unknown. He seems to have spent part of his life in the East Indies and was possibly connected with the East India Company. He was a bachelor, latterly living in Chelsea, as we learn from Chancery Proceedings, &c.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Spencer—dated 18 Feb. 1680,[3] Complainant Robert Goldesbrough of Chelsea, Middlesex, Gent., says that he was at Surat in the East Indies about Jan. 1678 and resolving to return to England embarked on a ship belonging to the East India Company as a passenger. Thomas Spencer then resident of Surat asked Complainant to see after a box which was brought over in the ship for Margaret Spencer and deposited in the East India Company's warehouses. The box was missing and Margaret had obtained a verdict of £30 though Complainant was not answerable for the box. Now, another action was being brought against him for the loss of other goods pretended to have been in the box. He prays for an investigation and an injunction to stay proceedings.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Price,* folio 257.

[2] Merchant Taylors' School Register, Vol. I, p. 277.

[3] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Collins, 419. No. 101; 528. No. 198.

In her ANSWER, Defendant Margaret Spencer says that the box could not be found and she believes that Complainant had converted the goods in it to his own uses.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Evans—dated 26 March, 1700,[1] Complainant Robert Goldesbrough of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, Gent., states that in Feb. 1698, having a country house at Cookham, co. Berks, where his mother, Grace Goldesbrough, then resided, and having occasion to return her £10, he bought some coffee powder intending to enclose the money in it, sending it down by one of the coaches to Reading and further to be forwarded to Cookham. Complainant repaired to one Rowland Evans at the George Inn, Holborn, one of his tenants, and put the money into the coffee powder, sealing it and delivering it to Evans for delivery to the Reading coachman, telling Complainant afterwards that he had so delivered it. Now it appeared that Evans never delivered the parcel to the coachman but took it himself, making various pretences regarding it. Complainant prays for investigation & satisfaction.

In his ANSWER, Rowland Evans acknowledges that he is a tenant of Grace Goldesbrough at a rent of £160, and Complainant at times called for and received money due. On the occasion stated Complainant repaired to Defendant saying he wished to send his mother £10 and desired Defendant to furnish him with it. Defendant paid £9 and some silver which he hoped would be credited to him for rent. The money was enclosed in the coffee powder against Defendant's advice and after he had fetched wax, Complainant without showing the money again sealed the parcel. Whether the money was actually in the parcel, Defendant does not know, but he delivered the parcel to the coachman to forward to Grace Goldesbrough of Cookham and afterwards told Complainant he had done so. About three weeks after, Complainant told Defendant that the £10 had miscarried and never reached its destination. Defendant did not hear this till he had given up the George Inn to Complainant and his mother had paid up all his rent, charging the £9 to Complainant along with other sums amounting to nearly £80 which Defendant was unable to get. Defendant had recently caused Complainant to be arrested for debt and then it was that Complainant lodged his Bill of Complaint. Defendant denies all complicity in defrauding Complainant.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Wright, dated 26 April, 1700,[2] Complainant Robert Goldesbrough of St. Giles, co. Middlesex, Gent., says he had undertaken to become bound for £50 for two friends, Rowland Evans and Peter King, and when the bond was ready for signing he found he was named as the principal and objected but was over-persuaded and signed it. Sometime after, Complainant was arrested upon the bond, the money having been lent by James Wright, though Complainant never received any of it for his own use. He prays for redress.

In his ANSWER,[2] Defendant James Wright of the Middle Temple, Esquire, says that in March, 1699 one John Downes told him that one Squire Goldsborough then of Chelsea had occasion to borrow £50 and desired Defendant to lend it,

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Hamilton, 133. No. 46.

[2] Ibid. Hamilton, 133. No. 77. Also 141. No. 58.

"giving a fine character of the said Goldsborough better than he hath since found true," but Defendant required greater security than his single bond and two bondsmen were obtained. Defendant afterwards made payment to Downes. Complainant had never paid any of the principal or interest after several requests. Defendant then ordered Complainant to be sued for the debt.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesbrough *versus* Mattingley, dated 23 Jan. 1701,[1] Complainants Grace Goldesbrough of Cookham, co. Berks, Widow, and Robert Goldesbrough of London, Gentleman, her son, state that Complainant Grace desiring to live in the country agreed to purchase a house in Cookham of Alice and William Mattingley. A local attorney drew up the agreement and part of the money was paid, the attorney keeping the agreement. And now ejectments had been brought against Complainant to recover possession, and it is denied that any agreements were made with Complainants. An investigation is desired.

No ANSWER is attached.

On July 16, 1675, Licence of Marriage was granted to Edwin Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Bachelor, about 27, and Anne Goldesborough, of Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Spinster, about 20; with her father's consent; at Cowley or Harmondsworth, Middlesex.[2]

WILL of Grace Goldesbrough of Cookham, co. Berks, Gentlewoman, made 1 Jan. 1732–3; proved March, 1734–5.[3] BEQUESTS:—Cousin Edward Goldesbrough, one shilling. Cousin Catherine Washer, one shilling. Cousins Edwin Griffin, Esquire, Goldesbrough Griffin and George Griffin, Gentlemen, the whole of Real and Personal Estate, they also to be joint-executors of the Will. Additional, dated 4 Oct. 1734:—God-daughter Elizabeth Bayly, all wearing-apparel, &c. and a silver cup.

Administration granted to Edwin Griffin, 1734–5. Administration granted 23 Jan., 1746, to Mary Onley, Widow, Executrix of Edwin Griffin, deceased, of the unadministered goods of Grace Goldesbrough, Spinster, George Griffin and Goldesbrough Griffin dying without proving.

ADMINISTRATION[4] of the Goods &c. of Robert Goldesbrough, Bachelor, of Cookham, co. Berks, deceased, granted Jan. 1747, to Mary Onley, Widow, administratrix of the goods of Grace Goldesbrough, Spinster, deceased, whilst living the natural and lawful sister and only next of kin to the said deceased.

What became of Edward Goldesbrough, junior, does not appear, nor does he seem to have made any headway in life. Probably he married one Winifred, and had no children. If so, this branch of the Family in the male line died out.

WILL of Winifred Goldesbrough of Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, Widow, made 5 June, 1780, proved 23 June, 1780.[5] BEQUEST:—All property to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Sundridge House, Bromley, Kent, Widow. She to be sole Executrix.

From the second Administration of Catherine Goldesbrough's Will in 1752, we learn that Elizabeth Willson was the daughter Catherine Washer who was the daughter of Catherine Goldesbrough of Bromley, Kent.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 375. No. 84.

[2] Marriage Licences of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 23, p. 244.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Ducie,* folio 51.

[4] Administration Act Book, 1747. P.C.C. London.

[5] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Collins,* folio 316.

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LAWRENCE
Of St. John
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SAMUEL GOL
of Ipswich.
d. 1739.
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ROBERT GOLDSBURY
of Ipswich.
b. 1728. *d.* 1765.
No evidence of child

RNELIUS G.
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ELIZABETH
living under age, 1741.
m. John Kerridge of
Ipswich. Surgeon.
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"giving a fine character of the said Goldsborough better than he hath since found true," but Defendant required greater security than his single bond and two bondsmen were obtained. Defendant afterwards made payment to Downes. Complainant had never paid any of the principal or interest after several requests. Defendant then ordered Complainant to be sued for the debt.

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No ANSWER is attached.

On July 16, 1675, Licence of Marriage was granted to Edwin Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Bachelor, about 27, and Anne Goldesborough, of Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Spinster, about 20; with her father's consent; at Cowley or Harmondsworth, Middlesex.[2]

WILL of Grace Goldesbrough of Cookham, co. Berks, Gentlewoman, made 1 Jan. 1732–3; proved March, 1734–5.[3] BEQUESTS:—Cousin Edward Goldesbrough, one shilling. Cousin Catherine Washer, one shilling. Cousins Edwin Griffin, Esquire, Goldesbrough Griffin and George Griffin, Gentlemen, the whole of Real and Personal Estate, they also to be joint-executors of the Will. Additional, dated 4 Oct. 1734:—God-daughter Elizabeth Bayly, all wearing-apparel, &c. and a silver cup.

Administration granted to Edwin Griffin, 1734–5. Administration granted 23 Jan., 1746, to Mary Onley, Widow, Executrix of Edwin Griffin, deceased, of the unadministered goods of Grace Goldesbrough, Spinster, George Griffin and Goldesbrough Griffin dying without proving.

ADMINISTRATION[4] of the Goods &c. of Robert Goldesbrough, Bachelor, of Cookham, co. Berks, deceased, granted Jan. 1747, to Mary Onley, Widow, administratrix of the goods of Grace Goldesbrough, Spinster, deceased, whilst living the natural and lawful sister and only next of kin to the said deceased.

What became of Edward Goldesbrough, junior, does not appear, nor does he seem to have made any headway in life. Probably he married one Winifred, and had no children. If so, this branch of the Family in the male line died out.

WILL of Winifred Goldesbrough of Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, Widow, made 5 June, 1780, proved 23 June, 1780.[5] BEQUEST:—All property to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Sundridge House, Bromley, Kent, Widow. She to be sole Executrix.

From the second Administration of Catherine Goldesbrough's Will in 1752, we learn that Elizabeth Willson was the daughter Catherine Washer who was the daughter of Catherine Goldesbrough of Bromley, Kent.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 375. No. 84.

[2] Marriage Licences of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. 23, p. 244.

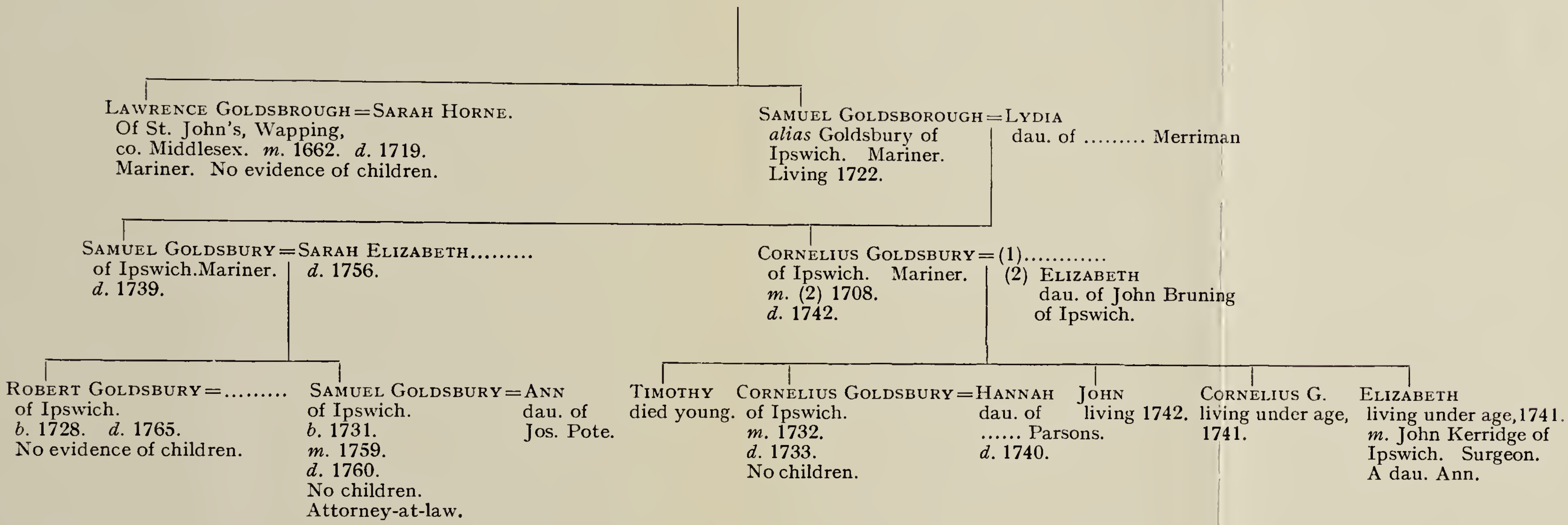
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Ducie*, folio 51.

[4] Administration Act Book, 1747. P.C.C. London.

[5] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Collins*, folio 316.

Goldsbrough *or* Goldsbury of Ipswich, co. Suffolk

Sources of Information :
Wills in Somerset House, London.
Proceedings in Chancery.



LAWRENCE GOLDSBROUGH = SARAH HORNE.
Of St. John's, Wapping,
co. Middlesex. *m.* 1662. *d.* 1719.
Mariner. No evidence of children.

SAMUEL GOLDSBOROUGH = LYDIA
alias Goldsbury of Ipswich. Mariner.
Living 1722.
dau. of .... Merriman

SAMUEL GOLDSBURY = SARAH ELIZABETH.........
of Ipswich. Mariner.
d. 1739.
d. 1756.

CORNELIUS GOLDSBURY = (1)............
of Ipswich. Mariner.
m. (2) 1708.
d. 1742.
(2) ELIZABETH
dau. of John Bruning
of Ipswich.

ROBERT GOLDSBURY = ...
of Ipswich.
b. 1728. *d.* 1765.
No evidence of children.

SAMUEL GOLDSBURY = ANN
of Ipswich.
b. 1731.
m. 1759.
d. 1760.
No children.
Attorney-at-law.
dau. of
Jos. Pote.

TIMOTHY
died young.

CORNELIUS GOLDSBURY = HANNAH
of Ipswich.
m. 1732.
d. 1733.
No children.
dau. of
...... Parsons.
d. 1740.

JOHN
living 1742.

CORNELIUS G.
living under age,
1741.

ELIZABETH
living under age, 1741.
m. John Kerridge of
Ipswich. Surgeon.
A dau. Ann.

CHAPTER XV

ADDENDA

to the Shrewton Branch and the Ipswich Branch, co. Suffolk

One of the most prominent members of the Family in the seventeenth century was SIR JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Knight, of London and Bengal. His association with William Hedges, Merchant, also of London and Bengal, makes it not unlikely that he was related to Catherine Gouldisborough (*née* Hedges) of Bradford-on-Avon, and, therefore, descended from the Shrewton branch of the family ; but no direct evidence has so far been discovered.

On Jan. 3, 1635–6, John, son of John and Margaret Goldsburye, was baptized in St. Olave's Church, Hart St., London.[1] This entry may refer to him or to his kinsman, John Goldsborough of Southwark, co. Surrey, but there is no proof.

On 17 Jan., 1675–6, a Licence was issued by the Faculty Office, London,[2] for the Marriage of John Goldsborough and Mary Smith, which fits in with other evidence that John Goldsborough of the East India Co. was at home at that time, and that his wife's name was Mary.

The principal facts regarding the public career of John Goldsborough are set forth in the " Diary of William Hedges,"[3] as follows :—

GOLDSBOROUGH, Sir John.—The first mention of this sea-captain in the records is in the Court Book [East India Company], 2nd July, 1675. " Captain John Goldsborough being returned from India on the ship *Falcon*, This day humbly presented his service to the Company."

On 6th August, 1675, orders were given for the building of a new ship for Captain Goldsborough.

On 17th Jan. 1676–7, a letter of instructions was given for Captain Goldsborough, Commander of the *Bengal Merchant*, as the new ship was called, then about to sail on her first voyage.

Captain Goldsborough is again commissioned for a voyage with the *Bengal Merchant*, 16 Nov. 1683.

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[1] Registers of St. Olave, Hart St. Harleian Soc. Publications. Registers, Vol. 46.

[2] Marriage Licences, Faculty Office.

[3] Edited by Col. Henry Yule, for the Hakluyt Soc., 1888. Vol. II, pp. clv–clx, cxciv.

In Feb. 1691–2, Captain Goldsborough was appointed Supervisor, Commissary-General, and Commander-in-Chief in East India.

Just before the date of this Commission, he was knighted (8 Feb. 1691–2).[1] He sailed in March and arrived at Fort St. George, 23 November, 1692. Lady Goldsborough accompanied him to India.

In his Commission we read the following :—

"...... We the said Governors and Company reposing especiall trust and Confidence in the fidelity Prudence Justice and Circumspection of Sir John Goldsborough Knt. .... by these Presents do make and constitute and ordain the said Sir John Goldsborough Our Superviser, Commissary Generall, and Chief Governor in East India, to inspect and governe in chief all the Company's Forts, Factors and factoryes, Officers and Soldiers, on the coast of Sumatra, Bengall, Orixa, Choromandell, the Chingee and Marattee Countrys, and also all our Forts and Factories, officers and soldiers, on the North side of India as well on the coast of Mallabar as of our Fort and Castle of Bombay, Factory of Surratt, and other places within the Presidency of Surratt," &c. &c.

In some later instructions, dated 29 Feb., 1691–2, the Court orders that "In all places wherever he shall come he is to preside as Chief Governor and take place of all our Presidents, Agents, &c. as Head and Chief of the English Nation, representing His Majesty and the Company being the Chief in India as aforesaid."

From further information[2] we learn that in June, 1693, Sir John Goldsborough went to Fort St. David, returning by land to Madras, 11 July, 1693. Thence he embarked for the Bay of Bengal, leaving his wife at the Fort. He reached Chatanati (now Calcutta) on 12 Aug., and reported very unfavourably of the late agent in Bengal, Job Charnock and the Company's servants. While staying at Chatanati, he was struck down by fever and died within some few days after 28 Nov., 1693.

Another Commission to Sir John, dated 10 April, 1693, which can hardly have reached him before his death, constitutes him :—"Our Captain Generall and Commander in Chief of all our Land and Sea forces ..... throughout all the East Indies and Directore Generall of all our Mercantile affairs and Factoryes in the said East Indies."

In his last letter, dated from Chutanutte, 6 Nov. 1693, he writes to his 'loving friend,' Mr. Simon Holcombe :—"This place is Extreame Sickly, the Natives being so downe that we want men to work." His own sickness was unto death.

The Court, in writing to Fort St. George, 6 March, 1694–5, bewails "the death of Our late worthy Generall Sr. John Goldsborough, who was a Right honest able man."

The following is a copy (not a facsimile) of his autograph signature :—

John Goldsborough

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[1] Le Neve's *Pedigrees of the Knights*. Harleian Soc. Publications, Vol. VIII, p. 438.

[2] *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXII, p. 79.

On Nov. 14th, 1695, Sir John Gouldsborough's widow, Mary, married Roger Braddyll,[1] the troublesome member of Governor Pitt's Council at Fort St. George. Later, she herself died in India and Braddyll administered to her estate in London, 4 Nov., 1702.[2]

WILL of Sir John Goldsborough of Bethnall Green, Middlesex, Knight, made 7 March 1691–2 ; proved, 7 Feb., 1695–6.[3] He is bound for a voyage to the East India beyond the seas in the ship Berkly Castle. His worldly estate consisted of Lands, houses, goods, chattels, debts, Plate, Jewels and Money.

BEQUESTS :—Wife Mary Goldsborough for her natural life only, all rents and profits of estate viz. :—Rent of house at Bethnall Green, of houses in Yorkshire Court, Whitechapel, interest of £1000 in the hands of Ambrose Crawley, interest of £500 stock in the East India Company and £4000 which he takes with him to India to be used to purchase goods for sale in England, the proceeds then to be invested and applied for his wife's use ; she also to have the jewels and plate in value £1000 for life and interest in all revenue. After her decease everything to go to Cousin John Goldsborough Newberry son of Roger Newberry with the obligation that he take the name of John Goldsborough only and in case of his death before the age of 21 to the eldest son of Roger Newberry or in default to his (Roger's) heirs male. Brother-in-law William Hide and sister-in-law Anne Pyne widow £10 each for being sole executors. All profits of estate in Suffolk (previously omitted) to wife for her life.

Addition made to the above WILL by Sir John Goldsborough in India if he should die there. Mary his wife to be Executrix here in East India and if she should marry again to have half of the estate and the rest to go as settled in the Will. Several legacies from £10 to £30 follow including one for his Cousin Samuel Lash. Dated at Chutanutte 28 Nov., 1693, in which place Sir John Goldsborough lay ill of the sickness of which he died.

There were various administrations, one being granted, 17 Oct., 1699, to Susan Newbury (wife of Roger now in the East Indies) mother and curator of John Goldsborough Newbury. Hyde and Pyne renounce.

In the Registers of St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, is an entry under Marriages :—[4] 1647, Aug. 31. Roger Nubery and Ann Goulsberry.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsborough *versus* Bamfield—dated 28 June, 1683,[5] Complainant John Goldsborough of Westham, co. Essex, Mariner, states that William Wilson had served under him as a seaman for several months in a voyage to and from the East Indies beyond the Seas for which service Complainant was indebted to him for £25 and was sued for the same and arrested and paid Wilson the full amount due to him. And now Wilson combines with one Peter Bamfield to defraud Complainant of a further sum alleged to be due by Wilson to Bamfield, and therefore through attachment by Complainant to Bamfield. Complainant asks for relief that he may not have to pay the money over again.

Peter Bamfield in his ANSWER dated 1st July, 1684, says that Wilson had lodged with him for some years before and incurred a debt for which he gave a bond. Defendant then heard that Complainant owed about £30 to Wilson and entered an Action to have £20 attached in Complainant's hands as the money of the said Wilson which Defendant was seeking to recover.

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[1] *The Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. 19, p. 286.
[2] Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1702. Nov. folio 211.
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Bond*, folio 12.
[4] Harleian Society Publications. Registers. Vol. 39, p. 28.
[5] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 272. No. 52.

The connection between the following two Wills and the one preceding and also the Plea must be left more or less to conjecture.

WILL of John Goldsborough in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, co. Surrey, Marriner, made, 18 Oct., 1686; proved, 1687.[1]

"Being in good health of Body and of sound perfect and disposing mind and memory (thanks be to God for the same) I do make and ordaine this to be my last Will and Testament and first I bequeath my soule to Almighty God who gave it and my body to the earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereinafter named and hope in and by the meritts of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to obtain a Joyful Resurrection. And as for that little outward and Temporall estate which it hath pleased God of his mercy to bestow upon me I do hereby dispose of the same as followeth."

BEQUESTS:—Kinsman John Goldsborough of Bethnall Green, Marriner, and Mary his wife, £5. Kinsman George Newberry, Marriner, 20s. Thomas, Susan, and Elizabeth Gingstead, children of my sister Cicely Gingstead, 20s. each. Brother-in-law Thomas Owen, and Mary his wife 10s. each. Wife Deborah and her heirs the Residue.

WILL of John Goldsbrough, made, 23 July, 1688; proved, 15 Jan., 1689.[2] BEQUESTS:—Friend Captain Francis Buttram, gold ring of 12s. price. Friend Ludwig Jones, gold ring of 12s. price. Robert Abbot and Timothy Ireland, one Elephant's tooth weighing about twenty-three pounds. Friend William Hill, gold ring of 12s. price, and chest, clothes, books, instruments, and all movables abroad. One quarter part of the "Porcupine," one part to Mr. Humphreys and one part to the ship's Company. Residue to William Hill, full Executor on behalf of brother Thomas Goldsbrough.

Possibly, akin to the above, though evidence is entirely wanting, was Lawrence Goldsbrough or Gouldsbury, whose marriage with Sarah Horne was celebrated in London, Oct. 17th, 1662. He is described as a bachelor and mariner, and both of them as of Stepney.[3] The following is his Will:—

WILL of Lawrence Goldsbrough of the parish of St. John's, Wapping, Middlesex, Marriner. Will made, 3 May, 1718; proved, 5 Dec., 1719.[4] £10 to be laid out on his funeral. BEQUESTS:—Friend Mary Lindsey, 50s. and household goods. Brother Samuel Goldsborough *alias* Goldsberry of Ipswich, Marriner, 5s. as a token of love and respect. Also, £13. Kinsman Cornelius Goldsborough *alias* Goldsberry of Ipswich, £5. Thomas Horne of Bridlington, Marriner, "my great Bible and stand as a token of my singular love and respect unto him." Charity school of St. John's, Wapping, £3, "as an encouragement towards so good and pious a work as the education of poor children in the faith of the Church of England." All the residue to be realised and divided into six shares, thus :—Samuel Goldsborough aforesaid, 1½ of six parts. Cornelius Goldsborough aforesaid, 1 of six parts. Kinswomen Deborah Strutt and Lydia Merriman, 1½ of six parts to be divided equally. John Sturges of Gosport, 1 of six parts. Peter Sturges of Gosport, 1 of six parts. Executors, Samuel Goldsborough, John Sturges and Martin Nevill, each to have 50s.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Exton*, folio 4.
[2] Ibid. *Ent*, folio 79.
[3] Register of Holy Trinity Minores, London.
[4] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Browning*, folio 234.

The following Pleas and Wills all belong to that portion of the Family that left London to settle in Ipswich, and may rightly be called the Suffolk Branch of the Goldsborough Family.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbury *versus* Phillips—dated 5 July, 1717,[1] the Complainants are Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, Mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Bruning, late of Ipswich, gentleman, deceased. Complainants say that in 1686 John Bruning was possessed of a moiety of houses and lands in Bucklesham, co. Suffolk, as tenant-in-common with — Clark, deceased. In that year, John Bruning borrowed of Richard Phillips, sen. of Ipswich, £300, and for security mortgaged his moiety and for some time after paid the interest thereon. He died in 1688, leaving Complainant Elizabeth his only child and heir, an infant of the age of one year. In May, 1690, Richard Phillips under pretence of there being considerable interest due to him entered upon the moiety of the estate and had received the rents ever since, by which a great part of the principal and interest had been redeemed. Complainants were married in 1708, since which event they had endeavoured to get an account from Richard Phillips which he had refused. They pray for an investigation.

No ANSWER is attached.

A long dispute is set forth in a Plea in Chancery—Carter *versus* Goldsbury—dated 9 Feb., 1739–40,[2] in which Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich was concerned as Trustee. He renders an account to the Court, signed by himself thus :—

Cor: Goldsbury

WILL of Samuel Goldsbury, Junior, of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Mariner, made 16 August, 1736 ; proved, 26 June, 1739.[3] BEQUESTS :—Wife Sarah Elizabeth, Lands, tenements &c. for life and after her decease to two sons equally and their heirs for ever. Wife to make sale of " all my shipping and parts of ships," and to have interest on invested money for life; afterwards to two sons. Wife to have all residue. She and Uncle Joseph Merryman of London, Mariner, to be Executors.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Mitford, 2283.
[2] Ibid. Zincke, 1650.
[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Henchman*, folio 129.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbury *versus* Parsons—dated 10 Oct., 1741,[1] Complainant Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Gentleman, says that Cornelius Goldsbury the younger, Complainant's son, married in 1732 Hannah Parsons since deceased, the sister of Eustace Parsons of Hadley, said Co. shopkeeper. In 1731 or 1732 Complainant made provision for his son soon after to be married conveying to Eustace Parsons and another Trustee a house and garden in Ipswich of £15 yearly rent and an annuity of £10 to which Complainant became entitled under the Will of Samuel Goldsbury, Complainant's late father. Complainant gave the house and annuity Upon Trust to permit Cornelius Goldsbury the Complainant to rent and annuity during his life and his son Cornelius afterwards during his life and that of Hannah his wife, with Remainder to the issue of the marriage, and in the event of Complainant surviving all of these he should be able to dispose of the property at his discretion. Complainant says that both his son Cornelius and his wife Hannah are long since dead and had left no issue. Complainant ought therefore to have possession of the property, the deeds of which Eustace Parsons refuses to deliver up. Complainant asks that Parsons may be made to account for his action.

In his ANSWER dated 21 January, 1741–2, Eustace Parsons Defendant says that he does not know that Complainant made provision for his son upon or before his marriage with Defendant's sister. He states however that Complainant and his son sold on 3 and 4 Jan. 1731–2 to Defendant the house in question, and also the annuity charged upon a messuage farm in Tuddenham. The house in Ipswich was devised to Complainant by his father for his life only and after his life to Timothy Complainant's son and his issue or in default to Cornelius the younger and his heirs. The annuity was in like manner devised to Complainant for his life and after him to his son Cornelius and after him to Timothy and his heirs. And Defendant says the properties were devised to him to the use of Complainant until the marriage of Cornelius junior with Hannah Parsons and then for Complainant's use for his life and immediately after to the use of Cornelius the son and his wife for their lives and then to their issue or in default to the right heirs of Cornelius junior for ever. The indentures &c. were left in Defendant's hands and he was the only Trustee therein named. Defendant says that Complainant's son Timothy died an infant and without issue. On 23rd March, 1732–3, Cornelius Goldsbury the younger in his last Will devised the said house and annuity to his wife Hannah, Defendant's sister and her heirs and in Feb. 1733–4 he died without issue. Hannah was thus entitled to his estate and she died without issue in December 1740 leaving Defendant heir-at-law. Defendant claims therefore to have full right in the property and to be the proper possessor of the deeds. Defendant had among other writings in his possession a copy of the Will of Samuel Goldsbury Complaint's father dated 11 Oct., 1722, and a copy of the Will of Cornelius Goldsbury junior dated 23rd March, 1732–3. He had shown the deed of marriage settlement to John Goldsbury son of Complainant and read it to him and he had offered to show it to Complainant or his attorney.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Woodford, 1066.

WILL of Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Gentleman, made 15 October, 1741 ; proved 19 Aug., 1742.[1] BEQUESTS :—Son Cornelius by present wife Elizabeth, Messuage, farm, with all lands freehold and copyhold situate in Bucklesham and Marton, co. Suffolk. Also Messuage with gardens &c. in the parish of St. Peter, Ipswich, and two empty tenements to hold all for himself and his heirs for ever (chargeable with an annuity of £10 for wife Elizabeth). Should he, Cornelius, not reach the age of 21 and be without issue the whole to go to Elizabeth daughter by his present wife, Elizabeth, and to her heirs for ever. Daughter Elizabeth and her heirs, Tenement and Malthouse in Ipswich, but if she should not reach the age of 21 and be without issue the whole to go to son Cornelius. Wife Elizabeth £50 and all the plate and furniture she brought with her at marriage and the use of all household furniture and plate during her widowhood, and after her decease or marriage to children Cornelius and Elizabeth equally. These two children to have all shipping and residue of personal estate equally at 21 years of age or day of marriage or to the survivor. Meanwhile to be put out to interest by Executors for the children's benefit. Guardianship and education of children to wife Elizabeth. She to be executrix and Samuel Parker of Ipswich, gentleman, executor, he to have £50 for his trouble.

Signed in the presence of John Gravenor &c. Administration granted to Elizabeth Goldsbury.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbury *versus* Strutt—dated 25 November, 1745,[2] the Complainants were Robert Goldsbury and Samuel Goldsbury, both of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, Gentlemen, Infants under the age of 21 years (Robert, 17 years, Samuel, 14 years) by Sarah Elizabeth Goldsbury, widow, their mother. Complainants say that Thomas Merryman, late of Ipswich, gentleman, deceased, was at the time of his death possessed of real and personal estate, the latter amounting in value to £6000. By his Will, dated 1743, he gave his farms, lands, tenements &c. situate in Woolverston, co. Suffolk, to Complainant Samuel Goldsbury, son of his nephew Samuel Goldsbury, deceased, and to his heirs for ever. And to Complainants Robert and Samuel, he gave the sum of £400 due to him upon a mortgage and all debts due from Complainants' mother. He also gave them one fourth share each of the residue of his estate to be invested by his trustees Isaac Strutt and Joseph Rutland until they reached the age of 21. On July 7th, 1744, Testator died, leaving Elizabeth (formerly Smith) his widow, and Sarah the wife of Solomon Chapman his sister, and Complainant Robert who is the eldest son and heir of Samuel Goldsbury who was the eldest son and heir of Lydia Goldsbury, deceased, who was the other sister of Thomas Merryman, deceased. The executors proved the Will and took possession of the estate which they refuse to wind up or to give an account of to Complainants' mother, thereby defrauding Complainants of their rights. They pray for an investigation and the presentation of an account.

In their ANSWER dated 5 February, 1746, Isaac Strutt, Joseph Rutland and others reply that they have never been parties to defeat Complainants of their rights under Thomas Merryman's Will and now supply details of all the affairs of the testator.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Trenley*, folio 246.

[2] Chancery Proceedings, 1758–1800. Division III. Reynardson & Edmondstone, No. 2290.

In a further Plea—Goldsbury *versus* Strutt[1]—dated 9 February, 1746–7, the Complainant was Sarah Elizabeth Goldsbury of Ipswich, widow of Samuel Goldsbury of Ipswich, deceased, who left sons, Robert and Samuel, and died very much in debt. In 1743, Robert Goldsbury, being then about 15 years old, was apprenticed to John Gravenor, an apothecary at Ipswich for £84. Complainant being unable to advance so large a sum repaired to Thomas Merriman a neat relative of Robert Goldsbury, who paid the money and took from Complainant a bond in a penalty of £160 to secure the return of £84. On July 7, 1744, Thomas Merriman died and left considerable sums of money to Robert Goldsbury and Samuel Goldsbury, appointing Isaac Strutt and Joseph Rudland his executors. Complainant hoped the executors would have placed the amount due on the bond to Robert's account and would have delivered up the bond to Complainant which they refuse to do. On the contrary they threaten to enforce payment of the bond. Complainant asks for an enquiry and protection.

In their ANSWER, dated 6 May, 1747, Defendants Isaac Strutt and Joseph Rudland say they believe that Complainant had more than a sufficient income with which to maintain herself and her two sons. Defendants had not placed the bond to Robert Goldsbury's account and submit it to the Court whether they ought to do so. They hold that the £84 paid for his apprenticeship was a gift to Robert Goldsbury and submit the question whether Complainant can be regarded as a creditor to the estate of Thomas Merriman.

ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, &c. May, 1757,[2] of Sarah Elizabeth Goldsbury of the Parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, co. Suffolk, widow, deceased, granted to Robert Goldsbury, lawful son of Sarah Elizabeth Goldsbury, deceased.

WILL of Samuel Goldsbury of Ipswich, Gentleman, made 5 Dec., 1760;[3] proved 27 Jan. 1761. Wife Ann Goldsbury to have all the estate real and personal and she to be sole executrix.

Administration granted to Ann Goldsbury.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbury *versus* Umfreville—dated 28 Oct., 1761,[4] Complainant Ann Goldsbury of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, widow and executrix of the Will of Samuel Goldsbury of Ipswich, gentleman, says that her late husband frequently had business transactions with Charles Umfreville of Ipswich, Attorney-at-law, who had occasion to borrow certain sums of money and to purchase coal from him (Samuel Goldsbury being at the time concerned in the coal trade). Umfreville had given him three promissory notes for £48–12s.–0d. in all. About the middle of October, 1760, Complainant at the direction of her husband went to Umfreville to ask him to prepare his account and showed him the notes which he duly acknowledged stating there was only a small balance between them. Complainant waited for the coming of her husband who did not arrive, and apprehending he had been seized with a disorder from which he had previously suffered, she hastened home, leaving the notes in her hurry at Umfreville's house. She found her husband ill with the disorder from which he died, 31st Dec., 1760, not having settled his account with Umfreville. Complainant requested her father Joseph Pote to find out the state of Samuel Goldsbury's affairs. Umfreville was empowered to receive monies and had had £430 with which to discharge Samuel Goldsbury's debts, leaving a balance in hand of over £20. And he had refused to settle with plaintiff or to return the notes and had sued her for certain sums alleged to be due to him. She prays for an investigation.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1758–1800. Division III. Reynardson & Edmondstone, 1763.

[2] Administration Act Book. P.C.C. London, May, 1757.

[3] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Cheslyn*, folio 18.

[4] Chancery Proceedings, 1758–1800. Division I, Mitford & Hanmer, 1854.

No ANSWER is attached.

In a further Plea—Goldsbury *versus* Goldsbury—dated 3rd Feb., 1762,[1] Complainant Anne Goldsbury formerly of Ipswich now of Eton, co. Bucks., widow, sole executrix and residuary legatee of Samuel Goldsbury, deceased, states that Samuel Goldsbury the elder, father of Samuel Goldsbury, on Aug. 16th, 1736, made his Will and gave his wife Sarah Elizabeth all his houses lands and investments for her life and after her decease the premises to his two sons equally and directed that his wife should make sale of all his shipping, and after her decease bequeathed the proceeds to his two sons equally. He made his wife and Joseph Merryman executors of his Will dying soon after. Sarah Elizabeth Goldsbury died 15 Dec., 1756, intestate. After her decease her sons Robert Goldsbury and Samuel Goldsbury entered upon the real estate of their late mother under their father's Will as ' tenants-in-common ' and receivéd the rents thereof. It was afterwards discovered that by an Indenture of Settlement made previous to the marriage of their father and mother a house and farm situate at Tiddenham, co. Suffolk, had been vested in trustees and limited after the death of the father and mother to the use of the first son of the marriage and his heirs. In consequence of this discovery Robert the elder son claimed the estate and had a right to rents &c. received by his brother Samuel before the discovery. Robert alone took out Letters of Administration to his mother's estate and became thereby accountable to Samuel for certain sums of money belonging to his father and mother. In April, 1759, Complainant married Samuel Goldsbury the son, who died without issue, in December, 1760, having first made his Will, dated 5 Dec., 1760, and appointed Complainant sole executrix and legatee. Soon after Samuel's death, Robert Goldsbury sent Complainant an account giving her credit for only £6 and charging her with £61–5s. for half a year and three quarters rent of the farm &c. at Tiddenham and with £35–15s. said to have been received by him for timber sold off the estate. Complainant prays for the fullest investigation.

In his ANSWER dated 26 May, 1762, Defendant Robert Goldsbury says that his father Samuel Goldsbury died possessed of a house in the parish of St. Clement, Ipswich in which he had resided and also of other property and parts of ships &c. His mother Sarah Elizabeth had sold his personal effects to meet his debts and had to meet sundry of them out of her own estate. Upon her death Defendant and his brother Samuel entered upon the tenement in Ipswich aforesaid, the other parts of the real estate having been sold by their mother, and divided the rent between them until Defendant purchased the share of Samuel Goldsbury. And he had shared the rents of the farm at Tuddenham (being of the yearly value of £80) with Samuel Goldsbury who was an Attorney-at-Law and possessed the deeds of settlement relating thereto, until Defendant laid claim to the farm as heir under the settlement and Samuel Goldsbury acknowledged the claim and promised to pay the rents &c. which he had wrongfully received. Upon administering his mother's affairs Defendant became liable to Samuel Goldsbury for one half of her estate and settled Samuel's claims during his lifetime. Defendant says that the amount charged by him against Samuel Goldsbury's estate is his due and is less than what he is entitled to.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1758–1800. Division V, Woodford & Kipling, 1762, No. 1002.

Robt - Goldsbury

WILL of Robert Goldsbury of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Gentleman, made 20 Jan., 1765; proved 30 March, 1765.[1] BEQUESTS :—Executors, John Gravenor of Ipswich and Lott Knight of Ipswich, gentlemen. Sarah Searle, spinster, daughter of late wife by Mr. William Searle her first husband, best set of china. Miss Eleanor Stubbin of Higham, diamond box with all the diamonds and other things in it at decease; also castor, silver-hafted knives and forks and silver spoons, silks and wearing-apparel of late wife. Mr. Cravenor, double ring with blue stone and cypher. House and garden where he now dwells in parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, and other farm lands in Tuddenham, Suffolk, and all other lands &c. to be sold by executors and the proceeds applied as follows :—Eleanor Stubbin aforesaid, £100. Sarah Searle £100. Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich, £150. Ann Kerridge, daughter of John Kerridge of Ipswich, surgeon, by first wife Elizabeth Goldsbury, £150 to be paid when of age or at marriage; meanwhile to be put to interest for her benefit. Mr. Samuel Baggot of Harwich, £50. Martha Folley of Harwich, spinster, £50. Margaret Youngs, daughter of Simon Youngs, shipwright, £50. Every grandchild of Hannah Aldis of Ipswich, deceased, £50. Children of Formina Small, daughter of Thomas Searle, shipwright, £150 to be equally divided. John Gravenor and Lott Knight £25 each. Charity School of Grey coat boys and Blue coat girls in Ipswich, £100. Residue to be divided into four equal parts :—Cornelius Goldsbury, one part, Ann Kerridge at 21 or marriage, one part, Grand-children of Hannah Aldis, one part, Children of Formina Small, one part. Parish Church of St. Dunstans, Churchwardens, Stepney, co. Middlesex, an annuity for ever of £5 as a charge on his own house and garden, "20s. of it to be laid out in repairing and keeping in good condition my Family Vault in the Churchyard of St. Dunstans, Stepney;" £3 of it to be laid out in bread for the poor and 20s. to the churchwardens for their trouble. Parish Church of St. Mary, Churchwardens at the Elms, Ipswich, £3 annuity as a charge on own house; 20s. of it to keep in repair family vault in the churchyard at the Elms and £2 in bread for the poor. Desires to be buried there. Also £2 annuity to Parish Church of St. Clement, Ipswich, for sermon, and bread to the poor who go to hear it.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Rushworth,* folio 99.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsbury *versus* Bennett—dated 16 December, 1802,[1] Complainant John Goldsbury of Theberton, co. Suffolk, Gentleman, alleges that he sold a house, cottages and land, in all 236 acres, to Major-General Henry Bennett for £9250 and had received a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money. The principal sum had not been paid as Complainant expected and Defendant pretended that the title was not sound and yet he was in possession of the rents and profits. Complainant prays that the Defendant may after an investigation be ordered to complete the agreement.

In his ANSWER dated 9 February, 1803, Henry Bennet declares that he is quite willing to perform his part in regard to payment for the premises if and when Complainant is able to give him good title which Defendant says he has not done, it being imperfect in many points. He is also willing to relinquish the premises if desired though he has entered upon them and received the rents.

A Deed is still extant bearing the seal of Cornelius Goldsbury of Ipswich, Merchant.[2] The seal is oval and bears an embattled tower between the initial letters R.G. Above it on a wreath, a demi-lion rampant; in its fore-paws a cross crosslet fitchée: in reference to the arms and crest of Goldesburgh, *viz.* a cross patonce, and a demi-lion. The Deed contains the signature of Cornelius Goldsbury and is dated 1727.

In a List of Boys and girls admitted into Ackworth School, near Pontefract, Yorks.[3] from 1779 to 1879, belonging to the Society of Friends during that period, are the following names with the dates of their admission :—

Joseph Goldsbury, London, 1798; Charles Goldsbury, London, 1799; Samuel Goldsbury, London, 1803; George Goldsbury, London, 1805; Octavius Goldsbury, London, 1811; John Goldsbury, Ipswich, 1827; Susanna Goldsbury, Ipswich, 1829; Edmund Goldsbury, Ipswich, 1829; Arthur Goldsbury, Stepney, 1833; George Goldsbury, Stepney, 1833; George Frederick Goldsbury, Ipswich, 1853; Caroline Goldsbury, Ipswich, 1855.

There were generally during the century about 300 pupils in the School.

Investigation has not been carried further than the beginning of the nineteenth century, though it is probable there are descendants of the Ipswich Goldsburys still residing in the town or at least in the county of Suffolk. If so, while their connection with the Wiltshire Branch of the Family is still lacking proof, it is not unlikely that they had their origin in that county, coming to Ipswich *via* London, where they were clearly connected with the Mercantile Marine.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1800–1842. Division IV. 1803. No. 2068.
[2] Additional Charters, 10264. Br. Museum.
[3] From Registers of Ackworth School.

CHAPTER XVI

THE FAMILY OF GOULDESBURGH: Ongar Branch—co. Essex

THOMAS GOULDESBURGH of Ongar Castle, Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, was the son of Robert Gouldisburgh, of Chesilborne, and of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset,[1] Gentleman, and grandson of Thomas Goldesborough, Gent., farmer of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, who was the youngest son of Robert and Cicely Goldisborough of the same place. Thomas Gouldesburgh, as he signs himself, had at least two brothers—Henry and Robert—but the dates of their birth or baptism are unknown. Thomas was quite a young man during the Civil Wars, and was probably drawn into them on the Royalist side. In any case, in March, 1648, a List was made of " Persons sequestered for Delinquency in Co. Essex "—Chelmsford, Rochford, and Dengie Hundreds—and in that List was — Goldsborough.[2] If Thomas Gouldesburgh was the same person, then it was he who suffered in the Royal Cause ; but if so, he must presently have made peace with the Commonwealth, for he is found holding important offices between 1650 and 1660, as well as purchasing properties in Little Canfield, Chelmsford, Ashington, Greenstead, and Rochford, all in co. Essex.[3] In 1650, there was a Contract for the estate of William Petre at Stanford Rivers, co. Essex, by which it was let for 7 years to Thomas Goldsborough, the Contract being confirmed.[4] He seems to have been by profession an Attorney, Steward, or Estate-Agent, and may have been the same person mentioned in

Papers relating to the Council of State, 11 Dec., 1650, Day's Proceedings.[5] " Mr Keeling, and Mr. Goldsborough, clerk of the peace for co. Essex, appointed

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[1] *Visitation of Essex*, 1664–8, by Bysshe. J. J. Howard, p. 40. Also Will of Melior Goldisboroughe of Semley, Wilts, 1617.

[2] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. Committee for Compounding, 1643–60, p. 94.

[3] Feet of Fines, co. Essex, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1660 and 1661.

[4] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. Committee for Compounding, 1643–60, p. 2643.

[5] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. Commonwealth. Vol. II, 1650, p. 467. Also Vol. III, 1651, p. 538.

Sources of Information :
East Knoyle Parish Registers
Herald's Visitation of Co. Esse
Wills in Somerset House, Lon
Ongar Parish Registers. Prin
Proceedings in Chancery.

E.K. denotes East Knoyle, co. Wilts.
O. denotes Ongar, co. Essex.

Ann
bp. 1589,
Probably
Rich. Cu

Melior
d. at Semley, Wilts.
1617. Spinster.

Cath
m. a

Robert
b. about 1623.

Eliza
bp. 1
m. R
Barr
Inne
).

Thomas Gouldesburgh =Lo
of Ongar Castle, Chipping Ongar, co. Essex.
bp. 1692, O. *m.* 1708.
d. 1718. Sold Ongar Estate about 1718.

d
P
o
c

ard Gouldesburgh = Elizabeth......
1702, O.

Mary
bp. 1726, O.

Thomas G.
of Epping.

Eliza
b. 17

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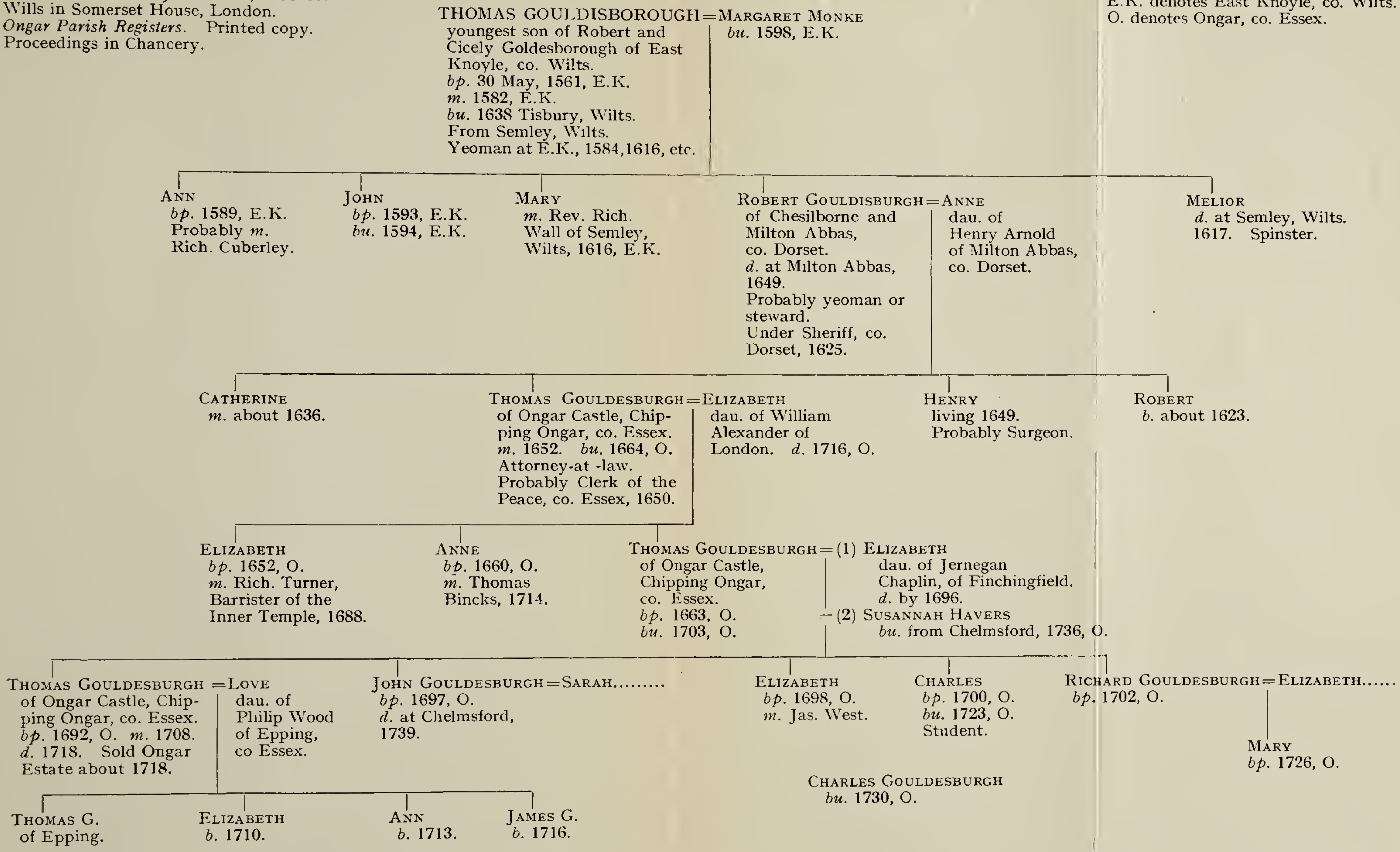
[5] Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. Commonwealth. Vol. II, 1650, p. 467. Also Vol. III, 1651, p. 538.

Gouldesburgh *or* Goldsborough of Ongar, co. Essex

Sources of Information :
East Knoyle Parish Registers.
Herald's Visitation of Co. Essex, 1664–68.
Wills in Somerset House, London.
Ongar Parish Registers. Printed copy.
Proceedings in Chancery.

E.K. denotes East Knoyle, co. Wilts.
O. denotes Ongar, co. Essex.



THOMAS GOULDISBOROUGH = MARGARET MONKE
youngest son of Robert and Cicely Goldesborough of East Knoyle, co. Wilts.
bp. 30 May, 1561, E.K.
m. 1582, E.K.
bu. 1638 Tisbury, Wilts.
From Semley, Wilts.
Yeoman at E.K., 1584,1616, etc.

MARGARET MONKE
bu. 1598, E.K.

ANN
bp. 1589, E.K.
Probably *m.* Rich. Cuberley.

JOHN
bp. 1593, E.K.
bu. 1594, E.K.

MARY
m. Rev. Rich. Wall of Semley, Wilts, 1616, E.K.

ROBERT GOULDISBURGH = ANNE
of Chesilborne and Milton Abbas, co. Dorset.
d. at Milton Abbas, 1649.
Probably yeoman or steward.
Under Sheriff, co. Dorset, 1625.

ANNE
dau. of Henry Arnold of Milton Abbas, co. Dorset.

MELIOR
d. at Semley, Wilts. 1617. Spinster.

CATHERINE
m. about 1636.

THOMAS GOULDESBURGH = ELIZABETH
of Ongar Castle, Chipping Ongar, co. Essex.
m. 1652. *bu.* 1664, O.
Attorney-at -law.
Probably Clerk of the Peace, co. Essex, 1650.

ELIZABETH
dau. of William Alexander of London. *d.* 1716, O.

HENRY
living 1649.
Probably Surgeon.

ROBERT
b. about 1623.

ELIZABETH
bp. 1652, O.
m. Rich. Turner, Barrister of the Inner Temple, 1688.

ANNE
bp. 1660, O.
m. Thomas Bincks, 1714.

THOMAS GOULDESBURGH = (1) ELIZABETH
of Ongar Castle, Chipping Ongar, co. Essex.
bp. 1663, O.
bu. 1703, O.

(1) ELIZABETH
dau. of Jernegan Chaplin, of Finchingfield.
d. by 1696.

= (2) SUSANNAH HAVERS
bu. from Chelmsford, 1736, O.

THOMAS GOULDESBURGH = LOVE
of Ongar Castle, Chipping Ongar, co. Essex.
bp. 1692, O. *m.* 1708.
d. 1718. Sold Ongar Estate about 1718.

LOVE
dau. of Philip Wood of Epping, co Essex.

JOHN GOULDESBURGH = SARAH.........
bp. 1697, O.
d. at Chelmsford, 1739.

ELIZABETH
bp. 1698, O.
m. Jas. West.

CHARLES
bp. 1700, O.
bu. 1723, O.
Student.

RICHARD GOULDESBURGH = ELIZABETH......
bp. 1702, O.

CHARLES GOULDESBURGH
bu. 1730, O.

THOMAS G.
of Epping.

ELIZABETH
b. 1710.

ANN
b. 1713.

JAMES G.
b. 1716.

MARY
bp. 1726, O.

solicitors to the High Court of Justice to be held at Norwich." On Jan. 19th, 1651, is a further entry:—"For attendance as solicitor at the High Court of Justice in Norfolk. Mr. Goldsborough, £40.

The name, Mr. Goldsborough, is given along with 34 others appointed to be Commissioners of the Militia for the County of Essex, 26 July, 1659, in an Act of Parliament for settling the Militia in England and Wales.[1]

The name, Mr. Goldsborough, is given along with 72 others appointed to be Commissioners of Assessment for the County of Essex, 26 Jan., 1659–60, in an Act of Parliament for an Assessment of £100,000 a month upon England, Scotland, and Ireland, for six months.

In 1652, Thomas Gouldesburgh married Elizabeth, daughter of William Alexander of London, Gentleman.[2] It was not till 1663 that he entered upon his considerable estate and Manor of Chipping Ongar. That he was residing there previously is clear from a letter of his addressed from Ongar, 'To his very good friend Mr. John Kendall at Hatfield, Broadoke,' and dated 1659:—[3]

Sr.

This day Ralph Eve with two honest men my neighbours came to me about the purchase of Keeres, They offer above 1000 li. nere 20 li. and not to medle with Michael Rent, But being so inconsiderable, I advise him to adhere to you who have recēd so much trouble in it and he is contented that it shall be a purchase to you at 1000 li. Now in regard of the greate necessity of the sonn in Gaole, Be pleased either to goe to London with me on Monday morning and carry about 40 li. or 50 li. to defraye his present occasione, or send me so much money that uppon sealing the absolute assurance to you of his moiety by him and his wife I may pay it him. The father and other sonn will ioyne in the sale, and the father requests 200 li. to be left in his hands out of his sonn Thomas his money for provision for his wife and children and satisfaction of his thirds, it may be afterwards hee may be drawne to let go some spit[e] I expect either to see or heare from you on Monday morning earely and remaine

Yor. very affectionate friend

Tho: Gouldesburgh

C. Onger 2°.
July, 1659.

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[1] Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642–60. Vol. II, pp. 1324 & 1368.

[2] *Visitation of Essex*, 1664–8, by Bysshe. J. J. Howard, p. 40.

[3] Egerton MS. 2648, fol. 347.

In 1541, King Henry VIII. granted the Manor of *Ongar ad Castrum*, alias Chipping Ongar, to George Harper and his heirs. . . . . . . Thence it passed to Sir James Pointz, who died 1623, and was succeeded by his sisters who sold the Manor to Sir Thomas Whitmore, whose son sold it to Thomas Goldsburgh of Ongar, Gent., son of Robert Goldsburgh of Chessilborne, co. Dorset.[1] . . . . . . Thomas, the purchaser of this estate, left a widow, Elizabeth, who presented the Church Living of Ongar more than once, as did her son Thomas in 1692. The Communion Plate was the gift of her daughter, Elizabeth, to the Church.[2] About the year 1717, Thomas Gouldesburgh, the son, sold the Ongar estate to Edward Alexander, Esquire, of Marden Ash in High Ongar.

Ongar Castle was situated on the top of a very high round artificial hill, and surrounded by a large moat, which, with several other moats, composed the old Fortification. The Castle, being grown ruinous and decayed, was taken down in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in its room was erected a very strong, handsome brick building, three stories high. By reason of its lofty situation, prospects, beauty, and pleasant walks, it exceeded any place in the County. This building was demolished by Edward Alexander, Esquire, who in 1744 erected instead of it, a large and handsome summer-house.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldesburgh *versus* Whitmore—dated 18 June, 1666,[3] one of the Plaintiffs was Elizabeth Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, widow. Herein it is stated that by an Indenture made 15 July, 1663, payment being made ten days later, Sir William Whitmore, sold to Thomas Gouldesburgh the Manor of Chipping Ongar, the Advowson of the Church, with the Market, and all houses, orchards, gardens, lands, moor and woods, tolls, rights of fishing, quit-rents &c. belonging to the said Manor, situate in Chipping Ongar, High Ongar and Greenstead, for the sum of £3500 in cash while Thomas Gouldesburgh re-conveyed the Manor (by Mortgage) to Sir William Whitmore for 99 years with power of redemption on payment of a further sum of £2000. The Plea states that after the execution of the mortgage, Sir William Whitmore had been paid all sums due except the last instalment of £300, Thomas Gouldesburgh declaring on his death-bed that he had paid above £5000.

In his ANSWER, Sir William Whitmore, Baronet, says that a far greater sum than £300 was due to him, and that Thomas Gouldesburgh took receipts for all he had paid, the total being £4500. A sum of £1000 was still owing, upon the payment of which Defendant was ready to hand over all mortgages and the Deeds of the said Manor.

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[1] Morant's *History of Essex*, Vol. I, pp. 128–9.

[2] *Notes on the Town and Parish of Chipping Ongar*, by H. I. Porter, 1877.

[3] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Hamilton, 482.

Engraved by [illegible]

THE MOAT OF ONGAR CASTLE & CASTLE HOUSE.

ESSEX.

[illegible] 183[illegible]

In the ANSWER of Thomas Gouldesburgh, Gent., to a further Plea in Chancery, dated 1654,[1] he is referred to as "Steward of the Manor of Twyford," who set fines for admission to copyhold lands, &c.

Having secured an estate and the lordship of a Manor, Thomas Gouldesburgh either sought "Arms and a Pedigree" at the hands of the Heralds' College, or was 'visited' by one of the Heralds on his progress through Essex, 1664. The pedigree was duly given and recorded,[2] and, apparently, in order to justify the adoption of the Arms of Goldesbrough of Goldsborough, co. York—*Azure*, a cross flory, *argent*, and the crest, a pelican with wings endorsed *ppr.*—the claimant had stated or allowed to be stated for him that his grandfather was Thomas Gouldesburgh of Gouldesburgh, co. York, when he was in reality a Wiltshire yeoman, albeit probably descended from the Yorkshire Stock several generations earlier, which may have been a tradition handed down in the family. Here however, is Thomas Gouldesburgh, head of a County family in Essex in 1664. But, alas, he did not long enjoy his estate or his dignity, for in the same year he died. His Will, made 7 Sept., 1664, proved 3 May, 1666, may be given in full, being made on the day of his death:—[3]

"In the Name of God, Amen, the 7th day of September, 1664, I Thomas Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, Gentleman, being at present sick and weak of body, but in good and present sense and memory (thanks be to Almighty God for the same) and well knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, and fearing it may suddenly take me out of this world, as I see and hear many others of late are, and being desirous seriously to consider and to prepare for the same and to provide for my dear wife and children as much as in me lies do make and ordain my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—And first I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping and assuredly trusting for salvation through the merits and death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour. My body to the earth to be decently buried in Christian manner in the parish church of Chipping Ongar aforesaid in the pew where I usually sit. And I do give and devise to Elizabeth my dear wife and to my two brothers-in-law Thomas Alexander and Nicholas Alexander and to their heirs for ever All my lands and tenements whatsoever upon this trust and to this interest and purpose That they may be enabled to pay my debts and to provide for my said dear wife and children whom God hath been pleased to give us in such manner and proportion as she my said dear wife shall find cause either by sale of my said lands and tenements or such part thereof as she my said dear wife shall please And by disposing thereof otherwise according to her discretion And I appoint the said Elizabeth my dear wife and the said Thomas and Nicholas Alexander my brothers-in-law joint Executors of this my last Will and Testament upon the trust and to the interest aforesaid desiring God to bless my dear wife and children in witness whereof I the said Thomas Gouldesburgh have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal the day and year first above written. THOMAS GOULDESBURGH. Witnesses, Owen Nicholas Cowper, John Lambert, George Stokes.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Reynardson, 238.

[2] *Visitation of Essex*, by Bysshe, 1664–8 D.21. Heralds' College. Edited by J. J. Howard, p. 40.

[3] Wills. Archdeaconry of Essex. *Spencer*, folio 151.

In a Plea in Chancery—Gouldesburgh *versus* Gouldesburgh—dated 28 Nov., 1664,[1] in which the foregoing Will is recited in full, the Complainant Elizabeth Gouldesburgh, widow, says that she and her co-executors expected to have all the Deeds of her late husband's estate handed over to them. But the deeds were in the hands of Thomas Gouldesburgh, Infant, and others who pretended title to the lands as heir, declaring that Thomas Gouldesburgh, the father, either did not make any such Will or was of unsound mind when he did make it, by reason of which Complainants were not able to dispose of the estate.

In his ANSWER, dated 20 Jan., 1664–5, Thomas Gouldesburgh, an Infant, by William Alexander his grandfather and guardian, says that he does not know that Thomas Gouldesburgh his father when he was of a disposing mind made such a Will as was alleged.

As the Will was subsequently proved, it is evident that Elizabeth Gouldesburgh made good her claim.

In two Pleas in Chancery—King *versus* Gouldesburgh and Gouldesburgh *versus* King—dated respectively May[2] and Oct.,[3] 1666, it is contended by Martha King of Bobbingworth that she had employed Thomas Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, Gentleman, as her agent to collect rents, &c. and let her premises. Upon his death there was a sum of £103 owing to her. It was admitted that he had borrowed £30 of her, a sum he could not reasonably deserve for his trouble, for when he went on her business he did other business as well, "he being a man much employed in those parts about keeping of Courts."

On the other hand it was alleged by Elizabeth Gouldesburgh that her late husband had acted as Attorney for Martha King and had paid what money was due to her for rents &c. three weeks before he died. On Sept. 7th, 1664, Thomas Gouldesburgh made his Will and died the same day. Upon his deathbed and in the presence of several witnesses he declared he had paid all monies due for rent and that he owed her £30 which he had borrowed and which he was confident she would never demand for she had never paid him anything for his trouble.

There were further family troubles which were brought before the Court.

In a Plea in Chancery—Gouldesburgh *versus* Alexander—dated 25 April, 1667,[4] Complainant Elizabeth Gouldesburgh, Relict of Thomas Gouldesburgh late of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, deceased, says that shortly after her marriage with Thomas Gouldesburgh which took place in 1652, he with Complainant's portion money and other monies he then had, purchased the farm and lands called Strangmans and Chaloners in Duddinghurst, Essex, being of the yearly value of £100. And Sir William Whitmore, Bart., having the reversion of the Manor of Ongar, &c. of the yearly value of £400 expectant upon the death of Dame Mary Pointz, he professed to sell the same to Thomas Gouldesburgh who asked Complainant to part with her right in Strangmans and Chaloners to enable him to purchase the Manor of Ongar and promised to leave it to her in his Will. Whereupon Complainant joined in the sale of the farm &c. and Thomas Gouldesburgh purchased the reversion of the Manor of Ongar of Sir Thomas Whitmore in May, 1663. And afterwards Thomas Gouldesburgh made his Will devising to Complainant the said Manor, lands &c. upon trust that Complainant might be able to pay his debts and provide for herself and children with absolute rights of sale. About Sept. 1664 Thomas Gouldesburgh fell dangerously sick, and Complainant considering that if he should die she would be involved in great trouble she asked Thomas Gouldesburgh to make a new Will and to unite with Complainant her brothers Thomas Alexander and Nicholas Alexander. On the same day that he died Thomas Gouldesburgh made a new Will *viz.* on 7 Sept., 1664, and in accord with Complainant's desire appointed Thomas and Nicholas Alexander with Complainant joint executors. Thomas Gouldsburgh died indebted to the extent of £2000 leaving behind one son and two daughters. The whole value of the Manor in the lifetime of Mary Pointz was £410–16s.–4d. per annum, so there only came to the Executors £290 per annum with which to pay the debts and provide for the children. And now Thomas and Nicholas Alexander have refused to join in the execution of the Will or to become bound in a mortgage of the property, leaving her in difficulties with Sir William Whitmore and asking for portions on behalf of Complainant's children for whom they say they are in trust, although Complainant had nothing except the reversion since Thomas Gouldesburgh's death until the death of Dame Mary Pointz in 1666 to whom she had to pay interest. Complainant asks to be released from her brothers in this trust and to be empowered to convey all interests to such other persons as she may nominate.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Mitford, 155, No. 36.
[2] Ibid. Mitford, 182, No. 154.
[3] Ibid. Reynardson, 236.
[4] Ibid. Bridges, No. 49.

In their ANSWERS, dated 2 May, 1667, Thomas Alexander and Nicholas Alexander admit many of the facts stated in Complainant's Bill but know nothing of their names being joined with hers at her request. It was true that they had refused to become bound for the carrying out of a deed of Mortgage though they did not refuse to join in Probate of the Will, their reason being that though they had done much to help Complainant she began to entrust her affairs to another gentleman and to have such an affection for him as 'tis believed she will marry him being very much against the will of Complainant's father and mother and all her near relations and which as these defendants believe will be very predjudicial to her and her children if not their ruin. This accounts for defendants not having been so forward in assisting Complainant and for being backward to quit any trust on behalf of the children especially as Complainant only offered £1000 for the heir and £500 each for the daughters. Defendants hope to prove that Thomas Gouldesburgh's lands of inheritance yet unsold are of £400 value per annum and the personal estate worth £500. And they deny that Complainant had nothing left her but the reversion and affirm that she had £500 of which she possessed herself at Thomas Gouldesburgh's death. Defendants have consequently refused to part with the trust reposed in them but submit themselves to the Court.

Shortage of money led to the mortgage of the estate and further difficulties.

In a Plea in Chancery—Goldsborough *versus* Letten—dated 21 Feb., 1671–2.[1] the Complainants Elizabeth Goldsborough, widow, late wife of Thomas Goldsborough of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, Thomas Alexander and Nicholas Alexander state that Thomas Goldsborough was seized of the Manor of Chipping Ongar and by his last Will bearing date 7 Sept., 1664, bequeathed all his lands &c. to Complainants to dispose of on trust to pay his debts and provide for his wife and children. Shortly after he died. Complainants in order to pay the debts mortgaged in 1666 the whole of the Manor and Estate to Alexander Holt citizen and goldsmith of London for £2000. Of this amount £1200 was paid to Complainants but £800 was left unpaid when Alexander Holt became bankrupt. The mortgage was then taken over by Rowland Wynn and Nathaniel Letten, Merchants. Thereupon Complainants paid them £1200 with interest and were promised a reconveyance of the Manor and Estate to themselves. But now Wynn, Letten and others seek to compel Complainants to pay the other £800 which they never received and refuse to reconvey the Manor &c. unless the whole £2000 is paid them. Complainants ask the Court to compel Defendants to restore the Manor &c. to them.

In their ANSWER, dated 1672, Nathaniel Letten, Merchant, and Rowland Wynn Esq. say they do not know how much of the £2000 Holt paid to Complainants, but when Defendants acted on behalf of the creditors the mortgage came into their hands and they could not without breach of trust surrender the Manor &c. without having evidence that £800 had never been paid by Holt of which none had been produced by Complainants and therefore Defendants were bound to act upon the mortgage deed and had not promised to reconvey the Manor &c. until the whole amount of the mortgage with interest had been paid.

Other Answers are attached to the Bill.

The three children of Thomas and Elizabeth Gouldesburgh were all married during their mother's lifetime—Elizabeth to Richard Turner,[2] Barrister of the Inner Temple, London; Anne to Thomas Bincks,[3] Widower, of Chipping Ongar, Gentleman; and Thomas took to wife, (1) Elizabeth,[4] daughter of Jernegan Chaplin of Finchingfield, co. Essex, and (2) Susannah Havers from Chelmsford.

The following is the Will of Elizabeth Goldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, Widow, made 25 Sept., 1710; proved 25 May, 1716.[5] She desires to be buried with her late husband Thomas Gouldesburgh in the Parish Church of Chipping Ongar. She confirms the Deed made in favour of her daughter Ann Gouldesburgh giving her the Lodge Farm and also the farm held by John Sanders in Chipping Ongar. BEQUESTS :—Daughter Ann two silver salvers for her life, then to go to grandson Thomas Gouldesburgh. Daughter Elizabeth Turner wife of Richard Turner, esquire, £5 for mourning. Grand-daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth Turner £5 each for mourning. Grandson Thomas Gouldesburgh, £5 for mourning. Grandson John Gouldesburgh £5 for mourning. Grandson Charles Gouldesburgh £5 for mourning. Grandson Richard Gouldesburgh £5 for mourning Grand-daughter, Elizabeth Gouldesburgh £5 for mourning and various other articles at 21 years of age. Grandsons John, Charles, and Richard and Grand-daughter Elizabeth £25 each at 21 years of age ; Elizabeth's at 17 ; meanwhile to be put out to interest on behalf of daughter-in-law Susannah Gouldesburgh widow ' for the use of my grandchildren.' Brother and sister Alexander one guinea each for a ring. Kinswoman Venetia Martyn two guineas. All goods and chattels to daughter Ann Gouldesburgh ; she to be sole executrix.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings. Before 1714. Collins, 221.
[2] *Visitation of Kent*, 1663–68. Annotated by J. J. Howard. Pedigree of Turner.
[3] Registers of Charterhouse Chapel. Harleian Soc. Publications, 1892, p. 24.
[4] *Notes on the Town and Parish of Chipping Ongar*, by H. I. Porter, 1877.
[5] Wills. Commissary Court of London, 1716, folio 117.

Codicil dated 6 May, 1715. £50 moiety of securities taken in daughter Ann Bincks' name to grandson Charles Gouldesburgh to keep him at the University. Other £50 moiety for grandchildren John, Elizabeth, and Richard Gouldesburgh Interest to be paid to their mother till they are 21 years of age. Two daughters of grandson Thomas Gouldesburgh a little silver salver. Signed by the said Elizabeth Gouldesburgh. Probate granted to Ann Bincks wife of Thomas Bincks gentleman, the natural and legitimate daughter of Elizabeth Gouldesburgh.

The family fortunes now began to decline through the disreputable conduct of the heir, Thomas Gouldesburgh, who had evidently given way to evil habits and became the victim of his own misdeeds as the following Plea sets forth :—

Plea in Chancery—Gouldesburgh *versus* Gouldesburgh—dated 12 Oct., 1716.[1] The Complainants were Love Gouldesburgh, wife of Thomas Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, gentleman, by Philip Wood of Epping, co. Essex, innholder, her father, and Elizabeth Gouldesburgh an infant about six years old, and Anne Gouldesburgh an infant about three years old, by Philip Wood their grandfather, they being the younger children of Thomas Gouldesburgh by Complainant Love, his wife.

Complainants say that about eight years since Thomas Gouldesburgh married Love daughter of the said Philip Wood. They had lived together for divers years at Epping, co. Essex and had had three children, Thomas their eldest son, Elizabeth and Anne, with the expectation of another child of them both. Some months since Thomas Gouldesburgh without any just cause deserted his wife and children, and went to reside at Chipping Ongar having made no provision for his family. Nor would he allow them to live with him. He was seized in the Market at Ongar let at £44 ; also of the Castle farm of £50 rent, of a messuage and lands let at £50, of a messuage in possession of John Havers called the Castle House let at £8 besides a Manor and quit-rents, all of which premises were at Chipping Ongar. Thomas Gouldesburgh had sent for his son Thomas to Chipping Ongar and had promised to make some provision for his wife and other children, and asked his wife meanwhile to provide them with clothes, food, &c. but he had not fullfilled his promise. After a while he agreed to make a separate settlement for his wife and children, and promised to execute a conveyance if Mr. Edward Alexander of Doctors' Commons should approve. It was thought desirable that £50 a year should be allowed out of the Estate for the purpose. A draft was drawn up and was approved by Thomas Gouldesburgh when he said he did not desire the approval of Edward Alexander. Whereupon the Attorney knowing that Thomas Gouldesburgh was related to Richard Turner Esq. Councillor at Law, being Richard Turner's nephew, desired Thomas Gouldesburgh to have the draft considered by Mr. Turner, but Thomas Gouldesburgh declined. And in lieu of a farm being settled upon the Complainants, he desired to settle the Castle farm and lands of equal value (both of them letting at £50 rent) with the reservation of some rooms in the Castle house for himself. The Attorney obtained his promise that he would sign as soon as the Deed was engrossed. Thereupon Thomas Gouldesburgh signed an agreement to that effect on the same day, Sept. 1st, 1716, excepting only from the settlement the great parlour dining room over the parlour and next chamber thereto, called the best chamber and the chamber over the dining room in the Castle farm house which he reserved to himself. And now, though the Deed is engrossed, Thomas Gouldesburgh persistently refuses to sign it, and it is pretended that he has let the Castle farm on lease to one Joseph Browne. And this combination has been entered into with a view to defeat Complainants from obtaining their maintenance. Complainants ask that justice may be done them.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Reynardson, George II. Bundle 2742.

No Answer is attached.

In a further Plea in Chancery—Gouldesburgh *versus* Frost—dated 5 Feb., 1717–18,[1] Complainants Thomas Gouldesburgh of Stratford, co. Essex, Gentleman, and John Havers of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, innholder, sue Charles Frost, Solicitor, for acting unfairly towards Thomas Gouldesburgh who gave him a Bill of Sale on his furniture at Stratford and at Ongar to prevent an execution being put in by others for debt. Complainant John Havers suffered loss at the same time at the hands of Frost, he having agreed to purchase an estate from Thomas Gouldesburgh in Essex for £400 and had given a bond for payment of part of the money which bond had come into the hands of Frost.

In his ANSWER Charles Frost says that such action as he had taken in regard to the Bill of Sale was done at the request of Thomas Gouldesburgh's wife to save an execution, and afterwards he had acted in justice to himself to whom Thomas Gouldesburgh was indebted.

It appears that the desperate career of Thomas Gouldesburgh was brought to an end by his early death in 1718, at the age of 26, without any recovery of character or position on his part, and with but small provision from the remnant of his estate for his wife and children, as the following Plea sets forth :—

Plea in Chancery—Gouldesburgh *versus* Studley—dated 18 Nov., 1718.[2] The Complainants were Thomas Gouldesburgh of Epping, co. Essex, son and heir of Thomas Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, deceased, Gentleman, by

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Zincke, 1400.

[2] Ibid. Winter, 1739. No. 724.

Love Gouldesburgh his wife; Elizabeth Gouldesburgh, Anne Gouldesburgh, and James Gouldesburgh, younger children of Thomas Gouldesburgh by Love Gouldesburgh, his wife, all infants, by the said Love their next friend.

Complainants say that the said Thomas Gouldesburgh, deceased, being in his lifetime addicted to his pleasures and drawn in to keep company, easy to be imposed upon, wasting and spending his estate, contracting debts in an extravagant way of living, and wholly neglecting the care of his family, was seized in the Manor, messuages, lands, tenements, &c. hereinafter named, the deeds being entrusted to the care of Elizabeth Gouldesburgh, widow, grandmother of the said Thomas Gouldesburgh, deceased, for securing the payment of an annuity of £90, charged upon the whole estate. And the said Thomas Gouldesburgh married the said Love when he was about 16 years of age and had issue by her, the Complainants being his children. And the said Thomas Gouldesburgh by his extravagant courses during his minority had very much encumbered himself with debts so that he was in danger of being thrown into prison. And the said Elizabeth Gouldesburgh and other friends fearing he would waste the whole estate proposed to him in 1714 about the time he became of age that if he would take up from his wild courses and take care of his affairs and family, securing some part of his estate for their support, she would deliver to him his deeds that he might sell some part of his estate to pay his debts with, and to set up housekeeping, his wife and family being wholly maintained by her (Love's) father, Philip Wood of Epping. Thomas Gouldesburgh was well-pleased with this proposal and promised to be very careful for the future. . . . . . By a fine and Recovery of 1714 Thomas Gouldesburgh and Love his wife granted the Manor, Advowson, Manor or Castle House, Castle Hill, Market, houses, lands &c. in Chipping Ongar to the use of Thomas Gouldesburgh and Thomas Binks in Trust for Thomas Gouldesburgh to enable him to raise monies and to make a competent jointure for Love if she should survive her husband and for their children. And for the consideration of 5/- paid to Thomas Gouldesburgh and Thomas Binks, Richard Turner of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire, and Ann Gouldesburgh of Chipping Ongar had granted to them the whole estate in Chipping Ongar including property tenanted by Susannah Gouldesburgh, widow, to hold the said Manor and Estate to Richard Turner and Ann Gouldesburgh for 500 years for the following uses:—To provide an annuity of £90 for Elizabeth Gouldesburgh the grandmother of Thomas Gouldesburgh; for the use of Thomas Gouldesburgh for his life and for the use of Complainant Thomas Gouldesburgh and his issue in tail male; Remainder to the other sons of Thomas Gouldesburgh the father; remainder to his daughters; remainder to Complainant Thomas Gouldesburgh's daughters; remainder to John Gouldesburgh, half-brother to Thomas Goldesburgh complainant's father; remainder to Richard Gouldesburgh, one other half-brother to Thomas Gouldesburgh complainant's father; remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Gouldesburgh complainant's father for ever. And Richard Turner and Ann Gouldesburgh should divide £500 equally between the younger children of Thomas Gouldesburgh the father as each should come of age. Certain property was assigned to Thomas Gouldesburgh and Love his wife for their natural lives in satisfaction of dower or thirds of the said Love. And certain property was assigned to Richard Turner and Ann Gouldesburgh for their lives in consideration of their raising a sum not to exceed £400 with which to pay Thomas Gouldesburgh's debts and to pay a further sum of £60 towards furnishing a house for Thomas Gouldesburgh. And certain property (including the Advowson) was to be sold to pay off monies raised on certain properties, and to provide for the jointure of any other wife should Love Gouldesburgh not survive Thomas Gouldesburgh as he should think fit as by the deed of settlement now in the custody of Thomas Binks (who has since married the said Ann Gouldesburgh) or of Ann his wife. And Complainants say that in great compassion to the unhappy circumstances of Thomas Gouldesburgh the Trustees undertook the burden of the Trust and fearing that Thomas Gouldesburgh might convey his estate for little or no consideration or be furnished with money to support his extravagant and riotous courses they imparted the matter to Edward Alexander of Doctors' Commons who being a near relation of Thomas Gouldesburgh's and having an estate in Chipping Ongar became the purchaser of the premises limited to them in trust in April, 1716, and he gave £508 for them and the trustees requested Edward Alexander not to disclose the matter or to do anything to the prejudice of so unhappy a man as Thomas Gouldesburgh or to the ruin of his desolate family, and this Edward Alexander promised to do. And Complainants say that Thomas Gouldesburgh instead of making any provision for his family received and spent the money arising from the sale and sometime afterwards left his wife and family, and upon his death Complainants hoped they would have had the provision made for them under the settlement and that the trustees would have carried the settlement out.

But now Edward Alexander combines with certain persons including Joseph Studley, Gentleman, and John Havers of Chipping Ongar, innholder, to defeat Complainants of the estate and provision, and Edward Alexander in violation of his promise and having a sinister design to overreach Thomas Gouldesburgh and get the estate from him for a small sum and thereby utterly ruin Complainants, to serve his purpose, employed John Havers at whose house Thomas Gouldesburgh usually was and who used to give him credit for liquors and sometimes lent him money, and plied him with strong liquors. Havers advised Thomas Gouldesburgh to take up money upon his estate telling him the settlement he had made was only voluntary and he might alter it, and he would procure him any money he wanted. Thomas Gouldesburgh thereupon borrowed £200 and mortgaged the Castle farm to secure payment, with the knowledge of Edward Alexander who was probably the real lender. And Complainants say that Joseph Studley procured an absolute conveyance of the Castle farm and Market for a very small sum and has conveyed it to Edward Alexander who is now in possession and lately held a Court of the Manor of Chipping Ongar in his own name as sole purchaser

Complainants say that Thomas Gouldesburgh was imposed upon in executing the mortgages and the conveyances by strong liquors and menaces of imprisonment being terrified into executing the covenants without being aware of what he was doing. They say that the whole estate was worth upwards of £4000 and to the best of their knowledge not more than £500 or £600 had been given for it and part of the money thus given had been deducted to buy for Thomas Gouldesburgh a trooper's place in the Horse Guards, in which service he continued to the time of his death. And Thomas Gouldesburgh notwithstanding all utterly refused to sign away his Manor until Edward Alexander promised to take care of his family and provide for them. Complainants are therefore the victims of a conspiracy and pray for a thorough investigation of the manner in which Thomas Gouldesburgh's estate has passed from him.

In his ANSWER dated 21 Jan., 1718–19, Defendant Joseph Studley says that his did not know Thomas Gouldesburgh until he came to him with John Havers to sell his estate. Thomas Gouldesburgh asked one thousand guineas for the Castle Farm, Chipping Ongar, and the tolls of the Market, shops and shambles. Defendant offered £1000 for the premises which Thomas Gouldesburgh agreed to accept. Defendant drew up a short contract for the purchase paying £1 at once with the promise of £999 on the completion of the purchase which was agreed to. The conveyance to Defendant was completed in March, 1716–17. Thomas Gouldesburgh was to all appearances quite sober when he conveyed the property in the presence of John Havers who came with him. Defendant denies that any part of the purchase money was spent to buy a trooper's place in the Horse Guards for Thomas Gouldesburgh. Defendant had heard that Thomas Gouldesburgh after spending the greater part of his money and contracting fresh debts on account of being taken up and convicted of Deer stealing, to screen himself from being arrested, entered himself in the Foot or Horse Guards, in which service he died.

Edward Alexander, Gentleman, in his ANSWER dated 21 Jan., 1718–19, says that he had heard that certain of Thomas Gouldesburgh's property was for sale together with the Advowson of the Church at Chipping Ongar and he made enquiries of Thomas Binks concerning the value of the same and out of kindness to Thomas Gouldesburgh and his family in their necessity he agreed to purchase the Advowson and other property at such price as Binks should honestly think them worth. Binks valued them at £508 and Defendant agreed to give that sum and the property was sold to him. He never promised not to disclose the Settlement mentioned by Complainants and he believes Thomas Gouldesburgh duly received payment without making any provision for his family (who lived with his wife's father who keeps a public house at Epping, co. Essex) and himself lived away from them. Defendant denies that Thomas Gouldesburgh was kept warm with liquors with his knowledge or desire or that he was so kept up to the time of his death which happened in June last. Soon after the purchase Defendant employed some persons to view the houses he had bought and they were found in a very ruinous condidion and had been repaired by Defendant. John Havers came to Defendant at his house at Marden Ash and told him that Thomas Gouldesburgh had been informed by counsel he could sell his estate notwithstanding the deed of settlement he had before made. Defendant told Havers he was wrong and that Thomas Gouldesburgh could not sell the estate. About October, 1716, Havers came to Defendant in London and said that Thomas Gouldesburgh had fallen into vile company, had spent a great deal of money and was in danger of being thrown into gaol, and therefore resolved to sell some of his estate for payment of debts. Havers said he had advised Thomas Gouldesburgh to consult with his uncle Turner or with Defendant which he swore he would not do. Money was then lent to him to meet urgent creditors, in all £200 and for security Thomas Gouldesburgh gave a mortgage on the Castle House, Castle Hill and tolls of the Market, &c. the money being found by the Defendant.

Then Defendant found that Thomas Gouldesburgh would be obliged to sell the estate Defendant gave instructions for its purchase, offering to give as much for it as anyone else. An agreement was entered into for the sale at £1000, and on certain conditions the bargain was completed, Jan. 1717-18, Defendant supplying the money, in all £1100, and a bond. And Defendant had held a Court of the Manor, but had not imposed upon Thomas Gouldesburgh or anyone else, nor was Thomas Gouldesburgh under the influence of liquor or terrified when he executed the deeds. Nor was any of the money held back to purchase a trooper's place in the Horse Guards for Thomas Gouldesburgh though he did become a soldier and died in that service. Defendant did not promise to provide for Thomas Gouldesburgh's family and denies all fraud in the purchase of the estate.

Other Answers are given by John Havers and in another suit—Gouldesburgh *versus* Binks—dated 18 Jan. 1719–20,[1] by Thomas Binkes, gent and Anne his wife late Anne Gouldesburgh, Aunt to Thomas Gouldesburgh. They are of no special importance.

But little more remains to be said of the Ongar Branch of the family.

Susannah Gouldesburgh from Chelmsford was buried at Ongar, 31 Aug. 1736,[2] when affidavit was made of her being buried in woollen according to the Act of Parliament.

Administration[3] of the Goods &c. of Susannah Gouldesburgh, late of Chelmsford, widow, was granted, 7 November, 1736, to Elizabeth (the wife of James West) her lawful daughter.

Administration[4] of the Goods &c. of John Gouldesburgh, late of Chelmsford, was granted, 21 November, 1739, to Sarah Gouldesburgh, widow, his relict.

Investigation has not been carried further as to any descendants of Thomas Gouldesburgh, though possibly a search of the Registers of Epping, co. Essex, and of later Wills regarding that county would yield further information and the discovery of some living representatives of the family.

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[1] Chancery Proceedings, 1714–58. Winter, 1739. No. 722.
[2] Ongar Parish Registers, 1558–1750.
[3] Administrations. Commissary Court of Essex, 1736.
[4] Ibid. 1739.

CHAPTER XVII

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH:
London Members

Several members of the Goldesbrough Family seem to have settled in London at quite an early date, one of them, at least, having some connection with the village in Yorkshire whose name he bore.

In the Will of Hugh de Robury, glover, proved 13 Jan., 1350–1,[1] mention is made of Robert Goldesburgh. This is the earliest reference yet discovered to any member of the family resident in or connected with the City of London.

In 1353, Henry Boseworth, Robert Goldeburgh, Thomas Askquill, and John Donham, citizens of London, and Lincoln, seek for themselves and their wives at the hands of Pope Innocent VI., plenary indulgence at the hour of death.[2] Their petition was granted.

In 1362, if the document refers to the same person, someone else required "plenary indulgence" as being responsible for the death of the said Robert.

In that year,[3] a pardon was granted for long service to the king's son, Edward, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, to Edmund de Bradeston of the king's suit, for the death of Robert de Goldesburgh of London, 'glovere,' whereof he is indicted or appealed, and of any consequent outlawry.

In 1379 at Westminster,[4] mention is made of John Goldeburgh, "glover," of the City of London.

In the Will (dated 1388) of John Atte Merssh, 'curreour,'[5] John Goldesburgh his apprentice, is released from his remaining term of service.

On 14th Feb., 1396, John Goldesburgh, Glover and Citizen of London, made his Will (proved March, 1396).[6] Amongst his Bequests were small sums respectively to the Church at Goldesburgh, the Rector of Goldesburgh, and the Poor of Goldesburgh. The testator had a son, Peter Goldesburgh, a wife, and a *nepos* (nephew or grandchild) John Goldesburgh.

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[1] Wills. Court of Husting, London. Part I, p. 641.

[2] Calendar of Papal Registers. Petitions I. 1342–1419, p. 252.

[3] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III. 1361–64, p. 276.

[4] Ibid. Richard II. 1377–81, p. 192.

[5] Wills. Court of Husting, London. Part II., p. 282.

[6] Wills. Commissary Court of London, 1374–1790. Register I. *Courtney.*

It really looks as if the Yorkshire village of the name were either his own or his father's native place; at least, a close connection is established at a period when the distance and the difficulties of travel were so great as to render any casual intimacy unlikely if not impossible.

In 1402, Co. Surrey,[1] Robert de Goldesburgh, Brazier, gave the King one mark to make agreement with John Frenssh concerning a plea &c. of the Manor of Frensshismann in Werpesden, Surrey.

WILL of Peter Goldesburgh, Citizen of London and Goldsmith, proved 1422.[2] Desired to be buried at Hendon. Had Wife Johanne (Joan) and Daughter Agnes. Sire Nicholas Goldesburgh, *cognatus*, Canon of Christchurch. Sire John Goldesburgh, *cognatus*, Canon of Elsingspital. Executors, John Goldesburgh, Citizen and Haberdasher, Constance Goldesburgh, John Walsh and John Briant.

In an account of the Parish Church at Hendon,[3] it is stated that both Lysons and Weever make mention of a monument or tablet in brass, of which there is now no trace, with an inscription as follows:—

> "Hic jacet Petrus Goldenburgh, civis et aurifaber, London,
> qui obiit mccccxxii. Sancte Peter Pastor pro me precor esto rogatur."
> (Here lies Peter Goldenburgh, citizen and goldsmith, London,
> who died 1422. Holy Peter, Shepherd, it is asked that thou wilt be
> supplicator for me.)

In a Plea in Chancery, between 1420–40,[4] Agnes, daughter and heiress of Piers (Peter) and Joan Goldesburgh, was the *Plaintiff.* John Clerk and others of Hendon were the *Defendants.* The subject of the trial was a messuage and lands in Edgware and Hendon, enfeoffed by John atte Megge, father of the said Joan.

In 1443, there was issued a Revocation of the Protection[5] granted for one year to Peter Goldesburgh, citizen and 'glover' of London, as staying in the company of Henry Percy, knight, firstborn son of Henry, earl of Northumberland, captain of the castle and town of Berwick upon Tweed in the parts of Scotland, for the safe keeping and victualling of the same; because he tarries in Southwark, co. Surrey, as the Sheriffs of London have certified.

In 1436, there was issued a Revocation of the Protection[6] for one year granted to John Goldesburgh of London, 'haberdasher,' as having gone to France in the company of Richard, duke of York, because he tarries in the City of London and the suburbs thereof, as Robert Clopton and Thomas Catwort the sheriffs have certified.

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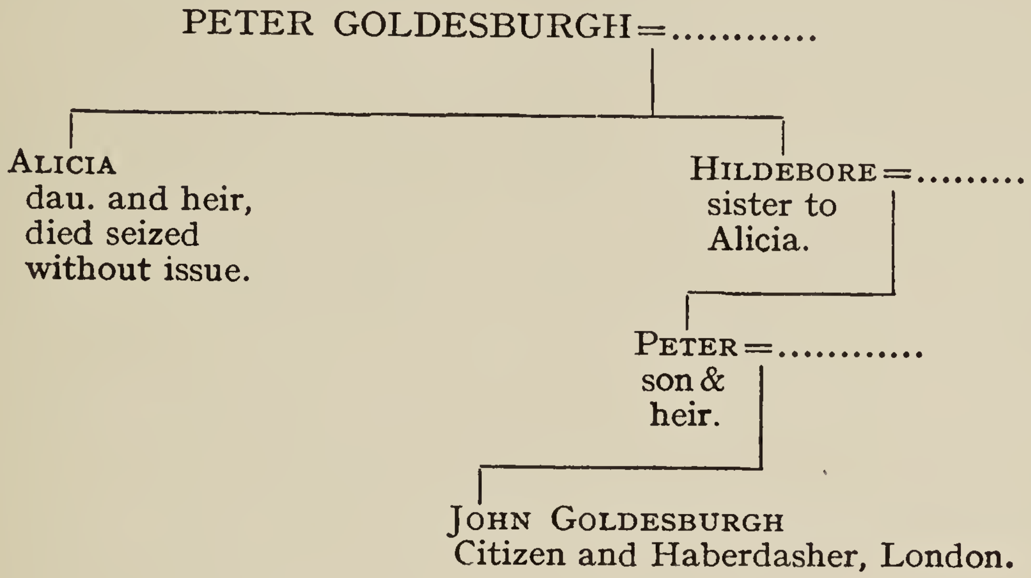
[1] De Banco Roll, Hilary, 3 Henry IV. (1402).
[2] Wills. Commissary Court of London. Register 3. *More*, fol. 97.
[3] *History of Hendon*, by E. T. Evans, p. 113.
[4] Early Chancery Proceedings. Bundle 7, No. 106.
[5] Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI. 1441–6, p. 159.
[6] Ibid. 1436–41, p. 2.

In 1438, a case was tried in Middlesex[1] in which John Goldesburgh was the Defendant regarding 8 acres of land &c. in Hendon which is claimed by the Plaintiffs. Defendant says that Thomas Berford gave the said land to Peter Goldesburgh who died seized of it.



In 1602, there was in the Manor of Hendon, Middlesex, a Court Baron of John Gouldsbrough, gent., he evidently being the lord of the Manor.[2]

Several Wills of interest follow in this century, but nothing further is known of the persons who made them, nor whether they were connected with each other.

Robert Goldisborowe, Chaplain, made his Will in 1447 and it was proved the same year.[3] He left his sister Cicely Bernewell £10 &c. and also a bequest to his cousin John Bervyle, Rector of the Parish Church at Acton. The residue for various religious purposes. Executors, John Bervyle, S.T.B. and John Stevens, chaplain.

William Godebrouth, Citizen and Mason of London. Will made 23 Feb., 1450; proved 27 Feb., 1450.[4] To be buried in St. Martin's, Outwick. Richard Sparman to receive 13s. 4d. for executing the Will. To various Friars he left various sums. The Residue to be given for masses for the souls of his parents and benefactors.

John Goldesborough, Woodmonger of London, in the parish of Fenchurch. Will made 20 March, 1497.[5] Wishes to be buried in St. Nicholas Church, Hamburgh. Had wife Ceslie, daughter Katerine, and sons George and William Goldesborough.

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1 Coram Rege Rolls, 16 Henry VI (1438). Easter, No. 63.
2 From a copyhold parchment in private hands.
3 Wills. Commissary Court of London. Register IV. *Prowet*, fol. 223.
4 Wills. Ibid. Register V. *Sharp*, fol. 23*b*.
5 Wills. Ibid. *Harvy*, fol. 126.

Early in the sixteenth century we learn that a member of the family was purveyor of game &c. to the Household of King Henry VIII., as by the following fiat dated 1514:—[1]

Thomas Goldesborowe, yeoman, purveyor of the Poultry, received *Fiat* for a commission to take hens, pullets, capons, swans, geese, cranes, partridges, pheasants, larks, coneys &c. and also eggs, apples, butter, &c. for the Household.

After this, it is no wonder he was able to make a Will as a man of considerable property.

Thomas Goldisburgh, Alhalowen, Lumberd St., London, and Lewysham, Kent, Citizen of London and Pulter (Poulterer), made his Will 29 July, 1516. Proved 17 Nov., 1527.[2] Mentions his late wife Joan and his son-in-law H. Mathewson. Bequests:—Wife Alice Goldisburgh, a life-interest in lands and tenements in the parish of All Hallows in Lomberd-streate, held in trust. Son Richard Goldisburgh, remainder of lands and tenements for life. Daughter Alice Mathewson, remainder of lands and tenements for life. Daughter Cateryn Martyn her sister, remainder of lands and tenements for life. Daughter Margaret Goldisburgh, remainder of lands and tenements. Had a sister Aleyn, widow. One torch left to the Church of Keston and the Church of Shenfelde.

William Goldysborow, Carpenter, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, Newgate Without, London. Will made 2nd Nov., 1520; proved 17th Nov., 1521.[3] To be buried in the aisle of St. Sepulchre. Leaves small items to various people. Residue to Wife Elizabeth; she to be sole Executrix.

In the Registers of St. Olave, Hart St., London,[4] are recorded numerous Baptisms and Burials from 1609 to 1668. They belong first to one John Gollsberrie and include Christian, Peter, Henrie, and the wife Elizabeth. Then comes an entry dated 1629—a year after the wife's decease—"John Goldsberrie buried in the feeld. He poisoned himself." A few years later are baptisms of Margaret and John, children of John and Margaret Goldsburye. Finally, there is the burial of widow Goulsbury in the church yard.

Administration[5] of the goods of John Goldsborough of the Parish of St. Albans in Wood St., London, was granted to Ambrose Goddard, next of kin, one of the creditors. July, 1637.

Administration[6] of the goods of Edward Gouldsberry was granted to Elizabeth Gouldsberry, relict, in London. April, 1647.

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[1] Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Vol. I. Pt. 2. No. 2617 (3).

[2] Wills. Court of Husting, London. Part II, p. 633. Also P.C.C. London; *Porch*, fol. 5.

[3] Wills. Commissary Court of London. *Bennet*, fol. 167.

[4] Harleian Society Publications. Registers, Vol. 46.

[5] Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1636–8, fol. 95.

[6] Ibid. 1647, fol. 47.

Administration[1] of the goods of Thomas Goldsborough, late of the City, was granted to Edmund Goldsborough, his father. Sept., 1651.

Administration[2] of the goods of Nicholaus Goldesbrough was granted to Barbara Goldesbrough of Stepney, relict of deceased, 1665.

Barbara Goldsborough, late of Stepney, Co. Middlesex, widow, made a nuncupative Will declared at the end of April, 1680; proved 24 July, 1680.[3] Bequests :—Grandchild John Keene, bedstead &c. Son John Goldsborough, silver bowl &c. Daughter Rebeccah Merrihurst, wife of John Merrihurst, the residue. Administration was granted to Rebeccah.

Administration[4] of the goods of Peter Gouldsbrough, late of the Royal Navy, was granted to Elizabeth Gouldsbrough, relict of Peter. April, 1703.

George Goldsborough of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, Tayler, made his Will July 5th, 1704. Proved Sept., 1705.[5]

"Considering the uncertainties of this transitory life and the great Statute made by Almighty God in heaven that it is appointed for men once to dye [I] have for preventing all future difference which after my decease may happen, made this my last Will &c."

Bequests :—Brother Christopher Goldsborough of Plymouth, £20. Aunt Harriman of Spilsby, co. Lincoln, £5. Uncle George Goldsborough of Spilsby £5. God-daughter Jane Goldsborough daughter of brother Simon Goldsborough of Spilsby, deceased, £5. Brother Simon's widow and all her children 10s. each, "to buy them each a ring for my sake." Interest of £5 to be laid out in bread to be disposed of to the poor in the parish of Spilsby on every St. George's Day for every year for ever. Trustees, Edmund Wait and Thomas Harrison of Spilsby, the survivor to elect another, and "so on to the end of the world." All chattels, credits, bonds, bills, rings, plate, money and residue to wife Margaret and her heirs for ever. Wife Margaret to be sole Executrix.

In the Registers of St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, are entries of the following Marriages :—[6]

1747. Feb. 23. Mr. Richard Goldsbrough and Mrs. Susanna Abdy of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
1748. Jan. 17. Robert Goldsbrough of St. Ann's, Blackfriars and Sarah Pead of Avely, Essex.
1749. Jan. 15. Stephen Gouldsbrough of St. Dunstan's in the West, and Isabella Foster of St. Martin's in the Fields.
1753. Mar. 11. John Kirby and Ann Gouldsbury.

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[1] Adminstration Act Book, P.C.C. London, 1651, fol. 147*b*.
[2] Administrations. Commissary Court of London, Oct., 1665, p. 27.
[3] Wills. Ibid. Ibid. 1680, fol. 142.
[4] Administration Act Book, P.C.C. London, April, 1703, fol. 71.
[5] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Gee*, fol. 180.
[6] Harleian Society Publications. Registers, Vol. 15, pp. 100, 123, 152, 241.

Stephen Gouldsbrough of the parish of St. Bride's, Co. Middlesex, Victualler, made his Will 7 July, 1753; proved Oct., 1756.[1] He left his wife, Isabella, £50 and upwards together with all his goods and chattels. She to be sole Executrix.

William Gouldsborough of the Liberty of the Rolls, Co. Middlesex, Perukemaker, made his Will, 1 Dec., 1758; proved 5 March, 1759.[2] He left his wife Mary Gouldsbrough all his real and personal estate, stock-in-trade, securities, plate, china, furniture &c. She to be sole Executrix.

Amongst the deaths for the year 1772 recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine"[3] is that of Ja. Goldsbury Esq., King St., Bloomsbury. March 11th.

Thomas Gouldsborough of New Burlington St., in the parish of St. James', Westminster, Co. Middlesex, gentleman, made his Will 15 Aug., 1795; proved 10 Sept., 1795.[4]

Bequests:—Mrs. Mary Sandford, £100. Cousin Thomas Miller, £50. Niece Eleanor Luntin, £50. Residue to brother George Gouldsborough. Executors, Mary Sandford and George Gouldsborough.

Richard Goldsbrough of Lant St., in the borough of Southwark, Co. Surrey, gentleman, made his Will 9 July, 1801; proved 17 Aug., 1801.[5] To be buried in St. John's Churchyard, Westminster. He left his daughter Kitty Elizabeth Swainson, wife of Joseph Swainson, "the money, goods, chattels, &c. belonging to me." Joseph Swainson to be sole Executor.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Glazier*, fol. 272.
[2] Ibid. *Arran*, fol. 92.
[3] *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1772, p. 151.
[4] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Newcastle*, fol. 546.
[5] Ibid. *Abercrombie*, fol. 525.

ngland
1688

Compiled chiefly by
Miss Letitia Gouldsbury of
Pau, France ; with additions..

HENRY GOULDSBURY = ...
settled at Longford.

Brother of Francis = ...

JOHN HENRY G. = THOMAZINE
B.A. (Dublin)
1767. *m.* 1769.
No issue.
dau. of John
Meares of
Meares' Court,
co. Westmeath.
d. 1810, aged 64.

PONSONBY
B.A. (Dublin)
1771. Rector of
Tullamore.
No issue.

LUCY
m. J. North.

J. North, M.P.

ningham
Hall.

son
No issue.

dau.
m......Carey.

dau.
m......Johnston.

LETITIA E.
d. unmarried
about 1882 at
Pau, France.

ing.

HN = MARY
IOUNT- WELCH
TUART
LPHINSTONE
at Bhagalpore,
842. *m.* 1866.
. 1885.
o issue.

HENRIETTA
FRANCES
b. at Darjeeling, 1844.
d. 1846.

DUDLEY = MARIAN
ELPHINSTONE
b. at Pooree,
1847. *m.* 1871.
Retired as
Colonel of the
British Army
in India,
1902. J.P.
d. 1908, Canada.
dau. of
W. H.
Martin,
Clontarf,
co. Dublin.
d. 1905.

CHARLES = MAUD
ELPHINSTONE
b. at Calcutta,
1849.
m. 1876.
d. 1920.
Of the
Bengal
Police.
JOSEPHINE
dau. of
Rev. Julius
Arkwright
of Latton
Vicarage,
Harlow,
Essex.

L = NELLIE
IP
t
MACLEAN
ABBOTT
a, 1886.
1916. Planter
ravancore.
t. Southern
vinces Mounted
es, India.

CYRIL = AUDREY BRIDGET
ARKWRIGHT
b. at Punnal,
Bengal, 1888. *m.* 1923.
Brigade Major 5th Royal
Gurkha Rifles, India.
dau. of Sir Hugh Keeling.

COLPOYS
920.

BRIAN ELPHINSTONE
b. 1922.

PHILIPPA MACLEAN
b. 1924.

Stephen Gouldsbrough of the parish of St. Bride's, Co. Middlesex, Victualler, made his Will 7 July, 1753; proved Oct., 1756.[1] He left his wife, Isabella, £50 and upwards together with all his goods and chattels. She to be sole Executrix.

William Gouldsborough of the Liberty of the Rolls, Co. Middlesex, Peruke-maker, made his Will, 1 Dec., 1758; proved 5 March, 1759.[2] He left his wife Mary Gouldsbrough all his real and personal estate, stock-in-trade, securities, plate, china, furniture &c. She to be sole Executrix.

Amongst the deaths for the year 1772 recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine"[3] is that of Ja. Goldsbury Esq., King St., Bloomsbury. March 11th.

Thomas Gouldsborough of New Burlington St., in the parish of St. James', Westminster, Co. Middlesex, gentleman, made his Will 15 Aug., 1795; proved 10 Sept., 1795.[4]

Bequests:—Mrs. Mary Sandford, £100. Cousin Thomas Miller, £50. Niece Eleanor Luntin, £50. Residue to brother George Gouldsborough. Executors, Mary Sandford and George Gouldsborough.

Richard Goldsbrough of Lant St., in the borough of Southwark, Co. Surrey, gentleman, made his Will 9 July, 1801; proved 17 Aug., 1801.[5] To be buried in St. John's Churchyard, Westminster. He left his daughter Kitty Elizabeth Swainson, wife of Joseph Swainson, "the money, goods, chattels, &c. belonging to me." Joseph Swainson to be sole Executor.

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[1] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Glazier*, fol. 272.
[2] Ibid. *Arran*, fol. 92.
[3] *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1772, p. 151.
[4] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Newcastle*, fol. 546.
[5] Ibid. *Abercrombie*, fol. 525.

Gouldsbury of Longford, &c., Ireland

Richard Talbot Goldsborough *or* Gouldsbury, (by tradition) of Co. York, England
Captain in King William III.'s Army. Killed at the Siege of Limerick, 1688

Compiled chiefly by
Miss Letitia Gouldsbury of
Pau, France; with additions.

- John Gouldsbury = ... settled at Longford.
  - Robert Valesius Gouldsbury = ... of Corteen House or Lodge, co. Longford. *d.* 27 April, 1884, aged 74.
    - Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury = Isabel Charlotte. He: *b.* 17 March, 1839. *m.* 1864. M.D. (Queen's University, Ireland). C.M.G. 1876. Governor of The Gambia, 1877. Retired as Brigade-Surgeon, British Army, 1885, at Anerley, London, S.E. She: dau. of E. T. Perrott, J.P., of Craycombe House, co. Worcester.
      - dau.
      - dau.
      - dau.
    - John Arthur
- Henry Gouldsbury = ... settled at Longford.
  - Francis Gouldsbury = ... *b.* early in 1700. B.A. (Dublin) 1735. Of Longford.
    - Francis Gouldsbury = Isabella. He: B.A. (Dublin) 1754. *d.* at Morville, 1803. She: dau. of Patrick Cullen of Skreeny Park, co. Leitrim.
      - Isabella *d.* unmarried. *bu.* St. Brelades, Jersey.
      - Francis Gouldsbury = Elizabeth. He: Prob. B.A. (Dublin) 1786, M.A. 1815. *d.* 9 Dec., 1830. Rector of Alla, co. Derry. She: dau. of Rev. Josiah Marshall of Fahan. *d.* at Pau, France, aged 96.
        - Isabella *d.* unmarried about 1882, at Pau, France.
        - Francis Gouldsbury = Charlotte Amelia. He: *b.* 1802. *m.* about 1821. *d.* 24 Dec., 1864, at Worthing. Of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. She: dau. of Hon. James R. Elphinstone. *d.* Jan., 1873, at Worthing.
          - Elizabeth Elphinstone *b.* 2 Nov., 1826, at Patna, India. *d.* at Malda, 1828.
          - Francis James William Elphinstone. *b.* at Malda, 1827. *d.* there, 1829.
          - Francis Elphinstone *b.* at Malda, 1829. *d.* at Goulburn, Australia, 1860. No issue.
          - Maria Elizabeth *b.* at Malda, 1830. *d.* at Cambridge, 1841.
          - Charlotte Isabella Lindsay. *b.* at Cherrapoonjee, 1832. *m.* H.L. Dampier, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, 1851.
          - Amelia Caroline *b.* at Purneah, 1834. *m.* Wm. Ainslie of the Indian Civil Service.
          - Honoria Letitia *b.* at Gya, 1835. *d.* there, 1836.
          - James Ruthven Elphinstone = ... widow of Mr. Shegog, Dublin. He: *b.* at Mozufferpore, 1837. No issue.
          - Letitia Clementina *b.* at Bancoorah, 1838. *m.* T. J. C. Grant, son of Sir J. P. Grant, of the Indian Civil Service, 1859.
          - William Marshall Elphinstone *b.* at Jersey, 1840. *d.* 1862. No issue.
          - John Mount-Stuart Elphinstone = Mary Welch. He: *b.* at Bhagalpore, 1842. *m.* 1866. *d.* 1885. No issue.
          - Henrietta Frances *b.* at Darjeeling, 1844. *d.* 1846.
          - Dudley Elphinstone = Marian. He: *b.* at Pooree, 1847. *m.* 1871. Retired as Colonel of the British Army in India, 1902. J.P. *d.* 1908, Canada. She: dau. of W. H. Martin, Clontarf, co. Dublin. *d.* 1905.
          - Charles Elphinstone = Maud Josephine. He: *b.* at Calcutta, 1849. *m.* 1876. *d.* 1920. Of the Bengal Police. She: dau. of Rev. Julius Arkwright of Latton Vicarage, Harlow, Essex.
            - Amy Laura Mary *b.* at Brighton, 1877.
            - Charles Dudley *b.* at Serampore, 1879. *d.* at Brighton, 1889.
            - Henry Cullen *b.* at Darjeeling, 1881. *m.* 1903. = Constance Wilkinson. *d.* 1916 at Tanga, B.E.A., on Active Service.
              - Guy Elphinstone *b.* 1906.
            - Margaret Mary *b.* at Darjeeling 1881. Twin with Henry Cullen. *d.* there, 1881.
            - Cecil Philip = Nellie Maclean Abbott. He: *b.* at Calcutta, 1886. *m.* 1916. Planter in Travancore. Lieut. Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, India.
              - Patrick Abbott, *b.* 1919.
              - John Colpoys *b.* 1920.
              - Brian Elphinstone *b.* 1922.
              - Philippa Maclean *b.* 1924.
            - Cyril Arkwright = Audrey Bridget. He: *b.* at Punnal, Bengal, 1888. *m.* 1923. Brigade Major 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, India. She: dau. of Sir Hugh Keeling.
        - Letitia E. *d.* unmarried about 1882 at Pau, France.
    - Alexander *d.* 1782, aged 33. Of Longford. Clerk in Holy Orders.
    - Robert G. = ... He: B.A. (Dublin) 1758. *d.* aged 106. She: dau. of A. Cunningham of Port Hall.
      - son No issue.
      - son No issue.
      - dau. *m.*......Carey.
      - dau. *m.*......Johnston.
  - Brother of Francis = ...
    - John Henry G. = Thomazine. He: B.A. (Dublin) 1767. *m.* 1769. No issue. She: dau. of John Meares of Meares' Court, co. Westmeath. *d.* 1810, aged 64.
    - Ponsonby B.A. (Dublin) 1771. Rector of Tullamore. No issue.
    - Lucy *m.* J. North.
      - J. North, M.P.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE FAMILY OF GOULDSBURY: Longford Branch, Ireland

In the year 1866 Miss Letitia E. Gouldsbury, sprung from Longford, Ireland, but then resident at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, sent some Family MSS. to Admiral Goldsborough of the U.S.A. Navy, with an account of a Branch of the family that had long been resident in Ireland. These MSS. were subsequently printed in pamphlet form, and from them we gather the following particulars.

> "The first of the Goldsborough family who came to Ireland was named Richard Talbot Goldsborough (or, as the name was afterwards spelt in Ireland, GOULDSBURY)—a younger son of the then head of the family in Yorkshire, who was a captain in King William III's. Army, and was killed at the siege of Limerick in 1688, leaving two sons, John and Henry, both of whom married and settled at Longford, in Ireland, and from whom are descended in direct line the present representative of the elder son, Robert Valesius Gouldsbury of Corteen Lodge, Longford, and the family of the Rev. Francis Gouldsbury of Alla, Londonderry, Ireland, representative of the second son . . . ."

Of the elder branch the most distinguished member in modern times was Brigadier-Surgeon Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury,[1] M.D., C.M.G. Born in 1839, he was the elder son of Robert Valesius Gouldsbury, as above. Graduating at Queen's University, Ireland, 1862, he became Assistant-Surgeon on the Medical staff of the British Army in 1863; Surgeon-Major 1876; and Brigade-Surgeon on retirement in 1885.[2] In 1876 he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1877 he became Administrator of the Settlements on the Gambia. He was presented with a sword by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for gallant services, and was also awarded an Ashanti Medal.[3] On retiring he took up his residence at Anerley, London, S.E. He married in 1864, Isabel Charlotte, daughter of E. T. Perrott, Esq., J.P., of

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[1] *Armorial Families*, by A. G. Fox-Davies, p. 424.

[2] Official Army List, 1888, p. 988. Medical Register, 1888, p. 460.

[3] *British Roll of Honour*, by P. L. Simmonds, p. 302.

Craycombe House, co. Worcester, and had three daughters.

Of the younger branch was Francis Gouldsbury, born 1802, of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. He married Charlotte Amelia, daughter of the Hon. Jas. R. Elphinstone, and was blessed with a large family—14 all told! Amongst these, the second son, James Ruthven Elphinstone,[1] studied for a time at the Edinburgh University, became a pleader of the chief court of the Punjaub, was a student of the Middle Temple, 1882, and called to the Bar, 7 May, 1884.

Another son of the said Francis was John Mountstuart Elphinstone,[2] who matriculated at Edinburgh, became a member of the Indian Civil Service, a student of the Middle Temple, 1876, and was called to the Bar, 18 Nov., 1878.

Another son was Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury,[3] born at Pooree, 1847. He joined the Army as an ensign, 1866, and rose to be a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, 1886. He served in the Afghan War, 1879–80, was present at two engagements, and was awarded a Medal with Clasp. He was a Cantonment magistrate in 1888. About 1900 he was retired as a Colonel, coming to live at Woking, Surrey, where he was a Justice of the Peace. He married Marian, daughter of W. H. Martin of Clontarf, co. Dublin.

The youngest son of Francis Gouldsbury, as above, was Charles Elphinstone,[4] of the Bengal Police. Born at Calcutta, 1849, he became a District Superintendent of the Police Department in Bengal, residing at Purneah, 1888. He married Maud Josephine, daughter of Rev. Julius Arkwright, of Latton Vicarage, Harlow, Essex, and had six children, most of whom were born in India. He died in 1920. He was the author of "Life in the Indian Police" (Chapman & Hall, 7s. 6d.)—an unpretentious record of 33 years' service in the Force. Of this work, the *Spectator* of Jan. 25, 1913, says:—"It is a chronicle of actual experience, written with an effective simplicity. . . . . . Two thirds of the book is occupied with sport, and the remaining third with service reminiscences. . . . With such material at his command, Mr. Gouldsbury has been able to make a really interesting book, much of which it is impossible to read without a thrill of genuine excitement." He was also the author of works on big game hunting in India and of a book entitled " Reminiscences of a Stowaway."

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[1] *Men of the Bar*, by Jos. Foster, 1885, p. 183.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Official Army List, 1888. India List, 1888, p. 105.

[4] India List, 1888, p. 75.

It was a son of Charles Elphinstone Gouldsbury—Mr. Cullen Gouldsbury of the British South Africa Company—who was the joint author with Mr. Hubert Sheane of " The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia " (Edward Arnold, 16s. net). It has been described as a very fascinating book illustrative of native life and European administration. The authors write not as travellers, but as men who have for years lived among the people, and, as may be gathered from many incidents related, holding high the best traditions of British administration. . . . . . . The chapters treating of European and general matters have been written by Mr. Gouldsbury, and those on ethnography and kindred subjects by Mr. Sheane. . . . . . . The volume is well illustrated by photographs.

In the early stages of the Great War, *viz.* in 1915, a poem was sent to England, entitled " Wounded before the War," by Cullen Gouldsbury, of Mporokoso, N. Rhodesia, and published in the *Spectator*. The theme of it is that if you are ' down and out,' and told to stay behind, " It isn't the time to whine! Do what you can to help the War, and those in the fighting line." The last verse of the four composing the poem may be quoted in full :—

" Some must work while the War goes on
(There's stacks of work to do !)
And the daily duty dawns anon
Though the glamour and glory be dead and gone
For you—
The chance to die on the field of fame may not be yours or mine,
But—a Briton's a Briton all the same—even behind the line ! "

Mr. Cullen Gouldsbury himself died on Active Service at Tanga, British East Africa in 1916, leaving a widow and a son—Guy Elphinstone, *b.* 1906.

Two members of the Irish Branch of the Family still retain their military connection,[1] both sons of Charles Elphinstone and

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[1] The Indian Army List, 1928 ; The Half-Yearly Army List, Jan., 1929.

Maud Josephine Gouldsbury. The elder is Cecil Philip Gouldsbury, born at Calcutta, 1886, received his first Commission 1916, and in 1922 was Lieutenant of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, India. He is a planter in Travancore. The younger son is Cyril Arkwright Gouldsbury, born at Punnah, Bengal, 1888, received his first Commission, 1908, promoted to be Brigade Major, 1928, his tenure being complete in 1932. He is of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, with Headquarters at Ambala, India.

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I.........
II.)

JUDITH
Came to Maryland.
1678.

I = (1) ELIZABETH
dau. of Thomas
Robins of Talbot Co.,
Maryland.
= (2) HENRIETTA MARIA
TILGHMAN, widow
of George Robins.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH = ANN
b. 1711. *m.* 1733.
d. 1778. Of Four
Square, Talbot.

ANN
dau. of
Foster and
Bridget
Turbutt.
d. 1766.

(See Pedigree IV.)

HOWES
b. 1715.
d. 1746.
(See below.)

GREENBURY

HENRIETTA
MARIA

WILLIAM

ELIZABETH
b. 1743.

AM
RY
35.
42.

ANN
b. 1787.
m. 1810.
Chas. Louis
Pascault
of Baltimore.

HOWES G. = MARIA
b. 1789. WARD

HENRY G. = (1) ELIZA ANN THOMAS
b. 1792.
m. 1817, = (2) SUSANNAH SHIPPLEY
——,
1823, = (3) ANNE KEENE
1825,
d. 1832. = (4) MARGARET
dau. of Jas. Tilghman. Widow surviving *m.* John
Goldsborough of
Four Square.

son
by S. S.

son
by S. S.

dau.
by S.S.

OR

CHARLES
b. 1807.

SAMUEL

SARAH ELIZABETH
m. Rev. Johan von Winter.

ELEANOR GOLDSBOROUGH
m. Dr. Chas Blomefield
Goldsborough.

ROSANNAH
dau. of Rev.
Michael and
Rosannah B.
Piper.

NE
62 John Goldsborough,
6 her cousin.

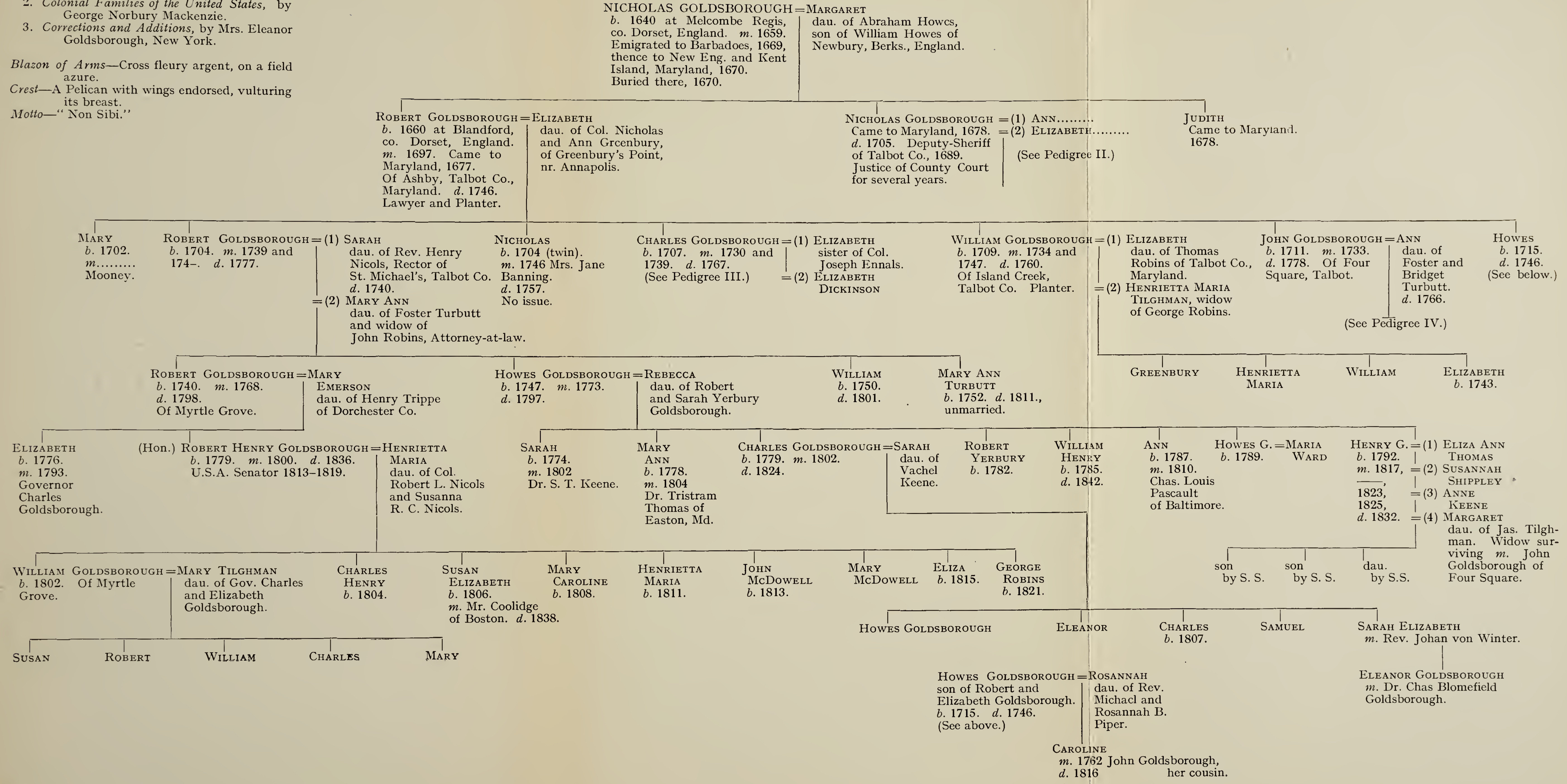
Maud Josephine Gouldsbury. The elder is Cecil Philip Gouldsbury, born at Calcutta, 1886, received his first Commission 1916, and in 1922 was Lieutenant of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, India. He is a planter in Travancore. The younger son is Cyril Arkwright Gouldsbury, born at Punnah, Bengal, 1888, received his first Commission, 1908, promoted to be Brigade Major, 1928, his tenure being complete in 1932. He is of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, with Headquarters at Ambala, India.

I

Goldsborough of Maryland, U.S.A.

Sources of Information :
1. *Old Kent—The Eastern Shore of Maryland,* by G. A. Hanson, M.A.
2. *Colonial Families of the United States,* by George Norbury Mackenzie.
3. *Corrections and Additions,* by Mrs. Eleanor Goldsborough, New York.

Blazon of Arms—Cross fleury argent, on a field azure.
Crest—A Pelican with wings endorsed, vulturing its breast.
Motto—" Non Sibi."



NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = MARGARET
b. 1640 at Melcombe Regis, co. Dorset, England. *m.* 1659. Emigrated to Barbadoes, 1669, thence to New Eng. and Kent Island, Maryland, 1670. Buried there, 1670.
Margaret: dau. of Abraham Howes, son of William Howes of Newbury, Berks., England.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH = ELIZABETH
b. 1660 at Blandford, co. Dorset, England. *m.* 1697. Came to Maryland, 1677. Of Ashby, Talbot Co., Maryland. *d.* 1746. Lawyer and Planter.
Elizabeth: dau. of Col. Nicholas and Ann Greenbury, of Greenbury's Point, nr. Annapolis.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) ANN......... = (2) ELIZABETH.........
Came to Maryland, 1678. *d.* 1705. Deputy-Sheriff of Talbot Co., 1689. Justice of County Court for several years.
(See Pedigree II.)

JUDITH
Came to Maryland. 1678.

MARY
b. 1702. *m.*......... Mooney.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) SARAH = (2) MARY ANN
b. 1704. *m.* 1739 and 174–. *d.* 1777.
(1) Sarah: dau. of Rev. Henry Nicols, Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot Co. *d.* 1740.
(2) Mary Ann: dau. of Foster Turbutt and widow of John Robins, Attorney-at-law.

NICHOLAS
b. 1704 (twin). *m.* 1746 Mrs. Jane Banning. *d.* 1757. No issue.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) ELIZABETH = (2) ELIZABETH DICKINSON
b. 1707. *m.* 1730 and 1739. *d.* 1767. (See Pedigree III.)
(1) Elizabeth: sister of Col. Joseph Ennals.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) ELIZABETH = (2) HENRIETTA MARIA TILGHMAN
b. 1709. *m.* 1734 and 1747. *d.* 1760. Of Island Creek, Talbot Co. Planter.
(1) Elizabeth: dau. of Thomas Robins of Talbot Co., Maryland.
(2) Henrietta Maria Tilghman, widow of George Robins.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH = ANN
b. 1711. *m.* 1733. *d.* 1778. Of Four Square, Talbot.
Ann: dau. of Foster and Bridget Turbutt. *d.* 1766.
(See Pedigree IV.)

HOWES
b. 1715. *d.* 1746. (See below.)

Children of Robert Goldsborough and (1) Sarah:

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH = MARY EMERSON
b. 1740. *m.* 1768. *d.* 1798. Of Myrtle Grove.
Mary Emerson: dau. of Henry Trippe of Dorchester Co.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH = REBECCA
b. 1747. *m.* 1773. *d.* 1797.
Rebecca: dau. of Robert and Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough.

WILLIAM
b. 1750. *d.* 1801.

MARY ANN TURBUTT
b. 1752. *d.* 1811., unmarried.

Children of William Goldsborough:

GREENBURY

HENRIETTA MARIA

WILLIAM

ELIZABETH
b. 1743.

Children of Robert Goldsborough and Mary Emerson:

ELIZABETH
b. 1776. *m.* 1793. Governor Charles Goldsborough.

(Hon.) ROBERT HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH = HENRIETTA MARIA
b. 1779. *m.* 1800. *d.* 1836. U.S.A. Senator 1813–1819.
Henrietta Maria: dau. of Col. Robert L. Nicols and Susanna R. C. Nicols.

Children of Howes Goldsborough and Rebecca:

SARAH
b. 1774. *m.* 1802 Dr. S. T. Keene.

MARY ANN
b. 1778. *m.* 1804 Dr. Tristram Thomas of Easton, Md.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH = SARAH
b. 1779. *m.* 1802. *d.* 1824.
Sarah: dau. of Vachel Keene.

ROBERT YERBURY
b. 1782.

WILLIAM HENRY
b. 1785. *d.* 1842.

ANN
b. 1787. *m.* 1810. Chas. Louis Pascault of Baltimore.

HOWES G. = MARIA WARD
b. 1789.

HENRY G. = (1) ELIZA ANN THOMAS = (2) SUSANNAH SHIPPLEY = (3) ANNE KEENE = (4) MARGARET
b. 1792. *m.* 1817, ——, 1823, 1825, *d.* 1832.
(4) Margaret: dau. of Jas. Tilghman. Widow surviving *m.* John Goldsborough of Four Square.

Children of Henry G.:
son by S. S.
son by S. S.
dau. by S.S.

Children of Robert Henry Goldsborough and Henrietta Maria:

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH = MARY TILGHMAN
b. 1802. Of Myrtle Grove.
Mary Tilghman: dau. of Gov. Charles and Elizabeth Goldsborough.

CHARLES HENRY
b. 1804.

SUSAN ELIZABETH
b. 1806. *m.* Mr. Coolidge of Boston. *d.* 1838.

MARY CAROLINE
b. 1808.

HENRIETTA MARIA
b. 1811.

JOHN MCDOWELL
b. 1813.

MARY MCDOWELL

ELIZA
b. 1815.

GEORGE ROBINS
b. 1821.

Children of Charles Goldsborough and Sarah:

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH

ELEANOR

CHARLES
b. 1807.

SAMUEL

SARAH ELIZABETH
m. Rev. Johan von Winter.

ELEANOR GOLDSBOROUGH
m. Dr. Chas Blomefield Goldsborough.

Children of William Goldsborough and Mary Tilghman:
SUSAN
ROBERT
WILLIAM
CHARLES
MARY

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH = ROSANNAH
son of Robert and Elizabeth Goldsborough. *b.* 1715. *d.* 1746. (See above.)
Rosannah: dau. of Rev. Michacl and Rosannah B. Piper.

CAROLINE
m. 1762 John Goldsborough, her cousin.
d. 1816

..
..

FOSTER G. = RACHEL
BRUFF
of Caroline Co.

ELIZABETH

BRIDGET
m. 1774
John
Singleton.

MARY
b. 1741.
d. 1812.

CATHARINE
m. 1798.
Dr. Nathaniel
Potter of Baltimore.

FOSTER GOLDSBOROUGH = ...POTTER
sister of Col.
William Potter.

EROY
3
n
.

THOMAS

SOPHIA

ON GRIFFIN G. = (1) ANNA
dau. of Rev. John
Reynolds.
(2)............

ELWELL

ANNA
m. William Massey.

CLARA
m. Dr. John
C. Earle.

MARY

aird.

TE
Dewitt
e.

(Dr.) WM. WINDER G.
unmarried.

THOMAS ALAN G. = LAURA
dau. of
Gen. Hall.

MARTHA LAIRD G.
m. Charles
Blomefield
G., jun., 1909.

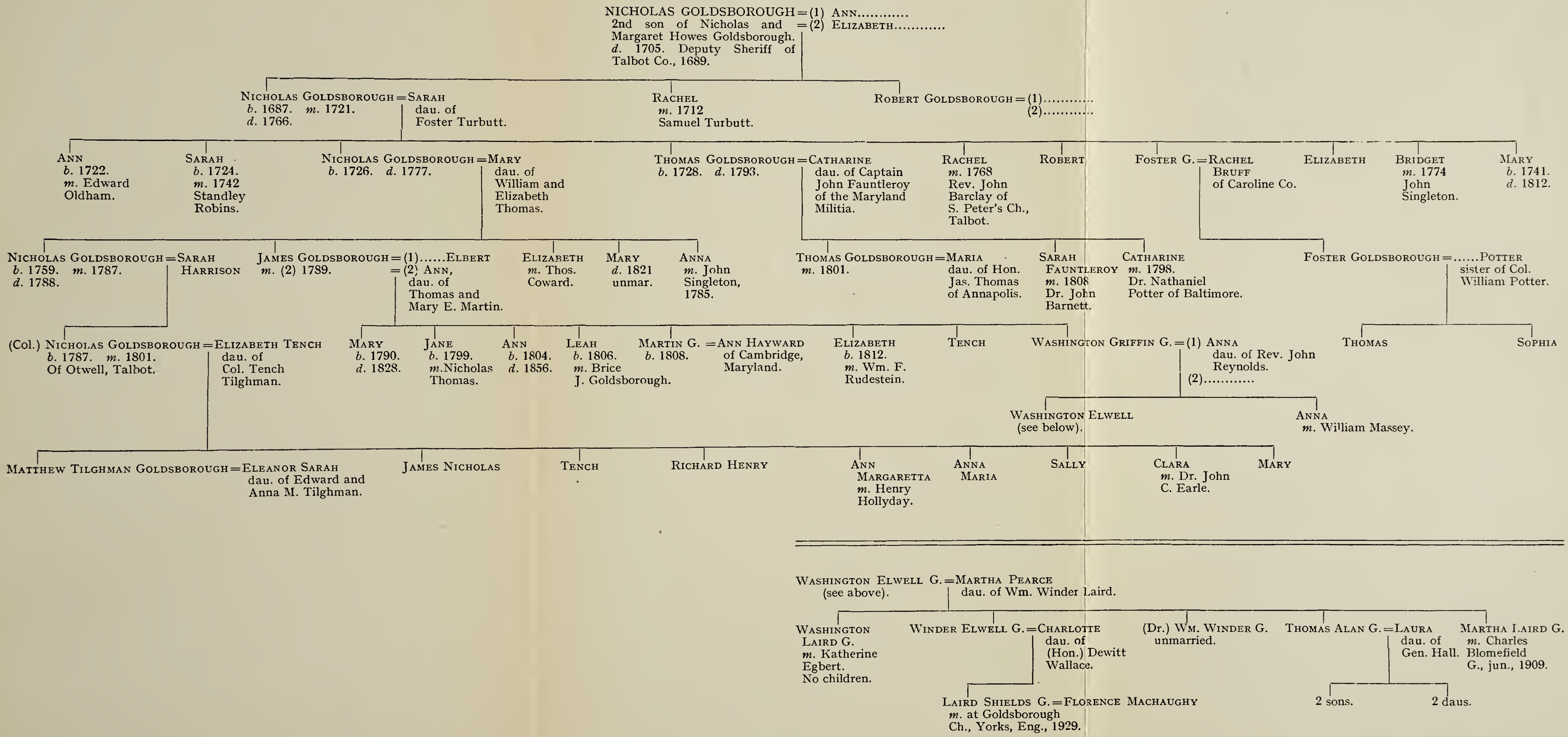
2 sons.

2 daus.

RENCE MACHAUGHY

II

Goldsborough of Maryland, U.S.A.



NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) ANN............
= (2) ELIZABETH...........
2nd son of Nicholas and Margaret Howes Goldsborough. *d.* 1705. Deputy Sheriff of Talbot Co., 1689.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = SARAH
b. 1687. *m.* 1721. *d.* 1766.
dau. of Foster Turbutt.

RACHEL
m. 1712 Samuel Turbutt.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH = (1)...........
(2)...........

ANN
b. 1722. *m.* Edward Oldham.

SARAH
b. 1724. *m.* 1742 Standley Robins.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = MARY
b. 1726. *d.* 1777.
dau. of William and Elizabeth Thomas.

THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH = CATHARINE
b. 1728. *d.* 1793.
dau. of Captain John Fauntleroy of the Maryland Militia.

RACHEL
m. 1768 Rev. John Barclay of S. Peter's Ch., Talbot.

ROBERT

FOSTER G. = RACHEL BRUFF
of Caroline Co.

ELIZABETH

BRIDGET
m. 1774 John Singleton.

MARY
b. 1741. *d.* 1812.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = SARAH HARRISON
b. 1759. *m.* 1787. *d.* 1788.

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH = (1)......ELBERT
m. (2) 1789.
= (2) ANN, dau. of Thomas and Mary E. Martin.

ELIZABETH
m. Thos. Coward.

MARY
d. 1821 unmar.

ANNA
m. John Singleton, 1785.

THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH = MARIA
m. 1801.
dau. of Hon. Jas. Thomas of Annapolis.

SARAH FAUNTLEROY
m. 1808 Dr. John Barnett.

CATHARINE
m. 1798. Dr. Nathaniel Potter of Baltimore.

FOSTER GOLDSBOROUGH = ...POTTER
sister of Col. William Potter.

(Col.) NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH = ELIZABETH TENCH
b. 1787. *m.* 1801. Of Otwell, Talbot.
dau. of Col. Tench Tilghman.

MARY
b. 1790. *d.* 1828.

JANE
b. 1799. *m.* Nicholas Thomas.

ANN
b. 1804. *d.* 1856.

LEAH
b. 1806. *m.* Brice J. Goldsborough.

MARTIN G. = ANN HAYWARD
b. 1808.
of Cambridge, Maryland.

ELIZABETH
b. 1812. *m.* Wm. F. Rudestein.

TENCH

WASHINGTON GRIFFIN G. = (1) ANNA
dau. of Rev. John Reynolds.
(2)............

THOMAS

SOPHIA

WASHINGTON ELWELL
(see below).

ANNA
m. William Massey.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH = ELEANOR SARAH
dau. of Edward and Anna M. Tilghman.

JAMES NICHOLAS

TENCH

RICHARD HENRY

ANN MARGARETTA
m. Henry Hollyday.

ANNA MARIA

SALLY

CLARA
m. Dr. John C. Earle.

MARY

WASHINGTON ELWELL G. = MARTHA PEARCE
(see above).
dau. of Wm. Winder Laird.

WASHINGTON LAIRD G.
m. Katherine Egbert. No children.

WINDER ELWELL G. = CHARLOTTE
dau. of (Hon.) Dewitt Wallace.

(Dr.) WM. WINDER G.
unmarried.

THOMAS ALAN G. = LAURA
dau. of Gen. Hall.

MARTHA LAIRD G.
m. Charles Blomefield G., jun., 1909.

LAIRD SHIELDS G. = FLORENCE MACHAUGHY
m. at Goldsborough Ch., Yorks, Eng., 1929.

2 sons.

2 daus.

es Goldsborough = Anna Maria
0. Of Horn's
, Dorchester Co.,
dau. of William and
Margaret L. Tilghman.

Howes G.
b. 1775.
io *m.* Mary
Rodgers.

(Hon.) Charles Goldsborough = (1) Elizabeth
b. 1765. *m.* 1793 and 1804.
d. 1834. Of Hunting
Creek.
Governor of Maryland,
1818. (See below.)
dau. of
Judge Robert
Goldsborough.
= (2) Sarah Yerbury
dau. of Chas.
Goldsborough
of Horn's Point.

William
Tilghman
b. 1766.
d. 1787.
No issue.

Dr.) Charles Henry G. = Amelia
b. 1800. *m.* 1836.
d. 1862.
Poe

Dr. Leander W. G. = Sarah
b. 1804. *m.* 1830.
(See below.)
Duncan

Catherine
b. 1807.
m. 1827.
Thos.
Duckett.

)r.) Charles Worthington G. = Henrietta
m. 1866.
Bedinger
dau. of
Edmond J.
Lee of Va.

Sarah
Worthington
b. 1846.
d. 1868.

Josephine
m. 1871
Lewis Trail.
d. 1871.

Amelia

ond Lee G.

Catharine
Duckett

Edward Gray G.

Neilson Poe G.

Charles Goldsborough = (1) Elizabeth
5. *m.* 1793 and 1804.
bove.) *d.* 1834.
ıoı of Maryland 1818
Goldsborough
= (2) Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough

y
len
ı. of
.Edwd.
l Sarah
M.
yd.

Williamina
Elizabeth C.
b. 1813.
m. 1837
William
Laird.
d. 1865.

Mary
Tilghman
m. William
Goldsborough
of Myrtle
Grove.

Caroline
m. Philip
Dandridge
of Va.

Richard Tilghman G. = Mary
Henry
sister of
Daniel
Henry

lice
Lloyd

Mary
Lee

Henrietta Maria
b. 1828.
m. Daniel Henry
of Dorchester Co.

Charles Fitzhugh G. = Charlotte Henry
sister of
Daniel Henry.

Charlotte

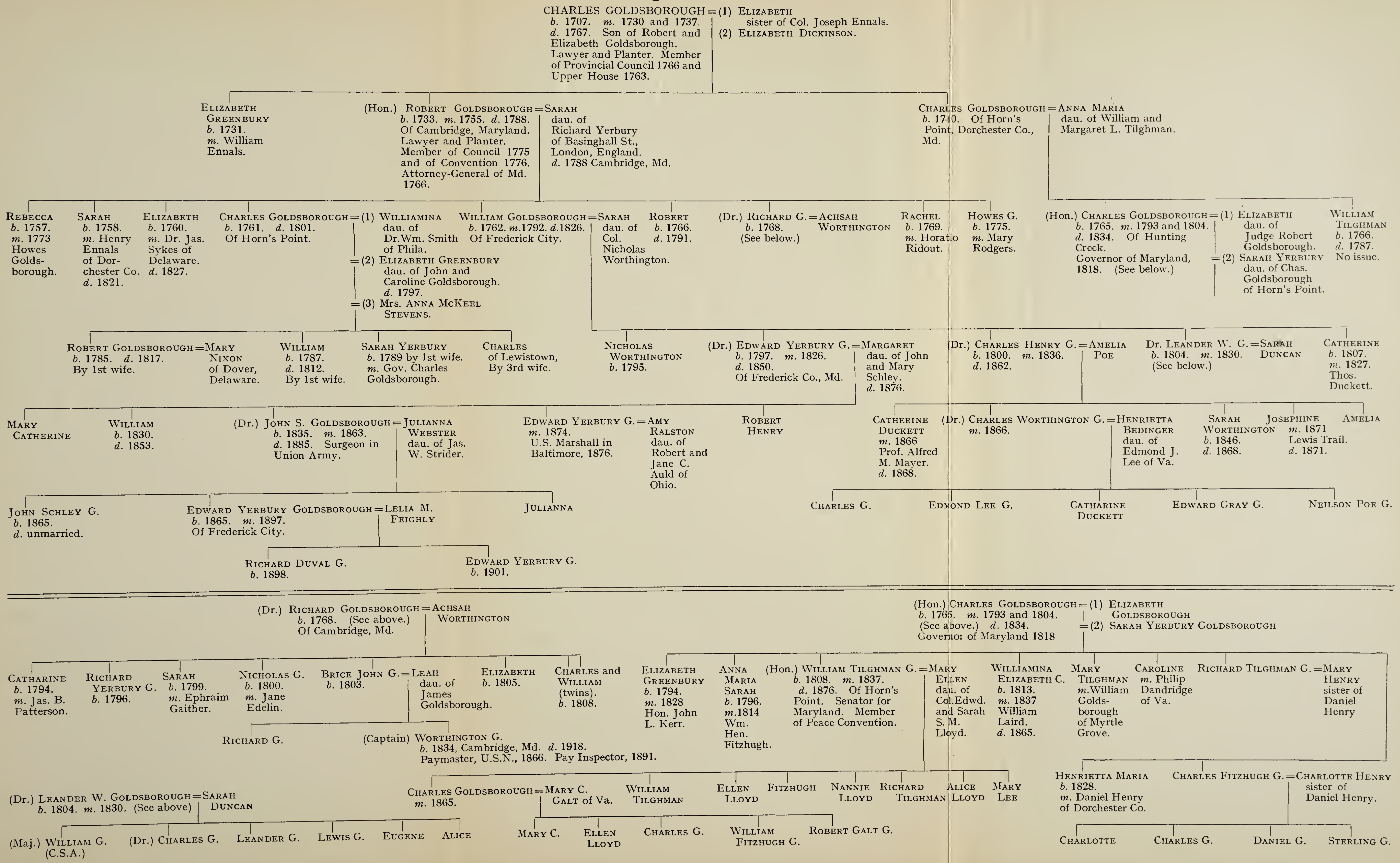
Charles G.

Daniel G.

Sterling G.

III

Goldsborough of Maryland, U.S.A.



CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH = (1) Elizabeth
b. 1707. m. 1730 and 1737.
d. 1767. Son of Robert and
Elizabeth Goldsborough.
Lawyer and Planter. Member
of Provincial Council 1766 and
Upper House 1763.

(1) Elizabeth
sister of Col. Joseph Ennals.
(2) Elizabeth Dickinson.

Elizabeth
Greenbury
b. 1731.
m. William
Ennals.

(Hon.) Robert Goldsborough = Sarah
b. 1733. m. 1755. d. 1788.
Of Cambridge, Maryland.
Lawyer and Planter.
Member of Council 1775
and of Convention 1776.
Attorney-General of Md.
1766.

Sarah
dau. of
Richard Yerbury
of Basinghall St.,
London, England.
d. 1788 Cambridge, Md.

Charles Goldsborough = Anna Maria
b. 1740. Of Horn's
Point, Dorchester Co.,
Md.

Anna Maria
dau. of William and
Margaret L. Tilghman.

Rebecca
b. 1757.
m. 1773
Howes
Goldsborough.

Sarah
b. 1758.
m. Henry
Ennals
of Dorchester Co.
d. 1821.

Elizabeth
b. 1760.
m. Dr. Jas.
Sykes of
Delaware.
d. 1827.

Charles Goldsborough = (1) Williamina
b. 1761. d. 1801.
Of Horn's Point.

(1) Williamina
dau. of
Dr. Wm. Smith
of Phila.
= (2) Elizabeth Greenbury
dau. of John and
Caroline Goldsborough.
d. 1797.
= (3) Mrs. Anna McKeel
Stevens.

William Goldsborough = Sarah
b. 1762. m. 1792. d. 1826.
Of Frederick City.

Sarah
dau. of
Col.
Nicholas
Worthington.

Robert
b. 1766.
d. 1791.

(Dr.) Richard G. = Achsah
b. 1768.
(See below.)

Achsah
Worthington

Rachel
b. 1769.
m. Horatio
Ridout.

Howes G.
b. 1775.
m. Mary
Rodgers.

(Hon.) Charles Goldsborough = (1) Elizabeth
b. 1765. m. 1793 and 1804.
d. 1834. Of Hunting
Creek.
Governor of Maryland,
1818. (See below.)

(1) Elizabeth
dau. of
Judge Robert
Goldsborough.
= (2) Sarah Yerbury
dau. of Chas.
Goldsborough
of Horn's Point.

William
Tilghman
b. 1766.
d. 1787.
No issue.

Robert Goldsborough = Mary
b. 1785. d. 1817.
By 1st wife.

Mary
Nixon
of Dover,
Delaware.

William
b. 1787.
d. 1812.
By 1st wife.

Sarah Yerbury
b. 1789 by 1st wife.
m. Gov. Charles
Goldsborough.

Charles
of Lewistown,
By 3rd wife.

Nicholas
Worthington
b. 1795.

(Dr.) Edward Yerbury G. = Margaret
b. 1797. m. 1826.
d. 1850.
Of Frederick Co., Md.

Margaret
dau. of John
and Mary
Schley.
d. 1876.

(Dr.) Charles Henry G. = Amelia
b. 1800. m. 1836.
d. 1862.

Amelia
Poe

Dr. Leander W. G. = Sarah
b. 1804. m. 1830.
(See below.)

Sarah
Duncan

Catherine
b. 1807.
m. 1827.
Thos.
Duckett.

Mary
Catherine

William
b. 1830.
d. 1853.

(Dr.) John S. Goldsborough = Julianna
b. 1835. m. 1863.
d. 1885. Surgeon in
Union Army.

Julianna
Webster
dau. of Jas.
W. Strider.

Edward Yerbury G. = Amy
m. 1874.
U.S. Marshall in
Baltimore, 1876.

Amy
Ralston
dau. of
Robert and
Jane C.
Auld of
Ohio.

Robert
Henry

Catherine
Duckett
m. 1866
Prof. Alfred
M. Mayer.
d. 1868.

(Dr.) Charles Worthington G. = Henrietta
m. 1866.

Henrietta
Bedinger
dau. of
Edmond J.
Lee of Va.

Sarah
Worthington
b. 1846.
d. 1868.

Josephine
m. 1871
Lewis Trail.
d. 1871.

Amelia

John Schley G.
b. 1865.
d. unmarried.

Edward Yerbury Goldsborough = Lelia M.
b. 1865. m. 1897.
Of Frederick City.

Lelia M.
Feighly

Julianna

Charles G.

Edmond Lee G.

Catharine
Duckett

Edward Gray G.

Neilson Poe G.

Richard Duval G.
b. 1898.

Edward Yerbury G.
b. 1901.

(Dr.) Richard Goldsborough = Achsah
b. 1768. (See above.)
Of Cambridge, Md.

Achsah
Worthington

Catharine
b. 1794.
m. Jas. B.
Patterson.

Richard
Yerbury G.
b. 1796.

Sarah
b. 1799.
m. Ephraim
Gaither.

Nicholas G.
b. 1800.
m. Jane
Edelin.

Brice John G. = Leah
b. 1803.

Leah
dau. of
James
Goldsborough.

Elizabeth
b. 1805.

Charles and
William
(twins).
b. 1808.

Richard G.

(Captain) Worthington G.
b. 1834, Cambridge, Md. d. 1918.
Paymaster, U.S.N., 1866. Pay Inspector, 1891.

(Dr.) Leander W. Goldsborough = Sarah
b. 1804. m. 1830. (See above)

Sarah
Duncan

(Maj.) William G.
(C.S.A.)

(Dr.) Charles G.

Leander G.

Lewis G.

Eugene

Alice

(Hon.) Charles Goldsborough = (1) Elizabeth
b. 1765. m. 1793 and 1804.
(See above.) d. 1834.
Governor of Maryland 1818

(1) Elizabeth
Goldsborough
= (2) Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough

Elizabeth
Greenbury
b. 1794.
m. 1828
Hon. John
L. Kerr.

Anna
Maria
Sarah
b. 1796.
m. 1814
Wm.
Hen.
Fitzhugh.

(Hon.) William Tilghman G. = Mary
b. 1808. m. 1837.
d. 1876. Of Horn's
Point. Senator for
Maryland. Member
of Peace Convention.

Mary
Ellen
dau. of
Col. Edwd.
and Sarah
S. M.
Lloyd.

Williamina
Elizabeth C.
b. 1813.
m. 1837
William
Laird.
d. 1865.

Mary
Tilghman
m. William
Goldsborough
of Myrtle
Grove.

Caroline
m. Philip
Dandridge
of Va.

Richard Tilghman G. = Mary

Mary
Henry
sister of
Daniel
Henry

Charles Goldsborough = Mary C.
m. 1865.

Mary C.
Galt of Va.

William
Tilghman

Ellen
Lloyd

Fitzhugh

Nannie
Lloyd

Richard
Tilghman

Alice
Lloyd

Mary
Lee

Mary C.

Ellen
Lloyd

Charles G.

William
Fitzhugh G.

Robert Galt G.

Henrietta Maria
b. 1828.
m. Daniel Henry
of Dorchester Co.

Charles Fitzhugh G. = Charlotte Henry

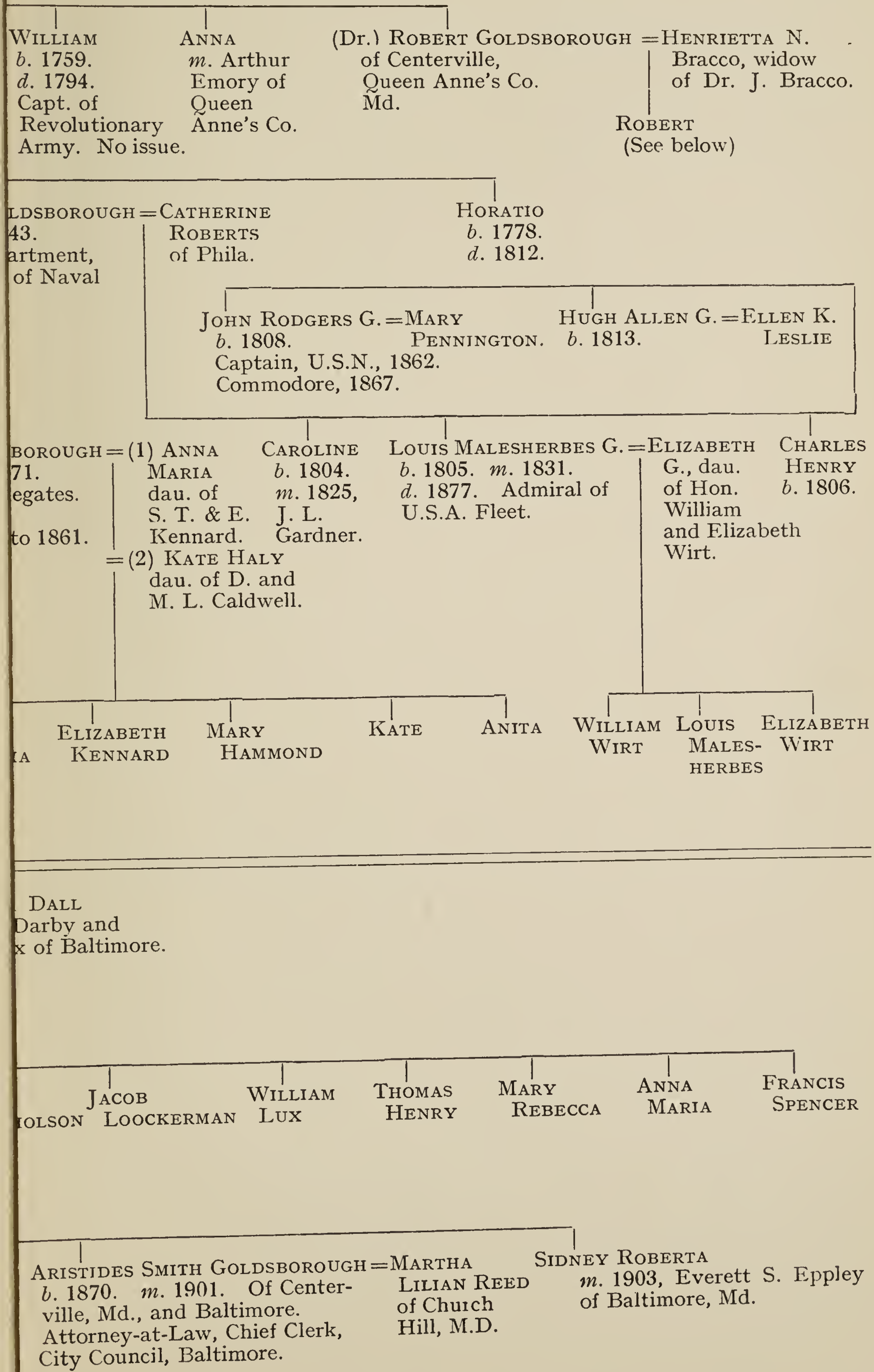
Charlotte Henry
sister of
Daniel Henry.

Charlotte

Charles G.

Daniel G.

Sterling G.



WILLIAM
b. 1759.
d. 1794.
Capt. of
Revolutionary
Army. No issue.

ANNA
m. Arthur
Emory of
Queen
Anne's Co.

(Dr.) ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH = HENRIETTA N.
of Centerville,
Queen Anne's Co.
Md.

Bracco, widow
of Dr. J. Bracco.

ROBERT
(See below)

LDSBOROUGH = CATHERINE
43.
artment,
of Naval

ROBERTS
of Phila.

HORATIO
b. 1778.
d. 1812.

JOHN RODGERS G. = MARY PENNINGTON.
b. 1808.
Captain, U.S.N., 1862.
Commodore, 1867.

HUGH ALLEN G. = ELLEN K. LESLIE
b. 1813.

BOROUGH = (1) ANNA MARIA
71.
egates.
to 1861.

dau. of
S. T. & E.
Kennard.
= (2) KATE HALY
dau. of D. and
M. L. Caldwell.

CAROLINE
b. 1804.
m. 1825,
J. L.
Gardner.

LOUIS MALESHERBES G. = ELIZABETH
b. 1805. *m.* 1831.
d. 1877. Admiral of
U.S.A. Fleet.

G., dau.
of Hon.
William
and Elizabeth
Wirt.

CHARLES
HENRY
b. 1806.

A

ELIZABETH KENNARD

MARY HAMMOND

KATE

ANITA

WILLIAM WIRT

LOUIS MALESHERBES

ELIZABETH WIRT

DALL
Darby and
x of Baltimore.

IOLSON

JACOB LOOCKERMAN

WILLIAM LUX

THOMAS HENRY

MARY REBECCA

ANNA MARIA

FRANCIS SPENCER

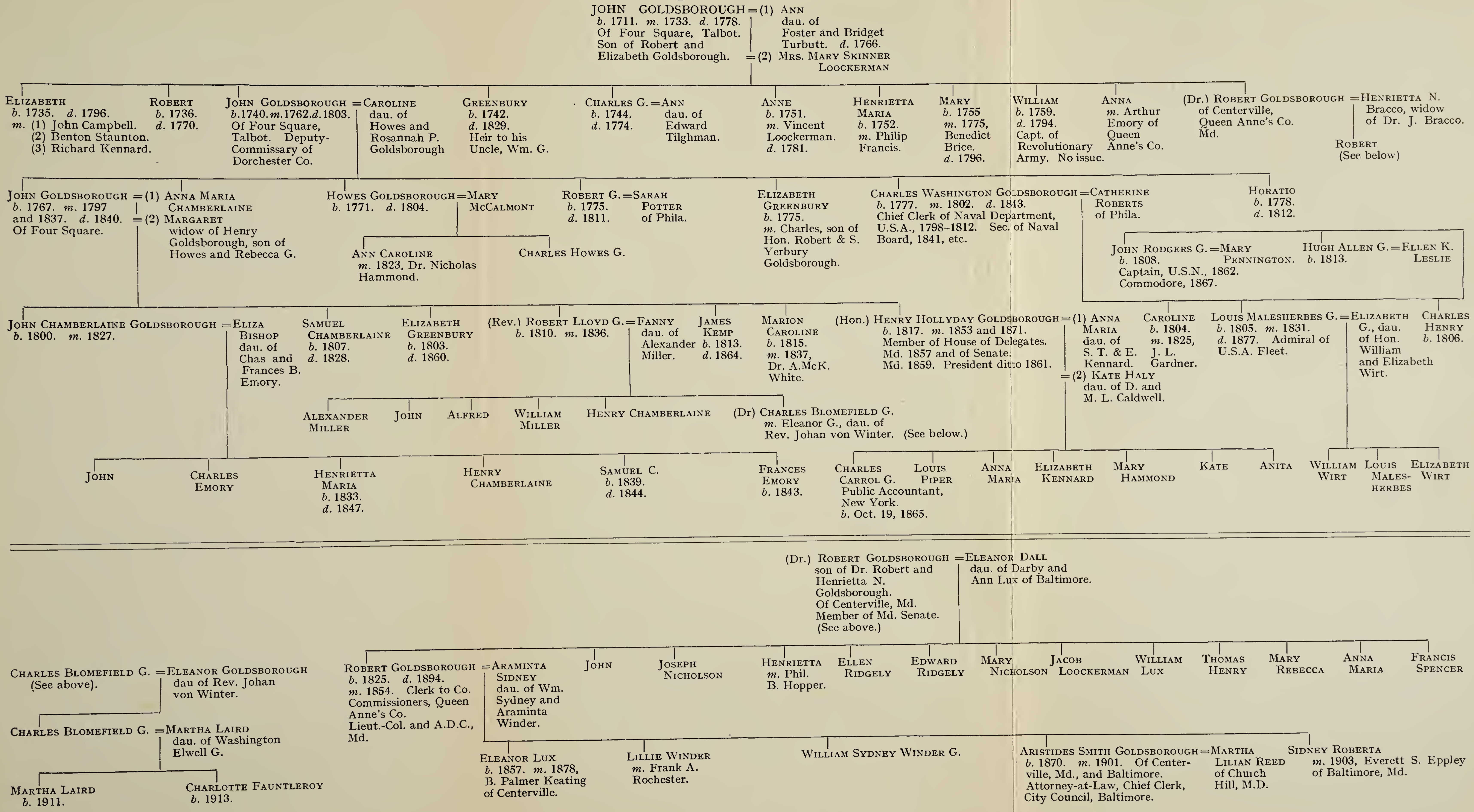
ARISTIDES SMITH GOLDSBOROUGH = MARTHA LILIAN REED
b. 1870. *m.* 1901. Of Centerville, Md., and Baltimore.
Attorney-at-Law, Chief Clerk,
City Council, Baltimore.

of Church
Hill, M.D.

SIDNEY ROBERTA
m. 1903, Everett S. Eppley
of Baltimore, Md.

IV

Goldsborough of Maryland, U.S.A.



John Goldsborough = (1) Ann
b. 1711. *m.* 1733. *d.* 1778.
Of Four Square, Talbot.
Son of Robert and
Elizabeth Goldsborough.

(1) Ann
dau. of
Foster and Bridget
Turbutt. *d.* 1766.

= (2) Mrs. Mary Skinner
Loockerman

Elizabeth
b. 1735. *d.* 1796.
m. (1) John Campbell.
(2) Benton Staunton.
(3) Richard Kennard.

Robert
b. 1736.
d. 1770.

John Goldsborough = Caroline
b. 1740. *m.* 1762. *d.* 1803.
Of Four Square,
Talbot. Deputy-
Commissary of
Dorchester Co.

Caroline
dau. of
Howes and
Rosannah P.
Goldsborough

Greenbury
b. 1742.
d. 1829.
Heir to his
Uncle, Wm. G.

Charles G. = Ann
b. 1744.
d. 1774.

Ann
dau. of
Edward
Tilghman.

Anne
b. 1751.
m. Vincent
Loockerman.
d. 1781.

Henrietta
Maria
b. 1752.
m. Philip
Francis.

Mary
b. 1755
m. 1775,
Benedict
Brice.
d. 1796.

William
b. 1759.
d. 1794.
Capt. of
Revolutionary
Army. No issue.

Anna
m. Arthur
Emory of
Queen
Anne's Co.

(Dr.) Robert Goldsborough = Henrietta N.
of Centerville,
Queen Anne's Co.
Md.

Henrietta N.
Bracco, widow
of Dr. J. Bracco.

Robert
(See below)

John Goldsborough = (1) Anna Maria Chamberlaine
b. 1767. *m.* 1797
and 1837. *d.* 1840.
Of Four Square.

= (2) Margaret
widow of Henry
Goldsborough, son of
Howes and Rebecca G.

Howes Goldsborough = Mary McCalmont
b. 1771. *d.* 1804.

Ann Caroline
m. 1823, Dr. Nicholas
Hammond.

Charles Howes G.

Robert G. = Sarah Potter
b. 1775.
d. 1811.

Sarah
Potter
of Phila.

Elizabeth
Greenbury
b. 1775.
m. Charles, son of
Hon. Robert & S.
Yerbury
Goldsborough.

Charles Washington Goldsborough = Catherine Roberts
b. 1777. *m.* 1802. *d.* 1843.
Chief Clerk of Naval Department,
U.S.A., 1798–1812. Sec. of Naval
Board, 1841, etc.

Catherine
Roberts
of Phila.

Horatio
b. 1778.
d. 1812.

John Rodgers G. = Mary Pennington.
b. 1808.
Captain, U.S.N., 1862.
Commodore, 1867.

Hugh Allen G. = Ellen K. Leslie
b. 1813.

John Chamberlaine Goldsborough = Eliza Bishop
b. 1800. *m.* 1827.

Eliza
Bishop
dau. of
Chas and
Frances B.
Emory.

Samuel
Chamberlaine
b. 1807.
d. 1828.

Elizabeth
Greenbury
b. 1803.
d. 1860.

(Rev.) Robert Lloyd G. = Fanny
b. 1810. *m.* 1836.

Fanny
dau. of
Alexander
Miller.

James
Kemp
b. 1813.
d. 1864.

Marion
Caroline
b. 1815.
m. 1837,
Dr. A.McK.
White.

(Hon.) Henry Hollyday Goldsborough = (1) Anna Maria
b. 1817. *m.* 1853 and 1871.
Member of House of Delegates.
Md. 1857 and of Senate.
Md. 1859. President ditto 1861.

(1) Anna
Maria
dau. of
S. T. & E.
Kennard.

= (2) Kate Haly
dau. of D. and
M. L. Caldwell.

Caroline
b. 1804.
m. 1825,
J. L.
Gardner.

Louis Malesherbes G. = Elizabeth G.
b. 1805. *m.* 1831.
d. 1877. Admiral of
U.S.A. Fleet.

Elizabeth
G., dau.
of Hon.
William
and Elizabeth
Wirt.

Charles
Henry
b. 1806.

Alexander
Miller

John

Alfred

William
Miller

Henry Chamberlaine

(Dr) Charles Blomefield G.
m. Eleanor G., dau. of
Rev. Johan von Winter. (See below.)

John

Charles
Emory

Henrietta
Maria
b. 1833.
d. 1847.

Henry
Chamberlaine

Samuel C.
b. 1839.
d. 1844.

Frances
Emory
b. 1843.

Charles
Carrol G.
Public Accountant,
New York.
b. Oct. 19, 1865.

Louis
Piper

Anna
Maria

Elizabeth
Kennard

Mary
Hammond

Kate

Anita

William
Wirt

Louis
Males-herbes

Elizabeth
Wirt

(Dr.) Robert Goldsborough = Eleanor Dall
son of Dr. Robert and
Henrietta N.
Goldsborough.
Of Centerville, Md.
Member of Md. Senate.
(See above.)

Eleanor Dall
dau. of Darby and
Ann Lux of Baltimore.

Charles Blomefield G. = Eleanor Goldsborough
(See above).

Eleanor Goldsborough
dau of Rev. Johan
von Winter.

Charles Blomefield G. = Martha Laird
dau. of Washington
Elwell G.

Martha Laird
b. 1911.

Charlotte Fauntleroy
b. 1913.

Robert Goldsborough = Araminta Sidney
b. 1825. *d.* 1894.
m. 1854. Clerk to Co.
Commissioners, Queen
Anne's Co.
Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C.,
Md.

Araminta
Sidney
dau. of Wm.
Sydney and
Araminta
Winder.

John

Joseph
Nicholson

Henrietta
m. Phil.
B. Hopper.

Ellen
Ridgely

Edward
Ridgely

Mary
Nicholson

Jacob
Loockerman

William
Lux

Thomas
Henry

Mary
Rebecca

Anna
Maria

Francis
Spencer

Eleanor Lux
b. 1857. *m.* 1878,
B. Palmer Keating
of Centerville.

Lillie Winder
m. Frank A.
Rochester.

William Sydney Winder G.

Aristides Smith Goldsborough = Martha Lilian Reed
b. 1870. *m.* 1901. Of Center-
ville, Md., and Baltimore.
Attorney-at-Law, Chief Clerk,
City Council, Baltimore.

Martha
Lilian Reed
of Church
Hill, M.D.

Sidney Roberta
m. 1903, Everett S. Eppley
of Baltimore, Md.

CHAPTER XIX

THE FAMILY OF GOLDESBROUGH:
Maryland Branch, U.S.A.

In the year 1669 there emigrated from England to the newly formed State of Maryland—founded in America by Lord Baltimore as a Roman Catholic Colony—one Nicholas Goldsborough of the town of Blandford, co. Dorset. He is said to have been born at Melcombe Regis, on the Dorsetshire coast, but there is evidence[1] of his having resided in Blandford in 1663, and of his having carried on some occupation there. He then spelled his name Gouldesburgh. Who precisely he was has not been ascertained, but that he belonged to the Wiltshire Branch of the Family, some of whose members settled in the adjoining county of Dorset, may pass without doubt or question. If it could be shown that he was of Roman Catholic origin—which is only a surmise—it would be easy to link him up with the one stubborn Recusant of the family in these parts, Robert Goldesborough, a substantial yeoman of Stalbridge Weston, co. Dorset, who in or about 1590 was persecuted for his religion and subsequently imprisoned for many years. Any children he may have had, by his first or his second wife, may well have looked towards the new country across the seas where, in a Colony founded especially for their order, they might find full freedom to worship God as members of their own Religious Communion. There is no tradition, however, that he, Nicholas, was ever a Roman Catholic—far more likely Church of England.

Alternatively, Nicholas Gouldesburgh of Blandford, Dorset, may have been a son of Robert Gouldisburgh of Chesilborne and Milton Abbas, co. Dorset, [see page 318] who flourished from 1625 to 1649 as a yeoman or steward or lawyer—perhaps all three—though in various documents he describes himself a 'Gentleman,' and as "having many children to provide for." As Milton Abbas lies only about 7 or 8 miles south-west of

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[1] Hutchins' *History of the County of Dorset*, Vol. I. Introduction, p. cxxxix, etc.

Blandford, which is its market town, what more likely than that a father who wished to put his sons to " some honest trade or profession," should have apprenticed one of these to an occupation quite near his own home ? Be that as it may, we find Nicholas Goldsborough[1] and his son Robert coming to Maryland respectively in 1670 and 1678, and becoming progenitors of a distinguished and prolific clan, who, almost from the beginning, rendered notable and successful service to the State.

First amongst these in chronological order was WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH, who is only known by his Will, made May 15th, 1750 ; proved in England, Jan. 2, 1776.[2] There he is described as of Talbot Co., Maryland, Gentleman. The following were his BEQUESTS :—My late dwelling plantation lying upon Island Creek in Talbot Co. and all lands belonging thereto to Wife Henrietta Maria Goldsborough for her natural life. After her decease to Nephew Greenbury Goldsborough (the son of Brother John Goldsborough) and his heirs provided that if I leave issue this bequest is void and the said lands &c. shall go to Wife and said issue as if I had died intestate. Nieces Mary Money and Ann Money (the daughters of my late sister Mary Money) £20 each. Each of my brothers, Robert, Nicholas, Charles and John Goldsborough, one mourning ring. Niece Caroline Goldsborough (the daughter of my brother Howes Goldsborough lately deceased) £20 to be paid her at 16 years of age. I give and bequeath unto my nephew Greenbury one negroe man named Cato, one negroe man named Liverpool, one negroe man named Sparrow, one negroe woman named Leonora, one negroe woman named Sabina, and one mullatto girl named Flora the daughter of Sabina to be delivered unto him immediately after the decease of my wife. Bequest to be void if I leave issue. A tract of land lying near Choptanck Bridge, Dorchester Co. called by the name Goldsborough containing 671 acres to son-in-law Thomas Robins and his heirs. Daughters-in-law Anna Maria Holliday, Margaret Robins, Henrietta Robins and Susanna Robins £10 each. Daughter-in-law and God-daughter Elizabeth Robins £100 to be paid at 21 years of age. Residue to Wife Henrietta Maria and she to be sole executrix.

ADMINISTRATION granted to William Anderson Attorney of Henrietta Maria Goldsborough now residing in Maryland, Jan. 1766.

Next in order was ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH,[3] born in Cambridge, Maryland, 1733, and died there, 1788. He graduated at Philadelphia College, 1760 ; took an active part in the ante-Revolutionary movements ; was Attorney General for Maryland, 1768, and twice a delegate to the Continental Congress of that time.

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[1] *Old Kent* : *The Eastern Shore of Maryland* : *Genealogical Histories*, etc., by G. A. Hanson, M.A.

[2] Wills. P.C.C. London. *Tyndall*, fol. 15.

[3] References to Notices : *Old Kent*, as above.
Colonial Families of the United States, by George Norbury Mackenzie, pp. 196–202.
Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, by Jas. G. Wilson and John Fiske.
History of the United States Navy, by E. S. Maclay, Vol. I, pp. 156–7.

THOMAS GOLDESBROUGH,
Rear-Admiral British Navy, 1807.

LOUIS MALESHERBES GOLDSBOROUGH,
Rear-Admiral U.S.A. Navy, 1862.

This Robert Goldsborough is said to have been educated in England. It is certain he married an English lady—Miss Sarah Yerbury—who was the daughter of Richard Yerbury of Basinghall St., London. The following entry is taken from the *London Magazine* of 1755:—Marriages 1755. March 27. Robert Goldsborough, Esq.; to Miss Sally Yerbury, with a fortune of £5000.

Thereby hangs a tale. After the death of Richard Yerbury, Robert Goldsborough and his wife Sarah, the eight surviving children of Robert and Sarah in 1793 petitioned the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain concerning the sum of £1953 standing in Trust in the name of the Court of Chancery since April, 1786, and also £2995 since May, 1787. By order of the Court it was then shown under the seal of the State of Maryland that Robert and Sarah Goldsborough had twelve children, eight of whom survived. It was found that on the death of Sarah the first sum became divisible into ten equal parts for the children and a tenth part of the dividends on the later sum belonged to each subject to the payment of £40 a year to Eleanor Yerbury. An order was made by the Court for the payment of the various sums, but one ninth was to be carried over to the separate account of Howes Goldsborough (an infant) until the Court made a further order. The children's names are those given in the pedigree of the descendants of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough.[1] Many years after a further order was made in the Court of Chancery and several thousand dollars were distributed amongst the eldest sons of each branch of the family, doubtless all descendants of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough.

Following Robert was CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, born in Maryland, 1765, and died there, 1834. He served in Congress as a Federalist from 1805 to 1817, and was Governor of Maryland, 1818–19.

His cousin, CHARLES WASHINGTON GOLDSBROUGH, born at Cambridge, Maryland, 1779, died in Washington, D.C. 1843. He was chief clerk of the Navy Department, 1798–1812, and from 1841 onwards was Secretary of the Naval Board. He was the author of the *United States Naval Chronicle.*

ROBERT HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, born in New Easton, Maryland, 1780, died there 1836. He was elected U.S. Senator as an anti-Jackson Democrat, serving from 1813 to 1819. He was again elected as a Whig without opposition, serving from 1835 till his death.

Eminent amongst men of the U.S. Navy was LOUIS MALESHERBES GOLDSBOROUGH. Born in Washington, D.C. 1805, he was appointed midshipman in 1821 and lieutenant in 1825. After serving a short time in the Mediterranean Squadron, he went to Paris for two years' study. In 1827 he joined the "North Carolina" in the Mediterranean, and while cruising in the cruiser "Porpoise" in the Grecian Archipelago, he commanded a night expedition of four boats and thirty-five men for the recovery of the English brig, "Comet," which had been captured by Greek pirates. After a fierce fight, in which ninety of the pirates were killed, the "Comet" was rescued, and on the arrival of the expedition at Malta, he received the thanks of the English Government. In 1833 he married Elizabeth G., daughter of William Wirt, and went to Florida, taking with him a colony of Germans to cultivate lands belonging to his father-in-law. In Sept.,

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[1] Order in Chancery, Record Office, 1793. B, fol. 87b—Yerbury *v.* Head.

1841, he was promoted Commander. From 1853 to 1857, he was Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, and commanded the sloop "Levant" in the Mediterranean and the frigate "Congress" in the Brazil squadron in 1858–60. He was commissioned Captain in 1855.

At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed flag officer, and placed in command of the "Minnesota," and in 1861 he planned and executed a joint army and navy expedition to North Carolina and captured Roanoke Island in 1862, receiving the thanks of Congress for this service. In the same year he was made Rear-Admiral and in the next prepared a code of regulations for the Naval Service. In 1865 he commanded the European Squadron, and in 1868 was ordered to Mare, California. He was retired in 1873, and at the time of his death in 1877 in Washington, D.C. he had been longer in the Service than any other naval officer then living, and had seen more active duty.

In his memoir (culled from Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography) there is a portrait of Admiral Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough, together with a facsimile autograph signature. Another portrait is given in John R. Spear's "History of our Navy," Vol. IV., p. 108. The portrait presented in these memorials was kindly supplied the compiler by Paymaster Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., to whom also he was indebted for a copy of a booklet printed by the Admiral from MSS. given him by Miss L. Gouldsbury of Pau, France.

A younger brother of the Admiral was JOHN RODGERS GOLDSBOROUGH, born in Washington, D.C. 1808. Entering the Navy in 1824, he was midshipman on the "Warren," of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1824–30, engaging against the Greek pirates, and in a launch with nineteen men, captured the schooner "Helene," manned by fifty-eight pirates. During the Civil War in 1861 he commanded the steamer "Union," employed in blockading Charlestown, Savannah. He captured and sunk the Confederate schooner "York." In 1862 he commanded the "Florida" and in 1863 the "Colerado" in blockading squadrons. In 1866–8 he served in the East India squadron on the sloop "Shenadoah." He was retired in 1870 and died in Washington, 1877. He was appointed Commander 1855, Captain 1862, and Commodore 1867.

Another distinguished member of the same period was WILLIAM TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH, who was born 1808, and died in 1876. Physically a splendid specimen of a man, 6 feet 4 inches in height, he was in other respects a fine type of the gentry of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of the olden time. He early made a name for himself in the Senate of Maryland, and in 1847 was the defeated candidate of the Whig Party for Governor. In 1860–61 he was member of the Peace Convention in Washington, and later of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland. He was also identified with Public Works of the State.

Amongst the more prominent modern representatives was HENRY HOLLYDAY GOLDSBOROUGH. Born in 1817, he was elected in 1856 one of the Democratic Electors for Buchannan and Breckenridge; in 1857 was returned to the House of Delegates of Maryland, and in 1859 to the Senate of that State. In 1861 he was made the President of that honourable body. Given the rank of Brigadier-General, he had command of the Militia on the Eastern Shore. In 1863, he became Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland. In 1864 he was President of the Convention which formed a Constitution for the State, and was chosen Elector at Large for Lincoln and Johnson. He was made a Judge for Talbot and Caroline Counties, serving for three years. He was defeated as a candidate of the Union Party for Attorney General. In 1874 he became Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Baltimore, which post he still held in 1876.

Another Naval Officer was WORTHINGTON GOLDSBOROUGH,[1] born at Cambridge, Maryland, 1834. He became Paymaster in the U.S. Navy, 1866, and was promoted to be Pay Inspector, 1891. Retiring in 1896, he attained the rank of Captain in 1906 for service during the Civil War, his home still being his native town of Cambridge. He died in 1918.

Of a later date was WASHINGTON LAIRD GOLDSBOROUGH,[2] a Philippine Government Official. He was born at Baltimore in 1869 and was the son of Washington Elwell and Martha Pearce Goldsborough. He graduated LL.B. in the University of Maryland, and married Katharine, daughter of General Harry Clay Egbert, 1903. For 17 years he lived in the Far East. Was admitted to the Maryland Bar, 1890. Became Captain of Volunteers. He held many offices in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Another representative of the Law was RICHARD FRANCIS GOLDSBOROUGH,[3] born in Baltimore, 1871, the son of Richard H. and Henrietta M. Frances Goldsborough. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia in 1889 and A.B. of Princeton, 1891. He married Anna Girault Farrar, 1905. Was admitted to the Virginia Bar, 1893, but owing to ill-health retired in 1906. In 1918–19, he continued to reside, as a Democrat and Episcopalian, at New Orleans.

Amongst the Certified Public Accountants of New York, 1924–29, is CHARLES CARROLL GOLDSBOROUGH,[4] who was born in 1865 at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, son of Henry Hollyday Goldsborough and Anna Maria his wife. He is a graduate of Baltimore City College and of New York University.

Notable among the Electrical Engineers of New York is WINDER ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH,[5] who, as the son of Washington Elwell and Martha Pearce Goldsborough, was born at Baltimore in 1871. He graduated at Cornell University, M.E., 1892, and in 1899 married Charlotte Poole Wallace. He had a son, born 1906, Laird Shields. Is said to be a Republican, an Episcopalian, and a member of many Electrical Companies.

A member distinguished for his legal and political activities is PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,[6] Banker and Ex-Governor, who was born at Cambridge, Maryland, 1865, son of M. Worthington and Nettie M. Goldsborough. He was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1886 and married Mary Ellen Showell in 1893, by whom he had children—Phillips Lee and Brice W. Goldsborough. Practising in Dorchester Co., he was elected State's Attorney, 1891 & 1895. He was appointed Comptroller of Maryland, 1898–1900, and became Governor of Maryland from 1912 to 1916, as a Republican. Since 1916 he has occupied the position of President of the National Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, now his home. He is a member of the Episcopalian Church. Likewise U.S. Senator, 1929.

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[1] *Who's Who in America,* 1916–17.

[2] Ibid. 1912–13.

[3] Ibid. 1918–19.

[4] *Who's Who in New York,* 1924.

[5] Ibid.

[6] *Who's Who in America,* 1928–29.

A successful aspirant to the U.S.A. Congress is THOMAS ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,[1] born at Greensborough, Maryland, 1877, son of Washington Elwell and Martha Pearce Goldsborough. He is A.B. of Washington College, 1899, and LL.B. of Maryland University, 1901. Marrying Laura Hall, 1909, he has children —Martha Winder, Thomas Alan, Eliza Hall, George Hall. He was State's Attorney, Caroline Co. Md., 1904–8, and Democratic Member of the 67th to 70th Congresses (1921–29). He is an Episcopalian and resides at Denton, Maryland.

GOLDSBURY of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Other members bearing the name Goldsborough or Goldsbury emigrated from the Old Country to the New in the eighteenth century. Their actual origin is unknown, but it may have been from Ireland, or Ipswich, England, where the shorter spelling of the name was and is in use. From a chart kindly supplied to the writer many years ago by Mr. Paul Williams Goldsbury of Minneapolis, it appears that the progenitor of the family was John Goldsbury, born 1700, died 1775, who married Eunice Pond, and about 1750 came to Massachusetts. They had children—Samuel, James, and John. Of these, Captain John Goldsbury moved to Warwick, Mass., about 1770. He served a long term as representative of the District in the State Government and held many public offices, dying in 1802. He had a son James, who became a Colonel of Militia, born 1757, died 1814. One of James' sons—John—became an author and Unitarian Minister. Another son was James, born 1797, died 1898, of whom the following appreciative article was written in the *Boston Herald* for Feb. 20, 1898, under the title, "Doing His Second Century." It is dated from Warwick, Mass., and informs the public that Captain JAMES GOLDSBURY was 101 years old on Feb. 18, and that he was in fairly good health though his sight had failed him.

In 1750 John Goldsbury and his son Col. James Goldsbury were amongst the earliest settlers in the town. The hardy pioneers fought their way on the then barren ground till it was made fertile, and they began the raising of a home that still stands firm and strong. Captain James Goldsbury, son of the Colonel, was born in the homestead house built by his grandfather. He was one of four children, one brother being Rev. John Goldsbury who died in 1890, aged 95. Another brother was Samuel who died long before. The only sister was Tryphena, who married Rev. Preserved Smith. The venerable captain was educated in the town school, and had one term in the New Salem Academy in 1817. He was brought up on his father's farm, living there until his marriage with Miss Miranda Sweetser in Jan. 1827. Building a house of his own, he lived happily with his wife for 64 years, and himself still resided there.

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[1] *Who's Who in America,* 1928-29.

The couple had three children, one of whom, Sweetser, died at 20. A daughter then living was Miss A. M. Goldsbury, the right hand and staff of her aged parent. The other son was James Goldsbury, junior, a real estate dealer in Minneapolis. He had eight children, and at the time of writing there were nine great-grandchildren.

Through all the years the subject of the sketch was a farmer, and amassed a modest competence. He gained his title of "Captain" from the training days of 1825 and 1830, when he commanded a company of young men. He served the town as selectman for 11 years and was a Justice of the Peace from 1850 to 1871, gaining quite a name for the wisdom and fairness of his decisions. He had voted for the President of the United States on every occasion from 1820, when he cast his first vote for the Republican party to which he ever adhered. He formerly united with the Church of his fathers when he had passed his century, being at his own request baptized and received into the Congregational Church by the Pastor, saying he regretted he had not taken the step early in life, so as to have been a better witness to the Christian Faith. In his long life he had never used liquor or tobacco, and had been temperate in other things as well. He loved his home and seldom went from it. He died later in the year 1898.

Of this family was James Goldsbury, junior, Real Estate Agent, Minneapolis, born 1833, and killed in a railway accident, 1899. His son, Mr. Paul Williams Goldsbury speaks of him as "a man of aggressive temperament, zealous for his high principles and beliefs," and as one who was "taken or fell fighting in an advance line." This son, born 1869, carried on his father's business in New York City from 1900. Another son, Mr. Royal Sweetser Goldsbury of Pittsburgh, born 1867, received his College education at Princeton University, and in 1892 was engaged in Evangelistic work in England. The eldest son of the above-mentioned James Goldsbury was Dr. James Goldsbury, born 1860, died 1893. He was a Medical Missionary in China, as appears from the following Notice in the Plymouth Endeavour Record (Minneapolis) April, 1893.

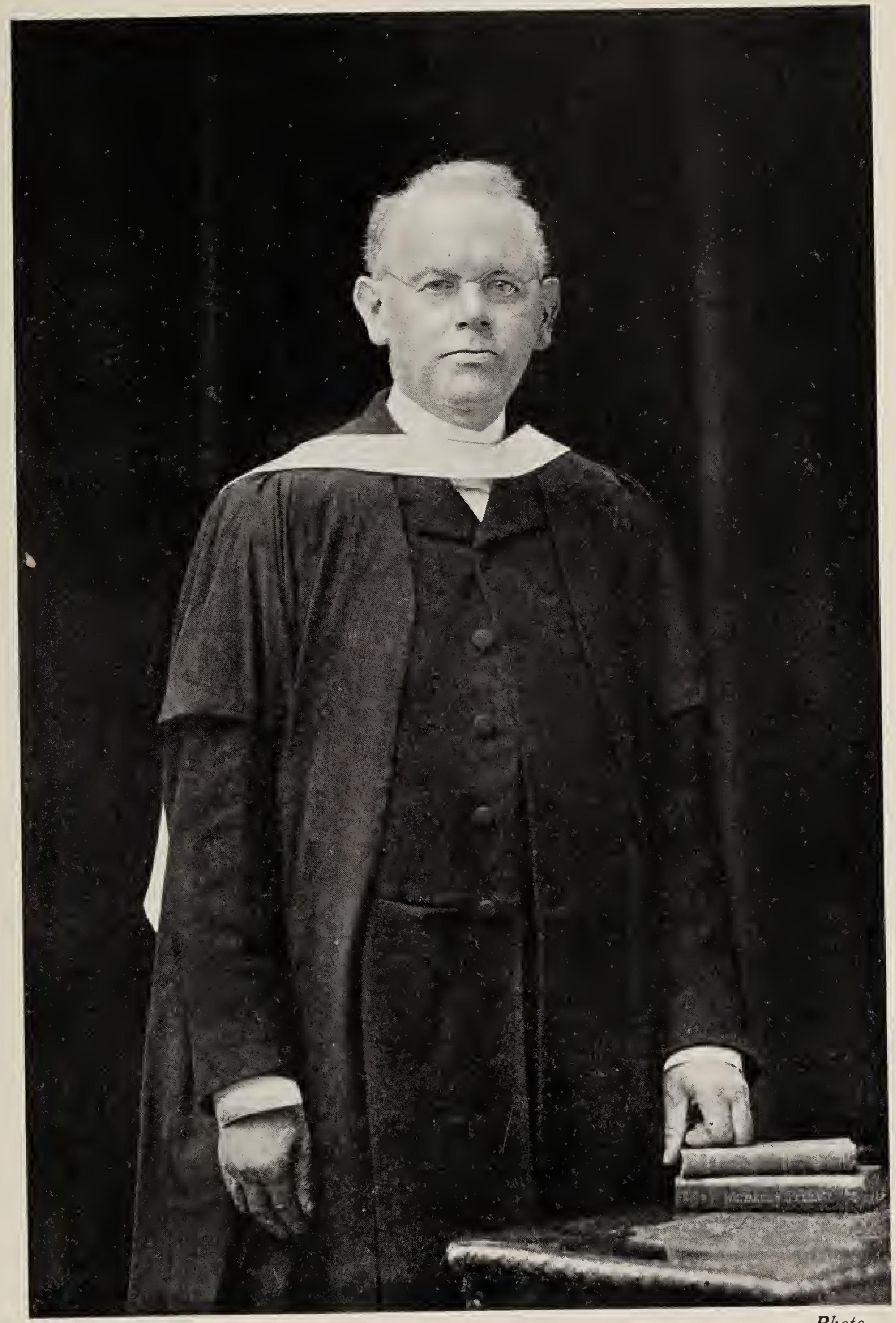
DR. JAMES GOLDSBURY.

"Intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. Ja. Goldsbury, which occurred at the Shansi Mission in the interior of China, on 23rd March. He was one of many who have gone out from Plymouth Church to labour for the Master in the Foreign Field. Reared in a Christian home, he early came into the Church, and from the beginning was an earnest thoughtful follower of his Lord. While a member of the Young Men's Bible Class his attention was first turned to taking up the work of a medical missionary, and his purpose thus to devote his life was heartily encouraged by its leader.

"After years of study and preparation, he set out about four years ago for the North China Mission with his young wife who was as eager as himself to enter upon the work. His labour there has been very successful. His influence as a Christian man, his ability to heal the body as well as to direct to the only cure for the sin-sick soul, and his zeal in the service, were making him exceedingly useful in all the varied activities of his chosen field of labour and were constantly endearing him to his associates.

"Now he has been called from the work which he loved and from a life that promised very much for the cause of Christ."

With this eulogy of a Christian Missionary who gave his life for the Gospel and the welfare of his Chinese brethren, the bare outline of the story of useful members of society bearing the name Goldsbury, who played their part honourably in the United States of America, must be brought to a close. Doubtless, there have been and are others who have contributed their share of service for the good of their country, have carried on a worthy, not to say noble, family tradition, and in the Kingdom of Heaven are not without their reward. May they have many successors in the years to come!



J. Russell & Sons, *Photo.*

REV. ALBERT GOLDSBROUGH, M.A.
Born at Mere, Wilts. 1858.